ATTORNEY-CLIENT SHADE MEETING

RE: Tri-Par Estates Park and Recreation District, an independent special taxing district vs. Virginia Crary

CASE NO.: 2017-CA-003571-NC

DATE TAKEN: Thursday, December 3, 2020

TIME: Commencing at 10:00 a.m.

PLACE: Tri-Park Estates Park and

Recreation District 1616 Presidio Street Sarasota, Florida 34234

APPEARANCES: Charles Koenig, Board Member

Daryle von Holdt, Board Member Laurie Legler, Board Member Ron Houchin, Board Member Mike Neff, Board Member

Birdie Bollenbacher, Board Member

Dan Via, Board Member Lee Morris, Park Manager Carol Bryant, Office Staff

JAY DAIGNEAULT, ESQ.
JEREMY SIMON, ESQ.
Trask Daigneault, LLP

1001 S. Fort Harrison Ave., #210

Clearwater, Florida 33756

ANDREW COHEN, ESQ.

Persson, Cohen & Mooney, P.A.

6853 Energy Court

Lakewood Ranch, Florida 34240

DAVID BOYETTE, ESQ. Adams and Reese, LLP

1515 Ringling Boulevard, #700

Sarasota, Florida 34236

Examination of the witness taken before:

Melissa England, CSR

2 1 MR. KOENIG: I'd like to call this special 2 board meeting to order. 3 Mike, can we have the invocation, please? 4 MR. NEFF: Yes. Let us pray. 5 (Prayer was said.) 6 MR. KOENIG: Pledge. 7 (Pledge of Allegiance was said.) 8 MR. KOENIG: Carol, can you do the roll call, please? 9 MS. BRYANT: Yes. Charles Koenig? 10 MR. KOENIG: 11 Here. MS. BRYANT: Ron Houchin? 12 MR. HOUCHIN: Here. 13 MS. BRYANT: Mike Neff? 14 15 MR. NEFF: Here. 16 MS. BRYANT: Laurie Legler? 17 MS. LEGLER: Here. Birdie Bollenbacher? 18 MS. BRYANT: 19 MS. BOLLENBACHER: Here. 20 MS. BRYANT: Dan Via? 21 MR. VIA: Here. 2.2 MS. BRYANT: Daryle von Holdt? 23 MR. VON HOLDT: Here. 24 MS. BRYANT: Absent today are Toni Borman and 25 Cindy Little Koenig.

MR. KOENIG: Thank you, Carol.

We are going to move into a closed session for the purpose of discussing strategy related to litigation at this point.

Andy?

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MR. COHEN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. The purpose of the shade meeting will be to discuss, as you said, strategy related to litigation expenditures as well as potentially settlement negotiations. Any formal decisions that the board may want to make after that shade meeting will be made once we retreat back into the regular session.

So I have a few announcements to make this morning. And we'll go through our script a little bit and then we'll keep moving forward. The first is that myself as well as your special counsel need advice concerning the litigation Tri-Par Estates Park and Recreation District vs. Virginia Crary, case number 2017-CA-003571-NC pending in the 12th Judicial Circuit Court in and for Sarasota County, Florida.

Specifically, we need to discuss those items I just mentioned, which are settlement negotiations and/or strategy related to litigation expenditures.

As I also said, any formal action will take place

once we are back in the regular meeting.

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Just so everyone is aware, the entire session shall be recorded by the court reporter sitting right there. So the court reporter will record the time of commencement and termination of the session, all discussions and proceedings. So nothing is off the record.

Everything will be recorded and then the transcript will become a public record at the conclusion of the litigation. The court reporter will also record the names of all persons that are present, the names of all persons that are speaking. And as I said, there's no, quote, off the record. This transcript will become public at the termination of the litigation.

Reasonable notice of the time and date of both the special meeting session and the closed session and the persons attending has been published as required by statutory law.

And so, Mr. Chairman, what we are going to need to have you do is following through with getting a motion to be in the shade. And then there's a number of announcements that you will make with regard to the people that will be attending and the estimated length. And then we will retreat into

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     that shade session.
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          MR. KOENIG: Thank you, Andy.
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          Do I hear a motion to move this meeting into a
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     shade?
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          MR. HOUCHIN: Yes. Chuck, I make a motion that
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     we move this meeting into the shade.
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          MR. VON HOLDT: I'll second that.
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          MR. KOENIG: Thank you.
          Carol, can you do a roll call, please?
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          MS. BRYANT: Yes. Trustee Houchin?
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          MR. HOUCHIN: Here.
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          MS. BRYANT: Trustee Borman? Not here.
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          Trustee Neff?
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          MR. NEFF: Aye.
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          MS. BRYANT: Trustee Legler?
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          MS. LEGLER:
                       Aye.
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          MS. BRYANT:
                      Trustee Bollenbacher?
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          MS. BOLLENBACHER:
                            Aye.
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          MS. BRYANT: Trustee Via?
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          MR. VIA: Aye.
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          MS. BRYANT: Trustee von Holdt?
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          MR. VON HOLDT:
                          Aye.
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          MR. KOENIG: Okay. The motion was made by Ron
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Houchin and seconded by Mike. And the motion

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carries.

MS. BRYANT: Daryle did the second.

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MR. KOENIG: Daryle seconded it. I'm sorry.

And the motion carried.

Okay. In the commencement and estimated length of closed session should be approximately two hours. I will name the individuals who are attending the closed session.

They are board members Charles Koenig, Ron
Houchin, Michael Neff, Laurie Legler, Birdie
Bollenbacher, Dan Via, and Daryle von Holdt. Also
present is Lee Morris, park manager. Representing
special counsel is Jay Daigneault.

MR. DAIGNEAULT: Okay. That's fine.

MR. KOENIG: Jeremy Simon, David Boyette as special counsel, Andy Cohen as district counsel, and our court reporter.

MR. HOUCHIN: I think you forgot Carol.

MR. COHEN: We need anyone that's not on that list to please exit the room at this moment, which appears to be Ms. Carol here.

MR. KOENIG: Make sure that the doors are locked. We had to make sure the doors were all open for a public meeting.

MR. MORRIS: All right.

MR. KOENIG: Okay. Just for clarification for

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     the board, David Boyette represents the Tri-Par --
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     Tri-Par in the lawsuit filed against Virginia Crary.
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     And Jay and his team are the attorneys hired by the
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     insurance company to defend us against the lawsuit
     counterclaim brought by Mr. Crary -- Mrs. Crary.
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          Okay. At this point I believe that the -- is
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     that correct?
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          MR. DAIGNEAULT: (Nods head.)
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          MR. BOYETTE:
                        That's correct.
          MR. KOENIG: At this point I believe that there
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     are some questions that we as board members would
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     like to ask so we at one point or some point can
     come to a conclusion on what we need to do to settle
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     this case, solve the case or whatever. Let's start
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     with --
                           Mr. Chairman, may I interrupt
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          MR. DAIGNEAULT:
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     you for a moment?
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          MR. KOENIG:
                       You sure can.
          MR. DAIGNEAULT: It may be helpful if you
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MR. DAIGNEAULT: It may be helpful if you permit me to present briefly before we take questions so that we can -- I have some information for you that may be germane to your analysis of the issues before you today and that may, in fact, answer some of the questions for you before they are, quote, unquote --

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MR. KOENIG: Sure, go ahead, Jay.

MR. DAIGNEAULT: Would that be all right?

MR. KOENIG: Sure.

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MR. DAIGNEAULT: I appreciate that. And as Attorney Cohen mentioned at the outset, this board is proscribed by statute to discuss only two items in a shade meeting. The first is settlement negotiations.

Settlement negotiations are not at issue today because we have no settlement negotiations presently underway. So that is not a subject for your discussion and consideration today. The second thing that you can consider in a closed session are strategy sessions related to litigation expenditures. And that is certainly at issue today.

During the course of the meeting today, if there are questions or discussions that don't directly relate to those type of litigation expenditure questions, I may ask you to stop speaking and I may, in fact, do so abruptly.

And the reason for that is -- I don't wish you to receive that as rude or discourteous, but there are a bevy of cases in Florida jurisprudence discussing the surrender of the exemption if those statutory topics are not rigidly adhered to. And I

don't wish for this board to lose the protections of the statute that we are here proceeding under.

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The other thing that I wish to note is -- not to note, to emphasize is that the court reporter sitting behind me is taking down everything that we say.

I always advise boards in this context that the exemption that you're operating under today is a limited exemption because there are some exemptions in this statute -- in the Florida Statutes concerning sunshine where it's a full exemption, meaning that no one is there taking notes about what you're saying and what you say is never going to see the sunlight.

That is not the case here today. The court reporter is taking down what you say. So I urge you to be very cautious and judicious in the things that you say because I don't want them and I know that you don't want them to wind up, number one, in the hands of the party that we are opposing in this litigation, but number two, on the front page of a newspaper somewhere where it can cause embarrassment or strife for the board and for the park as a whole.

So again, if Mr. Simon or myself or Mr. Cohen stops you from discussing -- or Mr. Boyette stops

you from discussing these things, I don't wish you to receive that as discourteous. I just want you to enjoy the full protections of the statute, but recognize that it's a limited exemption.

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All right. With that, moving into the case itself. As you know, the plaintiff has recently -- I call her a plaintiff, she's actually a counter-plaintiff -- has recently amended her counterclaim.

There was a hearing scheduled on a motion for summary judgment that we had filed on the park's behalf. It was originally scheduled for September. Because of COVID, it was moved to November. And then the day before the hearing, plaintiff's -- Mrs. Crary's counsel indicated that he wished to amend his countercomplaint.

The countercomplaint obviously is that portion of the lawsuit that has triggered your coverage under your policy with the League of Cities

Municipal Insurance Trust. And that triggered my law firm's retention, myself and Mr. Simon.

After consulting with Mr. Boyette, we agreed that there was not a lot of utility in resisting the amendment to the pleadings because amendments to pleadings are, by a hundred and some-odd years of

history in Florida, liberally granted.

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And there was no -- it would have cost you money unnecessarily for us to resist the pleading amendment. And so we -- we agreed to agree to it right there and then in order to -- it's sort of a good rule of litigation not to fight about things that don't need to be fought about. And so that's how you got to where you are today.

The amendment filed by Ms. Crary relies, obviously, on the same facts that underlie the counterclaim before: the revocation of her key fob at various points in time, the hearing that ultimately resulted in that -- in that, quote, discipline, if you will. And so the fundamental facts haven't changed, but the legal theories have changed under which she's proceeding.

To bring you fully up to speed in the case, the order allowing that amendment was just entered a couple of days ago. Within this week. And so there is presently a clock ticking in our response to it.

But the amended pleading invoked a due process -- in part invoked a due process claim under both the federal and state constitution. That pleading marked the first time in the case that any federal law had been implicated.

