

EXHIBIT L

APP. 0481

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION**

**GREAT AMERICAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Plaintiff,**

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v.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:18-cv-01819-M

**EMPLOYERS MUTUAL
CASUALTY COMPANY and
CORONA MANAGEMENT VENTURES,
LLC.,
Defendants.**

**STATE OF COLORADO §
DENVER COUNTY §**

AFFIDAVIT OF BRENT D. ANDERSON

1. "My name is Brent D. Anderson. I am over the age of eighteen (18) years, am of sound mind, have never been convicted of a felony or a crime of moral turpitude, and am fully competent in all respects to make this Affidavit. I have personal knowledge of the matters stated and addressed in this Affidavit and they are true and correct as stated.

2. I am a civil trial lawyer and am licensed to practice law in the states of Texas, Colorado, and Nevada. I have tried civil cases in at least thirteen (13) states, including multiple cases in Texas. I have defended truck drivers and/or trucking companies against personal injury and/or wrongful death claims in Texas and other jurisdictions on numerous occasions.

3. I was one of the attorneys for Liberty Tire, LLC, one of the defendants in the lawsuit styled and numbered *Charles Hill, et. al. v. Liberty Tire Recycling, LLC, et al.*, in the 32nd Judicial District Court of Nolan County, Texas, Cause No. 10997-D (the "Hill Lawsuit").

4. The Hill Lawsuit involved claims arising out of an October 13, 2013 motor vehicle accident which resulted in the death of Tammy Lee Hill ("Ms. Hill"). The accident occurred when a truck operated by Gerald Decker, an employee of Corona Management Ventures, LLC, and leased to Liberty Tire crossed a freeway median and struck Ms. Hill's vehicle, pushing it through the guardrail and down an embankment. Ms. Hill died at the scene.

5. Ms. Hill was survived by her long-time husband, Charles Hill, two minor children (C.B.H. and T.J.H.), two adult children (Colby Hill and Taylor Shelton), and her mother, Mary Jo Hawkins (collectively "Plaintiffs"). In the Hill Lawsuit, each Plaintiff asserted wrongful death claims against Decker, Corona and Liberty Tire (collectively "Defendants"). The claims

asserted against Defendants in the Hill Lawsuit included claims against Decker for negligently operating the truck on the occasion in question and against Corona and Liberty Tire alleging that each was vicariously liable for the actions of Decker. The claims asserted against all Defendants in the Hill Lawsuit also included independent negligence claims against Corona and claims against Liberty Tire that it was vicariously liable for Corona's negligence.

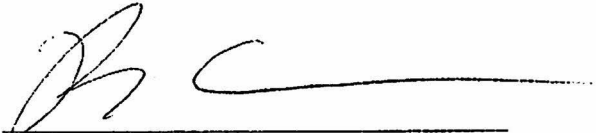
6. As counsel for Liberty Tire in the Hill Lawsuit, I evaluated the potential liability and damages exposure for the defendants in the Hill Lawsuit including the direct and vicarious liability of Liberty Tire. My evaluation was based on the discovery in the Hill Lawsuit, the Plaintiffs' alleged damages, the Plaintiffs' claims and theories of recovery, the venue of the Hill Lawsuit, Texas and federal law concerning Liberty Tire's vicarious liability, the capabilities of the Plaintiffs' trial counsel, and my personal experience as defense counsel for truck drivers and trucking companies in serious trucking accidents.

7. Based on the foregoing, it was clear that the Hill Lawsuit was a problematic case. Decker, Corona and Liberty Tire had few, if any, meaningful defenses to the Plaintiffs' claims and there were few, if any, ways to significantly challenge the Plaintiffs' damages claim for the death of Ms. Hill. The evidence in the Hill Lawsuit overwhelmingly supported: (a) Plaintiffs' claim that Decker negligently operated the truck by losing control, overcorrecting, and then crossing the median of a divided highway prior to striking Ms. Hill's vehicle; and (b) Plaintiffs' claim that Corona and Liberty Tire were vicariously liable for Decker's negligence because he was their employee at common law and under the governing federal motor carrier safety regulations. The evidence in the Hill Lawsuit also overwhelmingly supported: (a) Plaintiffs' claim that Corona was negligent in the hiring, training, supervision and retention of Decker; and (b) Plaintiffs' claim that Liberty Tire was vicariously liable for Corona's negligence under theories of nonemployee mission liability and as a joint enterprise. The evidence in the Hill Lawsuit did not overwhelmingly support Plaintiffs' independent negligence claims against Liberty Tire.

8. Liberty Tire's most significant exposure in the Hill Lawsuit was in connection with Plaintiffs' claims of vicarious liability for Decker's negligent operation of the truck, which was virtually undisputed.

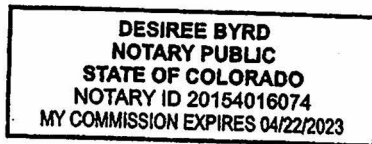
9. I was personally involved in the settlement negotiations and eventual settlement of the Hill Lawsuit. The settlement was necessary to protect Liberty Tire from the significant exposure presented by the Hill Lawsuit. In light of the facts, the evidence and that potential damages exposure, the settlement amount of \$7,000,000.00 to resolve the Plaintiffs' claims was reasonable.

Further Affiant sayeth not."



Brent D. Anderson

SWORN TO and SUBSCRIBED to before me on this the 31 day of July, 2019.



Notary Public in and for the State of Colorado

AFFIDAVIT OF BRENT D. ANDERSON

APP. 0484