Interview with Robin Gregory Rollins  
May 15, 2009

KEK: Hi this is Karen Kalnins and today is Friday, May 15, 2009. I am a reference librarian at the Oklahoma City University Law Library and it’s a little bit before 2 o’clock, it’s about 1:45pm in the afternoon. Today I am in Ada, Oklahoma here with Ms. Robin Gregory Rollins. She works for the Chickasaw Nation here and she’s in the Division of Justice and she’s a Staff Attorney here at the Chickasaw Nation. Today I will be conducting an oral history interview with her. This interview is part of the larger oral history project at the Oklahoma City University Law Library is sponsoring. As a part of that project we are going throughout the state of Oklahoma and interviewing attorneys and judges to get some insight about their experiences and the Oklahoma courts. So welcome Ms. Rollins.

RGR: Thank you.

KEK: Thank you very much for agreeing to this interview. I was so pleased when you agreed.

RGR: Well good, sounds like I’ll enjoy doing it, so…

KEK: Great. Well what drew you to the law Ms. Rollins?

RGR: What drew me to the law? Well let me make a correction that my cards don’t reflect there. Because I got a promotion since I got those cards...

KEK: Well congratulations!

RGR: I’m the Assistant Attorney General here at the Chickasaw Nation and I also do criminal prosecutions. So that’s basically what I do. I also review contracts for housing for the IT department and for several of the other departments. If they have legal issues or something like that then they come to me to get advice. So that’s my job here. What drew me to the law is probably a…I guess it’s a hard question for everybody because some people just grow up knowing that’s what they want to do, you know? But I wanted to be a race car driver when I was in high school so…but I think what made me interested in the law was that I went through a terrible, terrible divorce when my kids were just 6 and 2. It just, I mean I lost my house, I lost my car, I mean it just wiped me out. And after…and it just dragged on for two years. I have…this may be edited later, but I have one of those ex-husbands who is a stalker, very controlling, that kind of thing. He always told me, he said “You’ll never get rid of me.” He said “We’ll be in…I’ll have you paying an attorney forever;” I said “No you won’t.” So I sent myself to law school. Now that’s been 15 years ago and he was right, we’re in court about every year, but he’s the one that has attorney fees and not me so…that was my initial reason for getting into the law because I was a paramedic before, for about 15 years. So when I initially started then I wanted to get into malpractice law because I had that medical background. But there wasn’t a lot of that around Ada, Oklahoma and I didn’t want to uproot my children. They had a grandma here and family and everything else and so I started doing family law. I mean that’s what I knew. I was already exposed to that through my experience and it just seemed like it was…I actually amjured family law in law school so that was just a natural thing for me to go into. So it wasn’t…I don’t think I just woke up one morning and said I want to be a lawyer. It was just, if that guy can do that, I can do that. So that’s what kind of drew me to it. It might not be a typical story, but it’s mine.
KEK: No, it’s very interesting. Where did you decide to go to law school?

RGR: Well actually I didn’t know because...because my ex-husband was so controlling, demeaning, abusive I didn’t think that I could even graduate college. So I went back to college. I had gone to college 2 years right out of high school and then I quit and went to paramedic school. When we got divorced I went back to college and finished college 2 years while I was working. And then I thought, I had to take the LSAT and oh my gosh. I did terrible on the LSAT. It was awful. I mean I cried and cried and cried, “Nobody is ever going to take me.” But I applied to all three Oklahoma law schools and I got accepted to all three law schools. I chose OU because it was closest to my home. It was, because I couldn’t uproot my kids like I said. So I drove back and forth to OU every day for, I went for 2 ½ years. I went through the summer to get it done. So that’s where I went. I was glad that I got into the one that I wanted to be in because of the location really, that’s really why I chose that one. But it was a wonderful law school. I’m glad that I got to go there.

KEK: Wow, how long was the commute every day?

RGR: It was about an hour and 15 minutes.

KEK: So you drove from Ada to Norman every day?

RGR: Yes, every day except Saturdays and Sundays.

KEK: That is unbelievable.

RGR: And sometimes I’d have a class on Monday, a 9 o’clock class and I wouldn’t have another class until 6 o’clock, you know how those schedules are. So I’d be stuck up there all day. So that’s when I did my studying. That’s when I did my homework. That’s when I did my cases. I had lots of time to study. That was actually a good thing just to be able to have that quiet time in the park or in the car or in the library or wherever. I think that helped me quite a bit to be alone, no kids, no distractions. So that’s probably a good thing. You know I didn’t like it at the time but it worked out alright so…

KEK: Well tell me about your law school experience at OU.