It is -- and Mr. Boyette and I have discussed this at length. And one of the reasons -- not the only reason -- that we are here today is because the implication of that federal claim prompted me to consider and, in fact, endorse removing the case to federal court.

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One of the questions I saw on the sheet that was distributed was moving the case up to district court. I receive that as moving the case over.

It's just a different court at the same trial level.

But Mr. Boyette and I, again, we've discussed that at length.

We have 30 days from the invocation of that federal law to remove the case, if that is warranted. However, comma, as of yesterday, I spoke to plaintiff's counsel after having spoke to Mr. Boyette a couple of times on the phone.

And ultimately, there was discussion that resulted in this: They didn't actually mean to invoke the federal law. It was sort of done, if you will, by mistake. And so at this juncture, there does not appear to be a need or even a jurisdictional basis to remove the case to federal court.

I understand from Mr. Darville, the plaintiff's

attorney, that they are going to amend this pleading again in order to remove the language that would have prompted the removal to the federal court.

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So I still wish to discuss that with you today because, as you know, Mr. Darville is working the matter to some degree with Ms. Crary's son, who is a licensed attorney. Though he's not made a formal appearance in the record, he still has significant input, as does his client, into what actually happens.

So it was indicated to me yesterday that they will not be pursuing federal claims, but that has not been a formal decision. That's not been made. At present, the pleadings still contain a formal claim.

And if he goes to his clients and says, you know, we sort of accidentally pleaded a federal claim, do you wish to keep it, the answer might be yes. I think it's possible. It doesn't appear to be likely at this point, but it is possible.

So I think it would be worthwhile for me today, so we don't have to convene again and take up your time on decisions that can be at least discussed today, some direction given.

If it ultimately concludes that there is a

federal claim, I recommend to you that it be removed. My primary reason for doing that is because federal courts are a far better position to adjudicate federal claims than are state courts.

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Many state judges are familiar with federal law. They're obviously familiar with federal law. And it's not impermissible for them to resolve federal claims. It has been my experience over the years though that federal courts are simply better at it.

There are a number of other benefits to filing in federal court. They include the fact that the case gets put on a very tight and adhered to time schedule in terms of getting it resolved.

The courts don't -- federal courts don't like to play around with cases. They like to -- and they have rules that require them to be put on a formal schedule that will result in a trial date at some point. Typically within a year to 18 months of a case like this. State courts don't have that similar type of rigid scheduling system.

Your insurance policy, your coverage does not exclude federal claims. You have coverage for those type of claims no matter where it's litigated. So it's not really at issue. There is some additional

cost in removing it because there is a filing fee that you have to pay to get it in federal court, but it's absorbed by the League of Cities policy in any event.

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So it won't cost you additional money and there's no additional cost of moving with the affirmative claim for relief into federal court if that's ultimately warranted or ultimately decided upon.

Mr. Boyette and I had a long discussion about it yesterday. There are also compelling reasons not to move to federal court. To some degree, it's a strategic decision made by the attorneys. I think we get better results in federal court.

You should also know that if a case goes to federal court and it also has state claims appended to it -- and this one does. Some of the claims here arise out of state law. Most of them, in fact, arise out of state law.

What a federal court can do and what federal courts frequently take advantage is -- advantage of is they're permitted to simply resolve the federal claim and take the state claim, punt it if you will, back to state court.

So moving it to federal court cannot resolve

the thing in total. It may. It's an entirely optional process for a federal court to resolve all of the case or only the part of a case that would have given it original jurisdiction in the first place.

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The odds of that, I simply don't know. To some degree, it depends on which judge gets the case, it can ultimately go to federal court. Some judges are reticent to exercise state law jurisdiction over those type of claims, some judges do so freely. But it's really something of a -- I don't have odds for you on that. It really depends on who gets the case.

It doesn't look at this juncture as if it's going to federal court in any event, but I think it would be worthwhile for you today to give me a little direction in the event that that changes or in the event that this is not -- the present pleading is not amended in time.

I only have 30 days from the time the first federal claim appears to move it to federal court. That's our option. And if I lose that time, you lose it forever. You don't get a second chance.

Once a federal claim appears in a case, whether -- whether it appears at the outset of the case or

whether it appears, as it has in this case, three years later, you get 30 days, period. And if you don't remove under the 30 days, you're foreclosed forever from doing it. And so there you go.

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Dismissal. The amended complaint as drafted, the countercomplaint as drafted is not a work of art, to put it mildly. It's not a well-drafted complaint. There are a couple of causes of action where I think that they have alleged the bare-minimum that they need to in order to -- in order to survive a motion to dismiss.

If it's in federal court, I don't think it will survive. But again, they're going to get a lot of leeway to amend the complaint, multiple -- the courts will put a stop to it at some point and say if you don't get it right this time, you're not going to be able to go forward. I don't think they'll say that in this posture at the very first get-go. Either court, either in state or federal court.

But the amended counterclaim is subject to a motion to dismiss. I'm going to work with Mr. Simon and Mr. Boyette to determine if one is warranted. There are good reasons to file a motion to dismiss. Those good reasons are that it cleans up the

pleadings, it can narrow the issues for trial. In some circumstances you can have a case fully adjudicated on a motion to dismiss. I don't think that will happen here, but it's possible.

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The primary thing you can do is narrow -- first of all, narrow the claims at issue and, number two, get those claims -- the claims that are left over, you can get them crystallized and you can get them a little bit more clarity so you know when you go to trial precisely what you're fighting over.

My experience is it makes a cleaner trial. It makes a cleaner process to get to trial. And when you go to trial, there's not all the -- all the fighting about we're not sure what you mean there, we don't know what this means, how do our defenses play.

On the other hand, there's good reason not to file a motion to dismiss. The motion to dismiss means while it's pending you can't set the case for trial because you have to have closed pleadings in order to do that.

So a motion to dismiss is going to delay the case. There's no doubt about that. I won't tell you otherwise. I will tell you that from my perspective, my object is to win always. I don't --

I don't necessarily -- I understand that you folks have different concerns because you're dealing with a budget. I'm not.

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My object always is to prevail in the case, no matter what road I take to get there. So the fact that this case will be delayed by a procedural mechanism is not of significant concern to me, though I understand it will be of significant concern to you. So I would like to hear your thoughts on that.

Motion practice takes time. Motion practice takes legal expense. You-all are not paying me, you're paying Mr. Boyette. So the lion's share of that would be borne by the League policy. That's sort of where we are at this juncture.

I have not had any meaningful settlement discussions with the plaintiff's counsel, although I will share with you that in reviewing this case over the last several weeks, it occurs to me, number one -- and you-all are in a far better position to opine on this than am I -- it seems -- and I'm not hired to prosecute the affirmative suit. I don't want to get too far into the weeds on that.

But I understand at least anecdotally that the behavior sought to be corrected by the filing of the

injunctive suit has largely been curbed. I don't know if that's so or not, but I understand it to be at least partially true. I don't know.

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So I think it may be argued -- if that is the case, it will be argued that you have the relief that you sought. I don't know if that's so or not. This case then is being driven by the counterclaim.

Ms. Crary, her son appear to want, for lack of a better term, a pound of flesh from the district for the revocation of the key fobs over the various year -- over the various times that's occurred and for subjecting her to litigation.

That sounds to me like -- I don't know if that's the best case to pour a whole bunch of money into litigation. Perhaps a settlement can be had. I don't know. I've not had meaningful conversations with counsel that way, other than to say that we appear to have -- we may have what we want if your client has curbed her behavior and intends to keep it curbed into the future so that we don't have to go through this again.

And so perhaps that's a consideration that we may need to have down the road when we're actually having a settlement discussion. But just so you know, I've not had -- I've not gone down that road

other than but a step or two.

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So the plan at this point is to get another amended pleading that's going to, allegedly at least according to counsel, remove the federal claim for relief. It will be an entirely state court claim. And then we'll determine whether we should move to dismiss it or simply close the pleadings by filing an answer and affirmative defense and move to set it for trial.

Mr. Boyette, again, he and I have had lengthy conversations about the appropriate strategy in that way. Trials at -- any trial -- I hate to be a mealy-mouthed lawyer. I don't like it. I prefer to give my clients the unvarnished truth.

But the fact of the matter is when you go to trial in a case, I don't care how your case is, I don't care who your client is, I don't care who your lawyers are, your odds of winning are exactly 50 percent, period. That's the way I see it.

I realize that not every lawyer sees it that way, but that's my -- I've lost cases I expected to win. This is a case I would expect to win at trial, but I can't foreclose the possibility of a loss.

I've also won cases I expected to lose at trial. I think that's an experience of many, many lawyers.

This case, the amended countercomplaint as it's presently postured, is positive. I don't think it will change in that it doesn't presently seek a jury trial. Jury trials are obviously problematic right now because of COVID.

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But jury trials are problematic in a number of other ways as well. The most primary of which is that you put six people in a box who have no idea of what this case is. You guys have for three, four, five years and they get two or three days to review facts that are developed over a period of time.

And I'm not a gambler myself, but it's like throwing the dice down the craps table. You're just not going to -- you don't know what they're going to decide. You don't know how they're going to view the evidence. You don't know how they're going to view the witnesses. You don't know how the judge is going to run the trial in terms of jury instructions. It can be difficult.

Bench trials are a little better. You know, I would say significantly better. So here I think we'll have a bench trial. I don't think anyone has asked for a jury trial yet. The court system I understand here is doing -- is doing bench trials so that they can clear their dockets for when jury

trials are ultimately available.

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MR. BOYETTE: Doing them on Zoom.

MR. DAIGNEAULT: So there have been trials by Zoom. Bench trial is simply adjudicated by judge, no jury. That's a good thing. I understand that the judge assigned to this case, though I don't have experience with her, is very good, but I think that's true with most of the judges in the state of Florida. I have -- I'm a dying breed of folks who still has a fair amount of confidence in the system to work as it should, even though it takes more time than we think it should.

I continue to believe that the park Tri-Par will prevail in this case, at least on the amended counterclaim. Though candidly, we are not all the way through the legal theories sought to be asserted in the new counterclaim. With that, I hope that that answers some of your questions in advance. I'm happy to take any that you -- that you may have.

MR. MORRIS: Could I -- Mr. Chair, may I speak?

Lee Morris, park manager. Could -- Mr. Boyette,

could you maybe explain -- just lay out how this

started and kind of the steps as we -- to get us to

where we are now, to explain what you are -- what

you are representing the district on, what Jay,

Mr. --

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MR. BOYETTE: Sure.

MR. MORRIS: You get my drift.

MR. BOYETTE: What really triggered the litigation was a lengthy letter from Craig Crary that was addressed I believe -- I believe it was addressed to every single member of the board of trustees at the time and also the park in which he threatened to sue all the trustees and the park with the list of allegations that Ms. Crary has been, you know, discriminated against and bullied and all these things that -- he has a long list. Extortion, libel, slander, battery. You know, just everything in the world.

And I had a meeting with I think the current -- I think he was a chairman at the time. And the park wanted an answer as to whether it had the authority to enforce its rules. The letter was threatening to sue everyone and claiming that Ms. Crary's entitled to lots of damages because the park was enforcing its rule -- I always used the phrase in-house.

There's no question that the park has the legal right to enforce its rules in a courtroom, which is -- which is what the current lawsuit, the complaint by the park seeks to do is enforce the rules by a

court order. You always have the right to do that.

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But in-house, where the proceedings to do a hearing, you're doing hearings in here and revoking fobs and there was also a right to fine in the documents. And he in his letter correctly contended -- now we know, according to the Second District Court of Appeal -- correctly contended that the park did not have the legal right to do that.

So the park wanted to know was he right in light of this threat. So we filed a one count declaratory judgment action against Virginia Crary seeking a ruling on whether the fining and suspending provisions were legally valid.

We obtained a summary judgment in favor of the park from Judge Mercurio. Some of you attended that hearing. One or more of you may -- Ron attended that hearing. He's nodding his head. Maybe more of you attended that hearing. Mr. Crary appealed. Second District Court of Appeal reversed.

While -- actually, while the appeal was pending, so shortly after we got the ruling disposing of the first lawsuit, which is this one count dec action in favor of the park, we filed a second action, which is the 2017 case that we are here on today to enforce the rules of the park

1 MR. BOYETTE: Ten days.

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MR. MORRIS: Well, you can suspend for ten days and then if there's a fine involved, if there's non-payment of the fine after a certain amount of time, then it becomes indefinite until the fine is paid, I believe. But there's also a compliance committee that has to vote on to verify or deny the board of trustees or action.

MR. BOYETTE: Yes.

So there's a stop gap in there. MR. MORRIS: So I think that's good. I just wanted to add one more thing here, just so the trustees understand where we are. So Mr. Boyette is handling Tri-Par in the initial claims for that suit. In other words, the fact that we then filed a lawsuit against Virginia Crary to enforce whatever actions. Mrs. Crary then filed a countersuit against Tri-Par with six counts, I believe. MR. DAIGNEAULT: Yes.

MR. MORRIS: Alleging harassment, different things on those six counts.

> MR. BOYETTE: There are currently 17 counts.

MR. MORRIS: I'm sorry, in the amended --

MR. BOYETTE: In the new one.

In the amendment it went from 6 to MR. MORRIS:

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MR. BOYETTE: Correct.

MR. DAIGNEAULT: Like gremlins, we should keep pouring water on them.

MR. MORRIS: Yes. Don't pour water on them after midnight. Okay. So Mr. Daigneault is the attorney that was hired by FMIT, who is our insurance company of record, to represent us in that 2017 counterclaim. And that's how -- it's the same case. It's just different ends of the case. Good way of putting it?

Okay. And the reason Mr. Cohen is here is just because he's our district attorney and he's the person we go to for advice on day-to-day issues that pertain to the actual operation of the park. If there's something going on with the lawsuit, obviously we refer back to Jay and David for their counsel.

So that is where we stand. Does everyone understand the differences between the two? I just want to make sure we -- I think you do. We've talked about this mano a mano enough to go from there.

All right. Can I open up the floor to the trustees --

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          MS. LEGLER: I have two questions.
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          MR. MORRIS: -- to ask questions?
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          MS. LEGLER: On the 2017 claim, are any of the
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     charges -- I don't know if that's the correct
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     word -- prior to -- I mean, down -- you know, 2009,
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     2010, are they instances of those 17 claims that are
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     way long time ago? This happened in 2011, this
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     happened in 2012. Are they all current ones from
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     2017?
          MR. BOYETTE: The pleading doesn't tell you.
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          MS. LEGLER:
                       Okav.
          MR. BOYETTE: It doesn't say on this date I was
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     pushed or yelled at or defamed or whatever it might
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          So you can't tell from the pleading. But when
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     you take depositions of -- which I have done -- of
     Virginia and Craig Crary and you get into the
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     details, you go back 20 years.
          MS. LEGLER:
                       Yes. Okay. That's what I was
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     looking at. And is that important if it went to --
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          MR. BOYETTE: Yes.
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          MS. LEGLER: -- another level to say, well,
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     these things happened --
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          MR. BOYETTE: Yes.
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          MS. LEGLER: -- 20, 25 years ago and this has
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     been --
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MR. BOYETTE: You bet. We will absolutely be making a point of that. And I don't think the judges want to hear about things that are --

MS. LEGLER: 20 or 25 years ago.

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MR. BOYETTE: Or even 10 years ago.

MS. LEGLER: Okay. And then my other question just right away was you said it went from state to federal. So I'm thinking in my mind then we are looking at, you know, discrimination specifically or no?

MR. DAIGNEAULT: No. Just to be clear, it hasn't gone from state to federal. That's -- you need to have federal jurisdiction in order to remove to federal court. You can't go there just because you want to.

MS. LEGLER: Right. You were saying something about something triggered --

MR. DAIGNEAULT: Have to have the basis to do it. And this case has always been litigated on state law and rounds up until we got this proposed amended pleading, which invoked the United States Constitution.

That's the first time it invoked any federal law of any kind throughout the entire litigation.

And that's the trigger that would have permitted us

to put us in federal court -- put it in federal court, if that remains the case. Doesn't look like it's going to.

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I'd also note parenthetically that -- I did note in my opening that when you have an attorney who wishes to amend his pleading on the eve of a summary judgment hearing, that's an indication that you're in pretty good shape. I hate to --

I don't know that we are going to win that summary judgment hearing. I felt pretty good about it. The fact of the matter is though the facts haven't changed, the legal theory hasn't changed.

Our factual --

And David has been litigating for quite a period of time before Jeremy and I got involved.

Has created a very, very strong record for the court to review. We're going to -- and we've been supplementing in the interim. But, you know, that kind of procedural maneuver frankly is a little desperate.

MR. BOYETTE: I will quickly respond to your question that the allegation in the new pleading that invokes the Florida and United States

Constitutions is that Ms. Crary is contending that she's been deprived of life, liberty, and property

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MS. LEGLER: Got it. That's what I thought. Thank you.

MR. KOENIG: And that claim then would bring it to the federal court?

MS. LEGLER: Yes.

MR. KOENIG: He's using that as the reason?

MR. BOYETTE: Well, he pled it. Mr. Daigneault is responding and saying, well, now that you've done that, I can take you up to federal court if I want to. It's optional. We don't have to. But he is recommending that the park do that.

MS. LEGLER: So by the --

MR. BOYETTE: If they don't --

MS. LEGLER: -- whoever revoked her fob, we deprived her of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

MR. BOYETTE: And property.

MR. DAIGNEAULT: For purposes of full clarity, you know, as I've been reviewing this, I've had a couple cases in the past where people accidentally assert federal claims. I know that sounds strange, but it happens.

Mostly it happens by pro se complainants representing themselves in court and they sort of

throw a bunch of words on paper and give it to a court and then the lawyers are tasked with hashing out what is actually meant by the complainant.

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So as I was -- actually, I was discussing this case with Jeremy yesterday and other -- one of my other partners. And we said, jeez, you know, this looks like -- though it was filed by an attorney, it looks like a case where this might have been an accident. It's worth a phone call anyway.

So I called him. He happened to be in the office. He said, yeah, I didn't mean to do that. I've not seen that before, but frankly this case -- number of issues I've not seen before. In terms of -- if the federal claims stay in at its present posture, one -- the first thing we'll need to figure out is obviously legal, the due process claim.

If you make a due process claim under the federal constitution, the first task is to determine whether you're bringing a procedural due process claim, meaning that you were deprived of notice and an opportunity to be heard before you were deprived of some cognizable federal right or whether it's a substantive due process claim, meaning that you were deprived of a fundamental right implicit in the concept of liberty, regardless of the process used

to get you there.

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So there's different types of claims. And even as we were discussing yesterday, I didn't even know what it is. The fact that this came by accident is a bit disconcerting. But my impression from yesterday's conversation, he intends to amend the pleadings. We'll hold his feet to the fire to get that done quickly because, as I said, we have 30 days from the first appearance of that to do that or lose it forever.

MR. MORRIS: Mr. Chair, may I ask?

So Jay, forgive me for quoting Law & Order, but are we able to force them to federal if that's the will of the board of trustees?

MR. DAIGNEAULT: No.

MR. MORRIS: No?

MR. DAIGNEAULT: I mean, I can explicate it if you like. You need to have -- the court -- the federal court needs to have jurisdiction. Federal courts are first and foremost called to resolve questions of federal law.

In the absence of the federal law, the only way

I can put it in federal court is if we have

diversity of jurisdiction, meaning that we have a

plaintiff and defendant from different parts of the

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     country who don't share Florida citizenship and the
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     mounting controversy exceeded the threshold
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     statutory amount to put it in front of the court.
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     The short answer is no. In the absence of a federal
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     claim, I have no way to put it in front of the
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     court.
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          MR. BOYETTE: In other words, if he voluntarily
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     removes his allegation, the violation of the United
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     States Constitution, he can stop Jay from removing
     it.
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                       So you open the door --
          MR. MORRIS:
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          MR. DAIGNEAULT:
                           Right, yes.
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          MR. KOENIG:
                       So Jay, correct me if I'm wrong.
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     Now, I understood you to say that Wyndel,
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     Ms. Crary's attorney said that he made a mistake and
     does not want to take it to federal court?
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          MR. DAIGNEAULT: That's correct.
                       He's going to amend his amendment?
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          MR. KOENIG:
          MR. DAIGNEAULT: He's going to need to if he
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     wishes to avoid going to federal court. He needs
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     to -- he needs to amend it and he needs to amend it
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     relatively quickly.
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          MR. KOENIG: Okay.
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          MR. DAIGNEAULT: As it's present -- as we sit
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here today, I could take it today, put it in federal

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court. We can do that and I'm prepared to do that if -- I don't think that's wise for you to do that right this very second in light of the conversation I had yesterday.

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Because what I had happen in the past is we remove to federal and the pro se plaintiffs go, oops, you know, my bad, I made that claim by accident, I didn't mean to do that. And once they do that, the court is then divested of jurisdiction. It has no -- it has no choice but to kick it back to state court.

So my advice to you -- and it's not really advice, it's what we need to do -- is wait. We are going to get him to amend his complaint and let him know that if you don't do it, we are going to federal court. And if he hasn't done it on day 29, subject to our discussion today, I'm going to remove to federal court.

MR. KOENIG: Okay. So the deadline that we have right now, the way it stands, is 30 days; is that correct?