RGR: You know actually I thought it was going to be really hard and it wasn’t really hard for me. I don’t know if it was because I was smarter than I thought I was or that I studied so much. I think a lot of it actually was because in college I took a legal studies course, I mean I majored in legal studies. And when I got to my first year of law school it was all the same stuff. So I had already been over that stuff. It was wonderful.

KEK: Oh my gosh.

RGR: It was already understood and they say that your first year is the hardest. But it was just so easy and I’m going “I just did this last year.” It was wonderful, it really was. I think that was…

KEK: That is amazing. Now where did you take the legal studies classes?
**RGR:** At East Central.

**KEK:** Oh so you finished your degree up here in town at East Central and then you went to OU?

**RGR:** Yes.

**KEK:** That is amazing. So do you think that that really prepared you?

**RGR:** I think that was the biggest thing that prepared me was those legal studies classes, I sure do.

**KEK:** Would you recommend that students take something like that in their undergraduate career if they have those available?

**RGR:** Yes, absolutely. This legal studies program up here, it does all the things that are required in the first year of law school. I mean the property, contracts, I don’t remember if contracts is in first year or not. It’s been a long time since I’ve been there but all of those things that are offered that you have to take in the first year. This program over here goes book by book, class by class with them and it was just wonderful. It was a big, big relief to get there and to know you already knew the…of course some of the cases that they throw at you are different. But the concepts are pretty much the same. So it was nice, it was very, very nice. I know that a lot of different degrees go to law school and I don’t know which ones go there the most or anything like that but if there are any kind of legal studies classes that you can take especially research and writing. That’s the number one class that I would take, say take before you ever get to law school. But take any of them that you can. And the political science classes help a little bit, but if it’s really more tailored to the legal studies then that helps. It really helps.

**KEK:** Boy it sounds like it. I did not know that they had such a program.

**RGR:** Well I think here at East Central, this is one of the only ones that has been approved by the American Bar Association and I think they are getting approval from the Oklahoma Bar Association for their curriculum that they have and all their classes that they have. I actually teach torts at East Central every other summer.

**KEK:** Wonderful. So you have some contact with the undergraduate students?

**RGR:** Yes.

**KEK:** Wonderful. Well let’s go back to law school. Are there any professors that you remember or that sort of made an impact on you and your career?

**RGR:** Actually the only professor that I actually remember is Professor Coin and I think he taught civil rights. I think it was just that he was so animated that I think he made the class…you know I think it’s like any other teacher, like any other class if the teacher is animated and gives you something to look at and concentrate on then you just learn it easier. And him being the only one that I can actually remember a face or a name to, I thought that was wonderful…
KEK: Absolutely.

RGR: Most of them are dry.

KEK: Yeah, law school can be very dry. What were your plans after law school?

RGR: Well, I didn’t really know. I just jumped into it without a lot of thought, I didn’t really think about it. I was planning to be rich and have lots of money. That didn’t really work out but I had a cousin that… actually a cousin twice removed that worked here in Ada as an attorney, Jess Green. He took me under his wing when I first started. So that’s where I first started out when I first got out of law school. He just basically said “Here’s your desk, figure it all out.” I mean he was not, unless I went to him and said “I really, really have a problem…” he just let me figure it out. I don’t know if that’s the best way, it worked for me because I guess I’m a problem solver and I think most attorneys are problem solvers and want to look for the answer and figure it out. Because if somebody just tells you “This is the form that you use for divorce, just fill it out,” but if you go to the statutes and you see what they are and kind of read the background and the notes and the interpretations, then you know why you are doing it. So I thought it was pretty good. I was mad at him for a long time because he wouldn’t help me do anything. Sent me to court; I didn’t know what I was doing, it was crazy.

KEK: What kinds of things do you think you learned in that first job?

RGR: Oh gosh. Well I guess one of them was that you can’t be afraid to ask questions because you’re not going to know everything when you have your first job and even if you think you know it, you better go ask someone before you go around telling everybody that you know that that’s the way it is because it’s not always that way, so… That was the biggest thing and because I had to, like I said he threw me out there on my own. I just had to go in the other office down there and call somebody that I knew and ask “Now is this right, this is what I’m doing, is this right?” And they would say “Yeah, yeah.” I guess a little confirmation always makes you feel better. When you get out of law school you think I guess I’ve gone to school for 7 years, I’m somewhere until you get to that office and then you are on the bottom of the food chain again it’s the funniest thing really. You think “I’m a lawyer now” but you’re really not, you’re a peon again. So you just have to learn to accept that you’re going to be a peon for awhile because everybody has been there so…

KEK: That’s right. Did you ever feel like you were treated any differently at OU or in that first job because you were a woman? Did you ever feel any difference?