MR. DAIGNEAULT: Yeah, it's 30 days. Actually, Jeremy, we were discussing just before this meeting began that this happened odd procedurally. Meaning that he filed the amended complaint --

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         MR. BOYETTE: Before the order.
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         MR. DAIGNEAULT: -- before the order.
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    wasn't handled well. But we don't know precisely
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    where the starting point of that 30 days is.
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         MS. LEGLER: That's what I was just going to
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    ask.
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          MR. DAIGNEAULT: We have some time either way.
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          MR. KOENIG: We don't want to get in a dilemma
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    where we're caught in between --
         MR. DAIGNEAULT: I'll use the shorter time
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    frame.
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         MR. BOYETTE: Right.
          MR. VON HOLDT: Mr. Chairman, we went from 6
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    counts to 17. I knew the 6 counts. Why weren't we
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    privy to that information with the 17? Because none
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    of the board -- I don't know anything about the 17
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    counts. This is the first I heard of it. How long
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    ago did this change?
          MR. DAIGNEAULT: Officially it changed as of
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    Monday. That's one of the reasons --
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          MR. VON HOLDT: Changed last Monday?
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          MR. DAIGNEAULT: This Monday. Two days ago
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    when the order was entered.
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What's the delay?

I get

MR. DAIGNEAULT: Well, we work slow.

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MR. BOYETTE:

paid by the hour.

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MR. VON HOLDT: No, I'm just curious. I didn't know if this was done a month ago.

MR. DAIGNEAULT: My team is still reviewing all of those 17 counts. I can tell you that I had a conversation with Mr. Darville about -- several of them, for example, are based on events. Apparently Ms. Crary's key fob was suspended in 2012.

And I said, you know, while you're at it, while you're taking out the federal claim, why don't you take out the claims that are on their face barred by the statute of limitations. That doesn't make any sense.

Let's not fight -- if we have to fight about things, let's fight about things that are valid and legitimate. We are not going back to 2012. That's not -- I mean, you know, I don't like to threaten other lawyers with sanctions, but that's a sanctionable -- that's sanctionable conduct in my view. File --

MR. VON HOLDT: And another one of these things that bothers me about this case is it's been amended so many different times. And every time that the paperwork changes, it has to go to our attorney.

And sometimes there's -- it's only one or two

words in that whole big statement. And our attorney has to read the whole thing. Probably takes him an hour, half an hour, whatever, and we get charged for that. But it -- I just don't understand how you can let this keep happening where he changes one thing and make us go through a whole bunch of paperwork.

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MR. DAIGNEAULT: I appreciate your question. I don't even disagree with you. But your question really speaks to systemic problems within the court system versus things that are happening on this end of the case.

Please bear in mind that whether we like it or not, Ms. Crary has access to the judicial system the same way that we do. And, you know, her lawyers are utilizing the procedures available within that system to prosecute her case.

Look, I don't love to have a late amendment either. I think it's -- to me, this one was a little bit desperate. I don't love it. But the fact of the matter is the system doesn't prohibit it.

And so what would -- understanding you had to spend money for myself or Mr. Boyette to review the new pleading, what would have happened had we resisted the amendment is that you would have spent

about five hours with filing, you know, a motion to resist the amended pleading, going to a court hearing and reviewing an order that was ultimately going to be granted anyways.

So I know that you spent money, but frankly,
Mr. Boyette saved you money by proceeding the way
that we did. I know it's not what you want to hear,
but that's --

MR. VON HOLDT: Sure doesn't look like it on the paper.

MR. DAIGNEAULT: Agreed.

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MR. BOYETTE: I just have a couple comments in response to your questions. Mr. Daigneault is correct, there's a lot of case law that gives parties to lawsuits liberal rights to amend their pleadings.

That's the law. We can't change -- the law is the law. And it's very, very, very clear that the courts are very liberal in letting people amend their pleadings. Whether we like it or not, we have to deal with it.

And then just to give you an idea what's in the new complaint, counts 1 to 5 are all claims for breach of fiduciary duty. And each of those counts is basically contending that the park breached a

fiduciary duty to Ms. Crary by its in-house enforcement procedures, by enforcing the rules.

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And I'm sure what we are going to hear from Craig Crary or I guess Mr. Darville on behalf of Mr. Craig Crary is, I told you that you couldn't do that and you just kept doing it anyhow.

And I expect the park's response will be, we consulted with the park's attorney at the time, Mr. Domber, who told us that it was valid and legal and we followed proper legal advice. We went to court. Judge Mercurio agreed that it was valid and legal. We followed what Judge Mercurio ordered.

When the Second District Court of Appeal disagreed, we immediately followed what the Second District Court of Appeal said. And we -- and the board and the park did nothing wrong.

And then counts 6 and 7 allege that the park breached the declaration of covenants by not liening her for weeds on her property. Basically, that you've got the provision in the declaration that says if somebody doesn't cut their grass, you can do self-help cutting and then you can lien their property.

They're saying you breached the declaration because instead of liening me, you went and revoked

my fob. Kind of nutty, but that's what they've got. And then the other one is that you breached the declaration by not suing her for an injunction and instead, you went and revoked her fob and you should have -- I guess what they're saying, it's hard to tell, but you should have sued her for an injunction before you actually did.

Those are kind of strange. And then counts 8 to 12 are that you violated her due process rights under the state and federal constitutions. And then 13 through 17 are nuisance, intentional infliction of emotional distress, defamation, and slander. And that's -- you've all seen, I'm sure, the litany of the park is racist and the park is extortionists and et cetera. So just to give you an idea.

MR. DAIGNEAULT: And please understand also that the fact that there are more counts doesn't mean that they are better counts than they were before. Likely, if they were better counts, you would have seen them by now.

MR. HOUCHIN: Mr. Chairman?

MR. KOENIG: Yes.

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MR. HOUCHIN: Ron Houchin, seat 4. I've been on the board longer than anybody here today. At this point I feel that whatever is legally the best,

quickest, and least expensive is what I personally want. I would assume that the other board members do too. So it would be difficult for me to recommend to you -- because I'm not an attorney, but I do believe that we've had all of this nonsense and legal expense that the park can stand.

At this point in time, I think we need the legal -- or the people we pay and you also as the insurance attorney to do what is most efficient and most cost efficient, closure to this entire matter. The legal fees are eating us alive.

MR. KOENIG: Jay, one quick question regarding the case if it goes to federal court. Is there any restrictions or limitations on the amount that the insurance company would pay?

MR. DAIGNEAULT: No.

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MR. KOENIG: There is no limit?

MR. DAIGNEAULT: No.

MR. KOENIG: Okay. Is there --

MR. DAIGNEAULT: It's not ethical for me to be involved in your coverage, but there's no -- I've not been advised that you have any kind of wasting policy or anything like that, no. So I guess the answer is no.

MR. KOENIG: The reason I ask that is if we go

there and we're halfway through a trial and let's just say hypothetically that our limit was \$100,000 and we reached it, they're going to say to us, okay, you're on your own now, you've reached the limit.

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MR. DAIGNEAULT: No. The exposure for you folks here from the League's perspective is if you're ultimately hit with a verdict or judgment in excess of your coverage limits. I don't know what your coverage limits are, but I think Lee does.

Bear in mind, these -- the claims being brought against you in the countercomplaint are, with the exception of one -- and the one is a breach of contract claim, which we believe to be entirely without merit. So we think --

Nevertheless, the bulk of the claims against you, 16 of the 17 or 15, however many there are, they're a little misnumbered. The point is they're tort claims. And you're a sovereign entity, right? Under 768.28. So you have a limit of how much you're going to pay.

Even if you go to trial and the jury or judge hates all of you and hates me and hates everybody to do with this case and you get -- you can get a million-dollar judgment assessed against you in a tort case and all you are going to pay through your

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1 policy is 200.
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And that 200 is inclusive of attorney's fees to the other side. Okay? So I've been given no direction to the contrary. And I would have been by this point had it been at issue that we're dealing with a wasting policy or you're dealing with liability that potentially exceeds your coverage.

MR. KOENIG: Thank you.

David, I think that most of the depositions are completed?

MR. BOYETTE: Correct.

MR. KOENIG: There wouldn't be any more depositions that would be needed for anything at this point?

MS. LEGLER: I've understood that they were all done.

MR. BOYETTE: Well, we're --

MR. DAIGNEAULT: May I?

MR. BOYETTE: Mr. Daigneault and I have recently discussed possibly redeposing Virginia

Crary to get her on the record regarding new allegations that she's brought up. Not necessarily required, but we both think it's a good idea.

MR. KOENIG: I'm just asking these questions so the board will know what to expect down the road

regardless of what you guys -- or we decide to do.

Because these are some of the questions that we are hearing, me as board chairman, is when are these depositions going to cease and these large bills come in. When does it stop? I'm just asking: Do you think right now the only one possibly could be Virginia, Mrs. Crary?

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MR. BOYETTE: And it doesn't even have to be her. What I would say is if I had a client sitting in front of me who said our only concern is winning, we don't care what it costs, we don't care how long it takes, but we want you to win, I would tell you I'd probably take five more depositions.

I do not have that client sitting in front of me. I just heard Mr. Houchin and I'm of the impression that there's probably a majority on the board that share his sentiment -- I guess we'll find out maybe before the end of the day -- that keeping costs down and getting it resolved quick is a primary objective.

And if that's the case, I could take zero depositions as far as I'm concerned and go try the case. But if we are going to take any more depositions, it would be another one of Virginia Crary. If. I don't feel it's necessary.

Now, Mr. Daigneault may say I want to go depose her and I may just not attend if you want me to not attend because you don't have to pay for him.

Insurance company pays for him. So he can go depose her with no expense to you and you can instruct me not to attend.

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MR. DAIGNEAULT: That's sort of some of the -- I don't want to call it disconnect, but some of the dissonance that I received today. So from my perspective -- and I'm not speaking for David. And he and I work very well together in this case since we got in and I appreciate that.

You guys have been under the weight of this case for a while. For reasons that are not entirely clear to me and are not especially important, I didn't get this case until November of '19. You know, and it came to me with a fairly developed record to some degree and it came to me with a history -- a two-year-old history of litigation.

I don't know ultimately what the issue was in terms of coverage or -- I don't know. I say that to note that at least to me, this case is still relatively new. I'll tell you what else I've developed in the record. What else I've developed in the record, when I think I have sufficient

evidence and more, is I need to win the case.

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Now, I have that. I feel pretty confident that our motion for summary judgment was going to be granted. Same thing here. I got a plaintiff now though that was deposed a while back, you know. And it's good practice and I'm happy to take the deposition.

And I don't want to intrude on your -- and you-all have some concerns about coming out of pocket for paying your attorney. This doesn't apply to me because you're not paying me. So obviously that applies to Mr. Boyette.

It's good practice on a case this old to take updated deposition of the plaintiff. Fact of the matter is things change. My recommendation to you, because I know it's an issue you want to discuss, is you honestly want up from under litigation. I get it.