RGR: I don’t think I ever did at OU really. I don’t remember ever having any kind of problems ever there. I actually probably got some I think they call it “leaned toward me” a little bit. I mean the whole time I was in law school I had a real bad thyroid that was cancerous and I’d have to go up to Mercy a couple of times a week there for a while and then it was, I know this is disgusting to talk about but it was the size of an orange and you could see it on the side of my neck. So the doctors said “We just got to take it out.” So it was there for a while, it was right when I first started, it was my first year. They were real nice about letting me go to the doctor, missing class to have to go to the doctor, and missing class for having to go have procedures. I think if anything, I was probably a little pet. You know I felt like I was anyway. But I had it radiated, I went back, gosh I wish I could remember my first year, my counselor’s name, a real sweet little white haired woman. I was radioactive and couldn’t go back to
school that day and I went into her office and I said “Don’t, I’m just going to stand here in the doorway, because the doctor says I’m radioactive. I’m not supposed to sit next to anybody. I’m not supposed to have anybody in the car. I’m not supposed to…my husband can’t sleep with me. I can’t hug my kids for three days.” So she said “Oh my goodness gracious.” So this was like on a Tuesday and I had all week to miss. I didn’t know when I went in to have that procedure I had no idea that’s what was going to happen. I think they were, everybody was very nice. I don’t remember having any problems regarding gender or race or anything like that, nothing.

KEK: Well that’s good to hear. How did you handle all of this? This health crisis and this, sounds like you had a lot of turmoil. You were post-divorce, you had the kids here in Ada, and you were driving every day. What, how did you do it?

RGR: You just do what you got to do. You just have to. I think that I’ve always been that way because when I was young, I was about 8 years old when my Mom and Dad got divorced. She left and we never saw her again and I had two little sisters. And so, I was basically Mom after that and my Dad raised me so, and… he was a wonderful Dad, but he’s not a Momma, which…So I would, I’d get them off to school and I would cook the meals and do all the things that a Momma would do around there and I think it just got ingrained in me to…you just got to do this stuff. If it’s there, it’s got to be done and you know get after it. You can do it. I don’t remember ever saying I can’t do something. I don’t know. It’s kind of strange to try to figure out where those feeling come from.

KEK: Well, but it’s a good thing that you had that.

RGR: Yeah. I think that’s what’s helped me a whole lot through my whole life really.

KEK: Absolutely. Now, how long did you stay there in your first job?

RGR: Oh, I was there 5 years.

KEK: So when did you go to…when did you enter law school?

RGR: I didn’t go to law school until 1999. I was 37 years old.

KEK: And when did you graduate?

RGR: In 2001 in the fall. Everybody else was graduating in the spring but because I had gone to summer school I was a little early.

KEK: You were one semester ahead?

RGR: Yes.

KEK: So you worked at that first job you said for 5 years. So you were there probably until 2006.

RGR: Yes, 2006, exactly. When I left there it was because I was still at the same pay rate as when I started there and the owner… I mean it wasn’t…I guess it was a novel kind of arrangement. I don’t
know how other attorneys, law offices do it because I’ve never been in another law office. But he, I would generate my own client base. I would do my own work. When the bills came in, he took half my money. I don’t know how… I mean I think that’s close to how maybe other private practices may do it, I don’t know. But it was his building, his office, so after trying to renegotiate that he didn’t want to, I said “Well I think that I’ve got a big enough client base that I can pay my own bills, my own building, my own everything out of your half of the money.” I did and I actually made more money for 2 years. I went and rented my own building, put my own sign up and did my own thing for quite a while. The hardest part of that was getting good help; that’s the hardest part of running your own business. Everything else is just common sense. You know just like running your checkbook in your household. It’s not hard and I know a lot of people probably think it is. Oh I don’t want to get out and just start on my own but it’s not difficult. I think if you get a maybe a year, maybe a 2 year base with another attorney that you can ask questions of or whatever, you’re set. Just jump out there, hang your shingle out as they say.

KEK: So you think really only a couple years of sort of formal mentorship is pretty much…

RGR: I think that’s plenty because the people who go to law school, they’re determined people anyway. They are smart people. They are reasonable people, they know how to figure out problems. And the only thing I think a mentor is, or working for somebody else for a couple of years is going to do, is going to help you answer those questions or help you reaffirm what you are doing; that you might have… might be a little shaky when you first start. But the business part of it, it’s not difficult. It’s not difficult to get out there and do your own thing. I applied over here and I’ve been over here for two years so… But yeah that was the hardest part of having my own business was finding a secretary that would come to work at 9 o’clock and come back from lunch on time and just those kinds of things because really, paralegals and secretaries are way underpaid for the legal field, very much underpaid.