I think the best way -- when I discussed settlement with this case early on with Mr. Darville, it was we want like a half a million dollars. And I'm going, what was that key fob made of? You know. I don't really know. However, I do think based on my conversation with him yesterday that he does recognize at this juncture that he is

dealing with a sovereign entity and that ain't gonna happen.

MR. BOYETTE: Jump in real quick. I had a conversation with Craig Crary in June. And at that time he said that he wanted 200,000, plus Darville's attorney's fees. And he did not have a number for Darville's attorney's fees at that point, but that's what he's saying.

MR. DAIGNEAULT: And that's good information to have because that's a reasonable beginning point negotiation. I'm happy to provide him the case law that says even if you take us to trial on this, you're going to get 200 and your 200 is going to be inclusive of those attorney's fees. That's case law that's developed under 768.28 going back many years.

So that's the most and that's going to be inclusive of attorney's fee. There is a point for the plaintiffs in this case -- and I don't know -- I don't know if they reached -- I don't know what their metric is -- where they're going to meet a point of diminishing returns because the 200 is a fixed number.

MR. KOENIG: Go ahead, Ron.

MR. HOUCHIN: I didn't intend that we should -- that I'm saying we don't do what's correct. I mean,

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if you -- if you need another deposition, that's not an issue. I'm just -- all I'm indicating is that Mrs. Crary and her son have been very litigious. They have gotten awards from this park.
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But at this point in time, I don't want to -we have corrected, through the legislature and the
creation of a committee that oversees the board,
decisions on fines. So we have -- we have corrected
all of the issues that Craig brought up. Okay?

All I'm saying is, let's just get this done as quickly as we can. That's all I'm saying, gentlemen. I do not want to hinder you in any way, shape, or form. Whatever you feel is the best.

That's what we're paying you for. Okay?

MS. LEGLER: I do have one question though.

Mr. Boyette, you had said that there were some new recent allegations from Mrs. Crary. Is that what you said, some recent stuff that's come up?

MR. BOYETTE: It's this new pleading, which --

MR. HOUCHIN: Amended claim. Nothing new.

MS. LEGLER: Okay. So if we came to some agreement, settlement, whatever the term is you want to use, going forward, next week they can just bring up new stuff and we can do this all over again on the same exact kind of charges that we are talking

about here right now.

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If she gets a letter from the park manager, which is generic, it's the same letter, goes to everybody, you have a lot of weeds in your yard, please clean it up, she could then go ahead and --

MR. BOYETTE: We could finish this case --

MS. LEGLER: And then tomorrow --

MR. BOYETTE: -- and then the next day she gets a letter from the park manager and sues the park again.

MS. LEGLER: Right. Is there any way that we can avoid this kind of --

MR. KOENIG: Litigation.

MS. LEGLER: Yeah. I mean, you know, continual, constant --

MR. VON HOLDT: Just sitting back and listening here, we had a problem before and we'd send out letters. We finally had Mr. Cohen send out a letter. And lo and behold, the property got cleaned up like it's never been cleaned up before.

So I -- you know, I don't know how they can have any -- substantiate anything saying we are picking on them when it wasn't cleaned up before.

And we finally went to Mr. Cohen and said, hey, how would you like to be her neighbor and live with that

stuff next door? So Lee and Mr. Cohen got together and wrote them a letter. And the property looks fantastic on one of them.

MS. LEGLER: I guess if we settle this one with all these 17 claims, how do we avoid in the future these same claims coming up again and doing this all over again? Because I know a lot of these claims were things that I didn't even live here.

MR. MORRIS: May I answer that, Mr. Chair?

MR. KOENIG: Yes, go ahead.

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MR. MORRIS: You cannot stop anybody in this park from suing you after receiving a letter from the park manager, Mr. Cohen, or even a door hanger put on their -- that's just not the way the system works.

However, since 2019, we certainly have been -and I believe just before that too we have treated
everyone fairly and with respect and we have chosen
our battles. And it's unlikely -- and when we sent
a letter -- by the way, just so you know, it wasn't
Mr. Cohen and I, it was actually Mr. Boyette and I
that worked that letter together. Because it
affected that case. Mr. Cohen did see it.

But the point was, is that we make sure now we have photographic evidence that's undisputable or

indisputable and, therefore, it could never -- you know, if it goes to court, all we do is show the pictures and say --

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MR. BOYETTE: I would tack on -- I would tack on to that answer that I agree with what Mr. Morris just said and I would amend to it or tack on that if you have a park resident who files a lawsuit that is baseless or lacks merit and sues you, you may be able to make a claim for attorney's fees against said resident, which we have done against Ms. Crary in the pending lawsuit.

And if you win that lawsuit, you may be able to get a judgment against the resident to recoup the attorney's fees the park incurred if they're collectible. And I haven't -- I don't recall if Ms. Crary's lots have mortgages on them, which would certainly affect the extent to which she's collectible. I don't know.

MR. HOUCHIN: It's our understanding that she has turned her properties over to her children. I don't know if that's correct or not.

MR. BOYETTE: I'd have to check on that. Last I heard, she said that, but there was no deed recorded.

MR. HOUCHIN: Okay.

MR. BOYETTE: My recall, she testified to that, but then there's no deed recorded. And there is a fraudulent transfer law in Florida, that if you're being sued for -- like maybe the park is suing you for its attorney's fees and you have assets and you give them to your children for nothing, the park can say no, no, no, no, that's an improper transfer, that asset comes back.

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Can't offer you any guarantees of any of that, but I just wanted to mention that, yes, residents can sue, but the park can dissuade folks from doing that if they defeat said lawsuits and recover their fees from said residents.

MR. HOUCHIN: I think the other issue here is that, again, now the board of directors or board of trustees, if we find or penalize in any way, shape, or form, there is a check and balance with the nine people. So we now would be totally legal doing that.

MR. KOENIG: Let me just say, David and Jay, I think that what Ron meant is he doesn't want to take any tool away from you that you feel, both of yous, that would jeopardize either case. Yes, we want it over with, but if you come to us and you say, look-it, this is what I think is the best interest

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of both cases, to depose Mrs. Crary again, you got to do it.
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MR. HOUCHIN: Yeah.

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MR. KOENIG: I mean, we are not going to after 18 years give up and abandon the ship.

MR. HOUCHIN: No.

MS. LEGLER: Yeah. I guess I was thinking about, you know, if he comes back tomorrow with something else --

MR. KOENIG: Right.

MS. LEGLER: -- basically the same allegations, do we always have to jump? You know what I mean?

Do we always have to respond to those allegations?

If everything is we've got all our ducks in a row and we have pictures and this, that, and the other, do we always have to do that?

MR. KOENIG: I think that we are following the law better with Andy and with Lee and the process that we go through and with the legislation now in place where we have the right to do it and we do it properly. Let somebody take us to court because we are doing it the right way.

MR. MORRIS: May I add, Mr. Chair, if -- the difference is, is that we initiated this suit against Ms. Crary. If we were to have someone come

after us, we have some coverage generally based under our insurance company that is presently with us, which is -- so there's -- there is some indemnification there on our behalf, Laurie, if that's the case. And it makes me sleep a lot better at night.

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MS. LEGLER: Yeah, because I think my main concern --

MR. DAIGNEAULT: I'm going to interrupt you-all real quick, if you don't mind. Yeah. We are talking about things that may or may not happen in the future in terms of other people being disciplined again. So that could be construed as being outside the bounds of our sunshine exemption. So let's try to focus our discussion on the lawsuit at hand.

MR. MORRIS: Mr. Chair, may I say one other thing or ask one other thing? Mr. Boyette, I'm assuming that because -- because the payment to Mr. Daigneault is included in the insurance company's coverage, are we -- besides the depositions -- and I'm trying to put this the best way I can.

I'm assuming that our -- our exposure through your office is somewhat diminished as in the past --

from the past of going through all the motions, that we are getting to that point where we are -- we may not see a bill every month, that kind of thing, or just when there's an action in the court or when you have to actually go to court would be the only time we are going to see hours charged, except of course when I call you and ask for your advice.

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MR. BOYETTE: That is a fair statement. And I should mention that in the suit that the park filed against Ms. Crary, the park has made a claim against her for its attorney's fees and court costs.

Ms. Crary has also included in her pleadings a claim for her attorney's fees and court costs in defending the park's claim.

Which in my mind is the most important aspect of the case that I'm handling because I don't want the park to get hit with a judgment for their fees and costs. We really need to win our case to stop, you know, them from making a claim for fees and costs against the park.

When it started, it was about getting her to be a nice citizen, you know, to play nicely with others. And it seems from what I'm hearing that things are much better. Not perfect, but much, much better.

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1
          MR. KOENIG: I think I have to agree with that.
2
     She has --
3
          MR. BOYETTE: I'm not here so I wouldn't know,
4
    but that's what I hear.
5
          MR. KOENIG: She has behaved better than in the
6
     past. It's not perfect, but it's better.
7
          MR. VON HOLDT: I have one other question.
                                                       Ι
8
     was number 1 on 6 counts. And I've never been
9
     deposed. Did they throw my count out?
          MR. BOYETTE: I thought you were deposed.
10
11
          MR. VON HOLDT: I've never been deposed.
          MR. BOYETTE: I know you testified in court.
12
                       No, that was for the other case.
13
          MS. LEGLER:
14
          MR. DAIGNEAULT: You have a deposition
15
     transcript in our record.
16
          MR. BOYETTE: They could ask for your
17
     deposition.
          MR. DAIGNEAULT: Please bear in mind --
18
          MR. VON HOLDT: I think once they looked at the
19
20
     films and stuff, I think they decided not to.
21
          MR. DAIGNEAULT: Jeremy is checking on that
2.2
     now, but I'm relatively sure you have a deposition
23
     transcript in the record.
24
          MR. KOENIG: I think you were, Daryle.
25
          MR. BOYETTE: I think you were.
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1
          MR. DAIGNEAULT: October 17th of 2018.
2
          MR. VON HOLDT: Not on that particular thing.
3
          MR. BOYETTE: No, it was on the car issue.
4
          MS. LEGLER:
                       Yes.
5
          MR. VON HOLDT: Yeah.
                                 The car issue, that was
6
     a different thing, but not on --
7
          MS. LEGLER: This one.
8
          MR. VON HOLDT: -- that I pushed her. That one
9
     I have not been deposed on and --
          MR. DAIGNEAULT: Bear in mind, we don't --
10
11
     we're certainly not going to encourage opposing
     counsel to take the deposition of our own clients.
12
     Presumably, you know, we know what our clients are
13
14
     going to say. So if they choose not to take your
15
     deposition, bully for us.
          MR. BOYETTE: If you were a little older, I
16
17
     might think about it.
18
          MR. VON HOLDT: I've been in a deposition
     before and I was thrown out in a half an hour.
19
                                                     So I
20
     do know how a deposition goes. But I just -- I
21
     think the reason they did that is because they seen
2.2
     that that wasn't true on the film, so -- okay.
23
     Whatever. I was just curious on my part.
24
          MR. DAIGNEAULT: I think that -- I may be
25
     misreading it, but I think your fundamental question
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is how do we get the entire thing, without making distinctions between the affirmative claim for relief and the -- how do we get the whole thing wrapped, get this thing -- put a bow on it and be done with it for once and for all.

2.2

I think probably at this juncture there is -it's a good thing always in a case to be exploring
settlement. This case, the way that it's presently
postured is, in my view, one that were a couple of
other circumstances different, probably would
already be settled.

I think that one of the things that probably is hampering settlement -- two things are hampering settlement at this point. Money. Both parties have now, because this thing has been going on so long, have put a whole ton of money into attorney's fees. So if you walk away from it, you're putting yourself -- you might be putting yourself in a bad spot.

The second thing that I think might be hampering settlement, if we get down that road, is emotion. Cases are by their nature emotional for both parties to some degree. This case has the added element of Ms. Crary's son being involved.

And my impression from working with him on this

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case a little bit and having him attend certain events and depositions and the like is that he is a little charged up over the case. That can hamper settlement.
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2.2

But I think it's worthwhile at this juncture to explore settlement on a global basis of all these claims, which may take the form of, you know, a settlement sum through the policy to the Crarys and in exchange for some type of promise for continued good behavior. Now, bear in mind, there are limitations on that, both temporal and practical, right? So -- but it's possible to do that.

MR. COHEN: Jay, you're -- I didn't mean to interrupt. Has there been any mediation sessions to date in any of the litigation?

MR. DAIGNEAULT: None that I've been involved in.

MR. KOENIG: Not in this case. David, went through litigation [sic] with him once, but that was for the other case.

MR. BOYETTE: Yeah, we mediated --

MR. KOENIG: The '17 case.

MR. BOYETTE: We did have a mediation in the other case.

MR. KOENIG: Correct.

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MR. BOYETTE: It did not settle.
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2.2

MR. DAIGNEAULT: So a lot of courts, before they'll even go to trial in a case, are going to force you to mediate. If we go to federal court, that's not negotiable, that's required. I think it's required in the 12th Circuit, David.

MR. BOYETTE: It's part of the standard form trial order. But if both parties stipulate it away, usually -- most of our local judges will allow you to waive it. Some of them don't though. Once in a while they'll say, no, you're mediating. But once you notice it for trial, it's automatically in the order. And you have to get permission to take it out.

MS. LEGLER: Has Mr. Crary given you a specific sum, money amount that he --

MR. BOYETTE: In June he told me 200,000, plus Darville's fees. And prior to that Jay had heard a figure that was higher. I forget what it was.

MS. LEGLER: And those are his terms currently now for settlement?

MR. BOYETTE: I haven't heard anything since June.

MR. DAIGNEAULT: When I first got involved in the case, because the case has been litigated so

long, I figured it was -- and having reviewed the record, I figured there was some potential for settlement. I had talked to Mr. Morris and there was -- you know, we knew that you-all were under the pressure of the litigation costs.

2.2

So I did explore settlement briefly with him and the number was -- it was just not practical. So I related it over to the insurer who said, yeah, that's not going to work. But the number that I got yesterday was, you know, at least a recognition that I received yesterday that there are some limitations on their ultimate recovery, was important.

So it looks like at least a possibility. How likely it is, I don't know, but at least there's some possibility that everyone is going to be reasonable at this juncture.

And that's one of the things that we can do is -- bear in mind, you don't need a mediation to settle the case. You settle the case through phone calls, through the attorneys, which is done frequently.

Sometimes the -- bear in mind, mediators cost money. In this case, that would be borne through the League policy. But, you know, good practical solutions to cases don't need to come from

mediators, but they frequently do.

MS. LEGLER: So you're saying that maybe it would just be to cover the cost of Mr. Darville's -- the attorney fees?

MR. BOYETTE: To settle the case?

MS. LEGLER: Yes.

MR. COHEN: No.

2.2

MR. BOYETTE: My experience with Mr. Crary is it's very difficult to settle anything with him. You probably have all experienced that.

MS. LEGLER: That's what I was hoping, is that we could --

MR. DAIGNEAULT: That's the emotional component I was talking about. You know, as I -- I would have a very, very -- my parents are both deceased, but I would have a very hard time representing my parents in an objective manner. It's hard to do.

And I know he's not an attorney of record, but he's clearly very involved in the case and to some degree driving some of these decisions being made by the other side. It complicates things for sure.

MR. KOENIG: The only thing that I remember regarding deposition -- I'm sorry, mediation is, David, when you and I were in mediation with him and he had a figure. And part of the negotiation was

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1
     attorney fees, that he had a 200-and-some-page
2
     invoice, correct? Remember?
3
          MR. BOYETTE:
                        Sure.
4
          MR. KOENIG: And that amount was $180,000.
                                                      And
     then we hired an attorney to analyze that bill.
5
6
          MR. BOYETTE: Well, I analyzed it and I spoon
7
     fed it to the expert witness I was going to use.
8
          MR. KOENIG: You're the one that suggested that
9
     we hire that person.
          MR. BOYETTE: Yes, after I --
10
11
          MR. KOENIG: And settling for a hell of a lot
12
     less.
          MR. BOYETTE: 62.
13
14
          MS. LEGLER: 62,000.
15
          MR. KOENIG:
                       Right. So I think the negotiation
     possibly is an option, but we better have something
16
17
     that we can have in the back of our hand because
18
     otherwise, I don't think he's going to back down.
          All right. Does anybody else have any other
19
20
     questions?
21
          MR. BOYETTE: I have a comment. A couple
2.2
     comments. One is I am completely in favor of the
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     case being settled with payment from the insurance
24
     company. I think that would be good for the park
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because I know you want this case over.

25

I have certainly experienced folks in the past where their insurance company writes a check to the opposing party in litigation and they're grossly offended because the plaintiff didn't deserve a penny and I can't believe they're paying that such-and-such.

2.2

You probably experienced that or known somebody that's experienced that. But I know the park wants this case over. So if the insurance will settle it, I'm all for that. Completely, 100 percent. And that's really up to your insurance company and how much they're willing to put on the table.

So if it settles, great. If it doesn't and it has to be litigated, I -- I want to talk -- I want to comment on the future of this case if we don't settle. One of the things I heard Jay say was any case at trial is a 50/50.

I would say I tried probably 70 or 80 cases over the past 30-plus years and I agree with Jay completely. I have -- I can count two or three times where I walked out of the trial and said, what the heck just happened? That happens sometimes.

And in hindsight I get a little insight, maybe
I get a clue of what happened, but sometimes they
don't go the way you want. But my experience has

also been that in a pretty good percentage of time I have a pretty good idea of how it's going to shake out and usually it does.

2.2

So I don't feel like it's -- I mean, I guess it's kind of metaphysical to say whether it's a 50/50 or not, but I would say in this case I'm intimately familiar with her allegations and I feel the park is in a strong position on the merits of the case.

And even if she were to win on the merits, they have a very difficult time articulating damages.

And it is hard to -- how do you put a number on I couldn't use the pool for a couple years? How do you put 200 -- how do you equate that to \$200 or \$50? I mean, that's a problem for them.

So I -- I don't see the case -- well, let me -- I'm being careful to choose my words. The other thing I wanted to comment on is I've heard from the board let's -- I've heard the words do what's best and do what's quickest. And those aren't -- those can be inconsistent.

I agree, again, with Jay that the federal court would be better for the park on the merits on these federal issues. You are more likely to have a federal court judge drop the hammer, is the phrase I

use, and put an end to something in the park's favor.

2.2

And he's also right that they have strict -more -- stricter timelines. State court is kind of
-- you get to decide how long your case takes. In
federal court, they take control, but in state court
you get to decide. And if you want to push your
case to trial quickly in state court, you can. In
Sarasota we can get trial dates in six months,
certainly under a year.

And, you know, I guess what I would say is if you're looking for the best possible result, if the federal -- if they go ahead and try to pursue a federal claim, I would agree with Jay, federal court is probably your best place on the merits to win. It's not the quickest though and it's not the cheapest.

But that's the insurance company's side of the case. So I can kind of sit back and not bill you while they fight it where they want to fight it.

And frankly, the insurance company is the one on the hook for the counterclaim so they should control how that's done, you know. I think it's really appropriate for them to choose their form and fight it as they want.

But I did want to comment on best versus quickest and they are not necessarily the same thing. I think the quickest, cheapest would be not to go to federal court. Jay recommended we're moving to federal court if that issue stays.

2.2

I would say if you want to let the insurance company decide that and take the best possible route to win on that claim, then let them do that. But if you want the quickest, cheapest, I would say don't go to federal court and just direct us to set the case for trial as quickly as possible with no further motion practice and stay in court. That's quickest and cheapest.

You know, motion practice, motions to dismiss complaints, motions for summary judgment, you can many times win cases on those. But motions to dismiss, it's pretty darn rare. They usually get to amend umpteen times.

Motions for summary judgment, sometimes you win them. And then sometimes you win them on summary judgment, they go up to the 2nd DCA and they get reversed and then you got to start again. My experience over 30 years is quickest, cheapest, go right to trial.

And it's kind of a function of who my client

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is. When I have a client who says I want to win, I have a lot of money, I don't care what it costs, let's go win, I may file every motion I can think of and I take them to federal court, come back to state court, bury them in motions.
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2.2

Plaintiffs can lose their vim and vigor with time. And it's their job -- I mean, standard defense strategy is delay and standard plaintiff strategy is get the case to trial. Nothing good happens at trial for a defendant. The longer the offense doesn't score, the longer they can't put any points on the board, the longer you keep them out of the end zone. The only way they score is they get to trial and get a judgment against you.

MR. KOENIG: David, let me ask you a question though. If we do that and we take it to court and we get a judgment and we win it, can he appeal it?

MR. BOYETTE: Sure. Either side --

MR. KOENIG: We're right back to where we started.

MR. BOYETTE: Either side that loses can appeal.

MR. KOENIG: We're right back -- it's really not over with then.

MR. COHEN: Collection is always an issue too,

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as David referred to before. Just because you have a piece of paper doesn't mean you can collect --
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2.2

MR. BOYETTE: And collecting is definitely a big issue. Big issue. Yeah, because you can win and get a judgment against her for fees, but if you can't collect it, it's --

MS. LEGLER: Yeah. The last court hearing, I was at that one a few years ago and the judge overturned the ruling. Remember? And we walked out. I was shocked.

MR. KOENIG: David was too. We were all amazed that we lost.

MR. HOUCHIN: So the only real end to this is in federal court?

MR. BOYETTE: No. No, no, no.

MR. KOENIG: He would have an appeal there also?

MR. DAIGNEAULT: Yeah. An appeal from federal court goes to a different court. It goes to the 11th Circuit Court of Appeal in Atlanta. But you always -- every case, every single case comes with appellate rights of some kind.

MR. BOYETTE: The fastest finish line to end the current case is a trial. It may not be the best way to get your -- you know, to win the case, but it

is the fastest way.

2.2

MR. COHEN: Or a settlement agreement.

MR. BOYETTE: Yes. Settlement is the best way.

MS. LEGLER: Right. I guess I'm a little -- I thought Mr. Crary was going to be here today so that maybe we could actually discuss --

MR. KOENIG: Oh, no, no. No, no. No, no. This is for the board.

MS. LEGLER: Okay.

MR. VIA: But Jay, didn't you say in part of your opening statement that if it went to federal court, part of this would be heard by the federal court and the rest would be dropped back down to your state court?

MR. DAIGNEAULT: What I said, the courts have a thing called supplemental jurisdiction or pending jurisdiction where -- and it's entirely optional. When a case is before a federal court that contains both federal claims and state law claims, the courts have to determine and adjudicate the federal law claims, but the adjudication of the state law claims is optional.

MR. VIA: And ours is a little bit of both.

MR. DAIGNEAULT: A little bit of both.

MR. BOYETTE: So they might decide the whole

thing or they might decide the federal claim and then send the state stuff back to the state court.

MS. LEGLER: Right.

2.2

MR. MORRIS: Mr. Chair, I believe though that Mr. Daigneault, Jay, has said that he is not planning on going to federal court at this point in time.

MR. DAIGNEAULT: At this juncture it's really less a function of my plan than it is my conversation with plaintiff indicating he's going to remove the federal claim from the lawsuit, which I wouldn't be able to go to federal court.

MR. MORRIS: So this may be a moot point is what we're --

MR. DAIGNEAULT: That's precisely correct. The only way that it stays salient is if the complaint is not amended in time that I would need to remove it based on that 30-day calendar.

MR. KOENIG: You won't let that happen.

MR. DAIGNEAULT: I'm not going to let that happen. You know, frankly -- and even if I did, Mr. Chairman, again, I continue to feel strongly about the park's positions in the lawsuit. I think we are in pretty good shape here on facts.

You know, when I say trial is 50/50, that's a

mathematical certainty. But I feel pretty good, number one, about this case, about my firm's ability and my ability to try the case before a jury or a judge and I think we prevail.

2.2

What you-all are discussing, at the risk of being inartful, in many respects doesn't concern me, right? Because I'm here for the counterclaim. I think we need to draw some finer distinctions between the counterclaim and the affirmative claim for relief.

The affirmative claim for relief is the one that is, quote, costing you money because the counterclaim isn't. You paid your premiums already, right? So you have -- the insurance company has the duty of good faith to you, which they are and always have been.

In the many years that I worked for them and with them, there have been -- there have never been handcuffs, so to speak, put on me in the terms of the way I litigate a case. That's always a very comforting thing for a defense lawyer.

I've never been told that I can't take a deposition or engage in discovery, set -- do the things that need to get done to both prepare a case for trial or, as the case may be, put in a good

posture for settlement.

2.2

I think the case is postured pretty well for a global settlement now, but in terms of the litigation expenditures that you're here to strategize over, those are Mr. Boyette's fees and not mine. You haven't received a bill for mine.

MR. KOENIG: Just to make sure, Jay, that you are aware of the fact that this with Virginia Crary and dealing with her has been ongoing for 18 years.

MR. DAIGNEAULT: I am -- I am aware. And I mentioned earlier that I come to this kind of -- I'm kind of the new guy in town.

MR. KOENIG: I just want to make sure you're aware of -- that's why you may have the feeling that, you know, why is this board so willing or anxious to settle and get out of the attorney fee, legal fees when we have a budget of a million dollars and the legal fees are 100,000.

MR. DAIGNEAULT: Litigation fatigue and litigation costs are valid concerns. I recognize it. I'm just letting you know --

MR. KOENIG: I just want to make sure you know where we are coming from, too.

MR. DAIGNEAULT: I'm relatively new to the case and my instructions never change. My instruction is

to go if it's a good case in liability. One of the potential problems -- it's just a thing you need to consider with settlement -- is that when you settle cases that are frivolous or insubstantial, you tend to get more of them.

2.2

Now, I don't know what the risk of that happening here at Tri-Par Estates is. I have no idea. I've had very little exposure to you guys, but it can happen sometimes.

I see it a lot in the personal injury field, for example. I do a lot of personal injury defense on -- you know, with car accidents and trip and falls and premises liability for government agencies. You know, you start settling those cases and people tend to fall more, you know. It's the way of the world. I wish it wasn't like that, but it is.

MR. KOENIG: It is. It is.

MR. DAIGNEAULT: This case doesn't strike me as that kind of case, the one that's going to be the one that, you know, creates that impetus or that motivation, but it might be.

The other part about it is it doesn't matter.

At some point in time under your policy if there's a settlement determination made, whether it be through

a series of phone calls or be it mediation, bear in mind that your policy puts that decision in the hand of the insurer. They want your consent on it. They want you to be behind it. They really do. But it's not a requirement that they have that either.

2.2

And David is right, you know, I've had sometimes where I go to clients and go, yeah, we settled your case, we paid this guy X amount of money. And the client is horrified and understandably so. Sometimes I'm horrified, right?

You know, sometimes I'm the messenger. I had a case last year that we paid and I was -- it was a case I desperately wanted to try before a jury and didn't get the chance to. Hey, that's the way the cookie crumbles sometimes. It happens.

MR. KOENIG: So if we would go with you and we would go to court, go to trial and win, then there would still be David's portion?

MR. DAIGNEAULT: Well, the case would be tried at one time.

MR. BOYETTE: The whole thing is tried together.

MR. DAIGNEAULT: Everything gets tried together at one time. This is all a single lawsuit, but you got two elements of who's paying whom here.

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MR. KOENIG: Okay. But if we would have a settlement, okay, how much money is there from the insurance company for a settlement; do you know?
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MR. DAIGNEAULT: I have no idea.

MR. KOENIG: You have no idea. Is there any way we would know --

MR. DAIGNEAULT: Yeah.

2.2

MR. KOENIG: -- how much is there?

MR. DAIGNEAULT: If we were to get to a mediation, what would happen in terms of mediation is this: I'll place a value on the case as a lawyer, but I'm not the guy who writes the checks and it ain't my money. So I'll tell the adjuster and I'll tell probably Lee and he'll distribute to you guys that we're going to go to mediation, here's how I value the case.

I have generally to this point in this case valued this case as one of what I call a nuisance value. A nuisance value typically is litigation costs. Because every case that's filed, it can be entirely made up. And that happens all the time. People make stuff up and they file it in court, but it immediately has value because you have to pay someone to go defend it. All right?

So this case to me has value. Whether it has

legal merit is a separate analysis from whether it has legal -- whether it has settlement value. It does have settlement value because someone is paying us to litigate your case for you.

MR. KOENIG: Right.

2.2

MR. DAIGNEAULT: So sometimes cases are evaluated, it's going to cost X number of dollars to litigate to conclusion. So that's a settlement value that I'll place on it and I'll pay that and not a penny more.

Some of them say, well, this case could go either way at trial. I could win this count and lose that count, the damages in this count are separate from the damages in that count. It's not -- it's simply not science. It's part art and part science.

So there would be a settlement recommendation from me that you-all would be aware of in the mediation setting. Would go to mediation. And the adjuster may say, I agree with your recommendation or I'm going to ignore the heck out of it.

That happened recently at mediation where the adjuster paid, you know, more money that I thought he was willing to. But, you know, that ultimately would be their decision to make. Again, they want

your consent and they want you to be happy about it, but not required.

MR. KOENIG: If we go that route with the settlement, would it also include David's portion?

MR. DAIGNEAULT: Ideally. And I just want to make clear when you say you go that route, that's not --

MR. KOENIG: We go that route.

MR. DAIGNEAULT: Yeah, you go that route. But any settlement is a dance that the other party must participate in.

MR. KOENIG: Oh, sure.

2.2

MR. DAIGNEAULT: They got to agree to it. They got to agree to the number. They got to agree to the global settlement. They got to agree to all things that we want. We have to agree to all things they want.

Settlement -- and I'm sure David has heard this many times is, you know, mediation is a process by which your case settles, but nobody leaves happy, right? Both parties leave a little bit unhappy. Ideally you get a little bit of what you want and you give up a little bit of that which you'd rather not. That's the nature of settlement.

MS. LEGLER: I guess that was kind of to my --

I didn't phrase it correctly. Let's say we settled and then tomorrow he makes new allegations or new charges. Is there -- are attorneys ever sanctioned, like these are frivolous, these are nonsense, you cannot continue to do the same thing over and over and over, costing money? Is there ever an end to this? Is he ever told by somebody higher up you cannot continue with this behavior?

MR. DAIGNEAULT: The bare answer to your question is yes, I've seen it done, but the practical answer is it's done rarely.

MR. BOYETTE: Very rarely.

2.2

MR. DAIGNEAULT: It's not -- Jeremy and I actually discussed this on the way down here, your question. You know, it is my opinion -- and it's only Daigneault giving his opinion of things no one cares about.

I think that the court system should take a much harder line on those types of cases and those types of attorneys because they're out there. They are. We deal with them all the time. As a practical matter though, the way the system works today is that you can do it.

I have a case that is presently -- not really mine, my partner's. It's like nine years old.

Every time -- and we've -- our client has won at every turn, at every juncture, but we get new lawsuits and new lawsuits. I'll tell you that the point at which a court is going to order a litigant to stop is way out there.

MR. BOYETTE: Way out there.

2.2

MR. DAIGNEAULT: Way out there.

MS. LEGLER: I work with plenty of doctors who there's lots of complaints and it would take an act of God to have something happen.

MR. DAIGNEAULT: It's pretty close to that. It's a very, very high bar to cross.

MR. KOENIG: Go ahead, Ron.

MR. HOUCHIN: Mr. Cohen, I'd like to ask your opinion. You've been listening all morning. Both of them have good arguments. What do you think the park should do regarding this case?

MR. COHEN: I mean, that's a trick question for me, of course, because yes, I've heard the information very eloquently stated by all the attorneys you have here this morning, but I have not lived and breathed this litigation. So I don't know the facts.

You know, I think that any time that you have litigation, you obviously want to win, but you also

want to -- need to look at what it's costing you and try and resolve it if you can. So I'm always in favor, as I'm sure they are too, trying to resolve the case if you can. The question is how do you get there. They're just -- have lived it and breathed it more than I have, like I said, to be able to tell you the best way to get there.

2.2

If it hasn't been -- I don't want to step on anybody's toes and they're controlling the case, but if it hasn't been mediated yet, that may be a potential step once you feel that they're at that place. I think it's a goal to try and move towards. Disagree with me if you do, but I'm guessing that you probably agree that it is a goal to try to move towards, just a question of when you can get there.

MR. BOYETTE: I'll follow up on that comment by saying when I have a client that wants to settle a case -- sometimes I have a client whose case is not good and I am recommending that we need to settle this case, you got a problem.

My typical strategy is to set the case for trial. Just set it for trial. And the reason I do that is because then the court orders mediation. So I could pick up the phone and call opposing counsel and say, we'd like to talk settlement and I just

rolled over and showed my soft underbelly and basically said, how big a check would you like?

2.2

Or I could call them and say, we'd like to mediate. Again, that sometimes is seen as a sign of weakness. But if I file a notice for trial and push for a trial date, then my opponent goes, uh-oh, they want to go to trial, they must feel confident.

And the court in its standard order sends us to mediation. I'm not the one showing a sign of weakness. I'm coming from a position of strength, but I bring them into a mediation. And that's usually the best place to find out what their best number is.

MR. MORRIS: Mr. Chair, may I speak?

MR. KOENIG: Go ahead, Lee.

MR. MORRIS: After hearing everything we've heard today, I want to say this as the park manager. And the way that I relate to the board of trustees is that I realize this is very distasteful. I realize this has gone on a lot longer than my tenure here, a lot longer than Jay has had the case, a lot longer than Andy has been our district representation.

The thing that we have to remember is that we have -- and we are only fighting one suit now

whereas we were fighting two in previous years. We settled that first one. That's a big deal, getting that out of the way.

2.2

So now we just have one. And with this one suit we have the -- we are fortunate that we have our insurance company paying Mr. Daigneault, who's a very -- and Mr. Simon who obviously is very capable and guided us well so far, paying their fees.

And all we are really responsible for is

Mr. Boyette's, which has been decidedly lower than

we've been paying in past. And I think we need to

look at -- and because the insurance attorney -- and

Jay, that's what I call you, by the way, the

insurance attorney, sorry.

MR. DAIGNEAULT: No offense.

MR. MORRIS: I'm sure you've been called worse.

MR. DAIGNEAULT: This morning.

MR. MORRIS: Anyways, and the fact that they are going to be responsible for the cost if there is a judgment in this case up to X amount of dollars is important to Tri-Par. And I don't think we can lose sight of that.

So I guess what I'm trying to say is that maybe we need to stay the course a little while longer with the recommendations from Mr. Daigneault and

Mr. Boyette. And we certainly also bounce them off of Mr. Cohen just to make sure that we are still in the straight and narrow to see how this plays out.

2.2

Are we going to get ourselves to mediation?

It's important to realize that if something happens, that we are covered by this guy and the people that are paying his fees. That's important because our bills from Boyette are diminished and less. And yes, it's distasteful to me because I'm the one that has to live within the budget.

MS. LEGLER: Can we take a five-minute break before we vote?

MR. MORRIS: There's no voting in this -- I'm not even sure that we are going to be required to do any -- make any votes today.

MR. COHEN: You're not required.

MR. MORRIS: We are not required to vote on anything because --

MR. KOENIG: I would prefer we don't vote on it today and digest what we have learned today.

MR. DAIGNEAULT: You've got nothing to vote on.

MR. MORRIS: You've got nothing to vote on, but I guess I'm trying to say --

MR. COHEN: You can't make any votes in a shade meeting. If you wanted to make a vote on anything,

it would be once we retreat back into --

2.2

MR. KOENIG: Yeah, we wouldn't vote in the shade. No, we can't. But I don't think we should even vote after the shade and we go back to a regular special board meeting until we can digest this a little bit more.

Because just meeting you guys here has been a big help and what you informed us is also a big help. I learned a lot more than what I did before. I don't know about the rest of the board members, but I think we should just talk about this as a board, as a board again, and get our input as a board before we decide.

MS. LEGLER: Well, I think we've learned a lot absolutely.

MR. KOENIG: Absolutely.

MS. LEGLER: Never sat in a room with four attorneys before, but on the flip side --

MR. COHEN: Lucky you.

MS. LEGLER: Yeah. What do we do now?

MR. MORRIS: Mr. Chair, may I say something?
The original -- yes, we've been trying to schedule
this meeting since February with our attorneys to
talk about this case. But what prompted the
necessity for this meeting was the fact that this

was possibly going up to the federal level.

2.2

I don't believe that's still the case anymore because that looks like that's going to be amended. So I'm not really sure there's anything to actually vote on in this respect as far as we are not able to solve this case.

We can't -- we cannot say to Mr. Boyette, remove us from this case because then we are on the hook for a lot of things and nor do we want to do that because that would lose insurance representation.

So what we are saying is that there may not be anything to actually vote on at this point -- at this point in time, even when we come out of closed session. Everyone with me on that? Understand where I'm coming from?

MR. KOENIG: Yeah.

MR. MORRIS: So if -- and nor do I as your park manager, nor do I think we should make -- do any -- make any votes today obviously in the open session either. I do agree with digesting it. And the only thing that we could do is possibly come up with a course of action.

I'm not really sure that we are driving the bus in this case. And I want everyone to understand

that. You know, we're driven a lot by the insurance attorney because they're the ones that are indemnifying us.

MR. BOYETTE: Correct.

2.0

2.2

MR. MORRIS: And even if we told Mr. Daigneault that we absolutely don't want to go up to federal court, in reality, if he thought that was the best way because he is indemnifying us, he could do that.

MR. KOENIG: It's his call.

MR. DAIGNEAULT: I'm glad you said that.

MR. MORRIS: Is that correct?

MR. DAIGNEAULT: It is. Look, you guys are my client. I want you to be very comfortable in your representation. On the other hand, the formula in which a case is litigated and some of the manners in which it's litigated, they are legal decisions that I need to make in service to you.

I want your input. I appreciate the discussion we've had this morning. It's been very helpful for me. And I think I have a clear understanding of your goals and desires, which is always, always a good thing.

But Mr. Morris is correct. Ultimately if the decision is made to go to federal court, I hear you, I understand your positions on it, and I understand

Mr. Boyette's. And we will make the decision taking all of those things into consideration.

But at some point in time because -- and this is the thing that I tell my newer attorneys. If the case goes bad, at the end of the day, people are going to be pointing a lot of fingers at you. So you need to be making those decisions.

I've always been comfortable doing that and
I'll be comfortable doing that for Tri-Par Estates
here. But you're correct, ultimately because I'll
be the one holding the bag at the end, the decisions
ultimately belong to myself and the insurer.

MR. MORRIS: Anything else?

MR. NEFF: Mr. Chairman?

2.2

MR. KOENIG: Oh, yes, Mike. I'm sorry.

MR. NEFF: I'm relatively new on the board. I have experience of a little over a year. And this is the first time that I've understood the complexities of the case. And I thank you for that information. And I just -- my personal feeling is that we proceed. And it's okay.

MR. HOUCHIN: Mr. Chairman, I concur completely with Mr. Neff and I believe we should proceed.

MR. KOENIG: Andy, do we have a right to ask the board their decision like these two or can we

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give an opinion?
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2.2

MR. MORRIS: I think you've given your opinion.

MR. COHEN: You've given your opinion. Unless they tell me otherwise, I think your trial counsel, all of them have the direction that they need in order to move forward, so --

MR. DAIGNEAULT: I agree with Mr. Cohen.

There's not really a decision for you to make. I mean, you can motion that we win and we'd all agree with that, but that's not really within your power.

So I don't think at this juncture there's a decision actually to be made. But the discussion itself and within the restriction of the statute has been extremely helpful for me. I hope it's been helpful for you.

Another thing I'd note while we're here and on the record is that you-all are free to reach me if you have questions about this case. Mr. Morris has my contact information, including my cell phone number, which I answer all the time. You're welcome to call me any time if you want to discuss the case.

MR. COHEN: Individually.

MR. DAIGNEAULT: Individually, yes.

MR. KOENIG: We can't do it as a group.

Sunshine law.

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1
          MR. COHEN: Can't even have two of you.
2
          MR. BOYETTE: I was going to mention, no
     discussing this outside of --
3
4
          MR. KOENIG:
                       No, we know that.
5
          MR. BOYETTE: -- a shade meeting.
6
          MR. KOENIG: We know that. But it's been a
7
     pleasure and very informative. And I think that
8
     you've really informed us a lot more and we know a
     lot more about the case. And I think we feel -- I
9
     feel comfortable with all of yous handling the case.
10
11
     I certainly would vote to move forward too.
12
          So is there any other questions? Should we
     close and move in?
13
          MR. COHEN: Yes. Then if the board is -- no
14
15
     other questions and everybody is ready, then we can
     return to open session. You can invite anybody out
16
17
     there who wants to come in and we'll announce.
18
          MR. KOENIG: Do we need to vote -- do we need
     somebody to make a motion to close first or can we
19
20
     just --
21
          MR. COHEN: No, just return it to open session.
2.2
          Unless you tell me something different, Jay.
23
          MR. DAIGNEAULT: No, you don't need a motion
24
     for that.
25
          MR. MORRIS: Yes, let me see if anybody is out
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1
     there and I will bring Carol back in. We do have
2
     one item --
          MR. KOENIG: Can we take a five -- two-minute
3
4
    break?
5
          MR. VON HOLDT: We have to close this --
6
          MS. LEGLER: No, we don't have to.
7
                      Let's go back into open session,
          MR. COHEN:
8
     see if anyone is there. We'll announce the
     termination of this and then you'll be free to do
9
     whatever else you need to do in your open session.
10
          MR. MORRIS: Mr. Cohen, there's no one
11
12
     apparently here.
          MR. COHEN: Okay. So we are back in open
13
14
     session.
15
          MR. MORRIS: Back in open session.
16
          MR. COHEN: You just need to announce
17
     termination of the closed --
                       We have now terminated the shade
18
          MR. KOENIG:
     session and it's closed. Do I hear -- Carol's here.
19
     Do I hear a motion to close the shade?
2.0
          MR. COHEN: We don't need -- we don't even need
21
2.2
     that. You're back in your regular meeting if you
23
     would like to take a five-minute recess.
24
          (Meeting was concluded at 11:52 a.m.)
25
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	94
1	CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER
2	STATE OF FLORIDA
3	COUNTY OF MANATEE
4	
5	I, Melissa England, do hereby certify that I was
6	authorized to and did stenographically report the
7	attorney-client shade meeting and that the foregoing
8	transcript, pages 1 through 93, is a true record of my
9	stenographic notes.
10	
11	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative,
12	employee, or attorney, or counsel of any of the parties,
13	nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties'
14	attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I
15	financially interested in the action.
16	
17	DATED this 11th day of December, 2020 at Manatee
18	County, Florida.
19	
20	
21	
22	Melissa England
23	
24	
25	

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