KEK: Absolutely.

RGR: If you want a good one that knows what she’s doing, you’re going to have to pay 15, 20 dollars an hour for her. Otherwise you’ve got a 16 year old just sitting there answering your phone, chewing gum. So, you get what you pay for. So it’s difficult.

KEK: That’s true. And you definitely as a solo, don’t you want somebody who knows something?

RGR: Absolutely. Yeah, so you’re going to have to… you get what you pay for in your help. But I mean and it’s harder too in smaller towns because all the good secretaries are taken. I mean if you’ve got 6 or 7 attorneys in your town, I mean here we’ve probably got 15 or 20. They’re all working somewhere else already. So you can make an investment and get one fresh out of college but you’re going to have to put the work into her and teach her what she needs to know. Pay her enough that she’s going to stay there and not get the experience from you and then run over to another law office that’s going to pay her more, so…I always thought that was the most difficult part, which is finding help, because you cannot do it by yourself.

KEK: No, absolutely not. Not as a solo practitioner.
RGR: You have got to have at least one other person in there and I’d like to have 2; one that just answers the phones and makes appointments and does the basic secretarial stuff; and then a paralegal, a real legal assistant. So I tried to combine the two and I think there at the end I think I was doing pretty good with what was available but this position came open and I jumped on it, I had to jump on it.

KEK: Tell me about practicing law in a small town, because I don’t know that people who have just focused their practices say in larger cities like Oklahoma City or Tulsa or Dallas or wherever, I don’t know that they really know how challenging or rewarding the practice of law in a small town can be.

RGR: Well and I’ve never practiced in a big town so I don’t know. But I think I would rather work in a small town any day. It’s, I’m going to say it’s more slow paced because, and no law office is slow paced, there’s just not one that is slow paced there’s always something on fire. But I do think that your time you can manage a lot better. You can, if your kids have a softball game, it’s not so full of I mean your day is not so full absolutely full that you don’t have time for your family. So it’s another thing I think it’s a happy medium. I know there’s lots of times that I would take off in the middle of the day because my kid was sick at school. You just have that opportunity when you work for yourself or in a small practice where you are not intimidated by a big boss or a big partner. You’re working with somebody who is…if you have and a lot of legal offices around here have one or two or three attorneys in them. I think maybe there’s one that might have more than three, Dwight Austin, but not very many. So you really become friends and then it’s just kind of like a family. You don’t, you’re not worried if the school calls and your kid is sick that you’re going to get fired because you’ve got to go get them from school or you can bring them to your office if you don’t have any other opportunities, so…it’s busy, it’s not too busy. But there’s a lot more opportunity for freedom and for your family I think. And again I’ve never worked in a big firm. I’ve only read books and seen on TV about how that works so I may be inaccurate about that. But I can imagine what it would be like to work in that atmosphere and that wouldn’t be for me.

KEK: It sounds like it. And what kinds of cases did you primarily handle?

RGR: Well when I first started like I said I wanted to get into malpractice and I did do some of that. But that’s not called for a lot around here. So I just did the family law because that’s what I’m familiar with and unfortunately in Oklahoma that’s one of the major areas of law that’s needed. So I did the family law. I did adoptions, child custody, divorces, guardianships that whole realm of things and was very busy doing it. I did a couple of criminal cases every now and then. I didn’t like to do criminal cases but the good thing about criminal cases is you can charge them $3,000 for their criminal case and they’ve got to pay you right then. So you have some money in the bank. If you do the guardianship or whatever the way that we did it at our office was that they would put some money down in a retainer and then they would pay out the rest of it. We had a contract that they signed to pay like $100 a month depending on…and so that was the good thing about doing criminals, I just, that kind of law, criminal law is not for me. I don’t think, I don’t want to throw somebody in jail that, I don’t want that on my shoulders that if I didn’t do my job that person is going to jail and they might be innocent. So I just, I didn’t do very many of those. That kind of stuff was just not for me. That one wasn’t…it was just too much on my conscience to be that responsible for somebody else’s life. I’ve talked to my husband about that before and he says “But you did the divorces and you did…” I guess I’ve never thought about that’s really messing with somebody’s life too. You’re not throwing them in prison but when you get divorced some people might say it’s just like being in prison, I don’t know. But I just felt more comfortable with that
because I guess I’d been through it and I kind of knew the ins and outs of it. So that was what I did the most. I did an awful lot of bankruptcies too. Bankruptcies were real common; I did a lot of bankruptcies. Let’s see, what else did I do? That’s about it really. There are attorneys here in town that specialize…that turn more towards the areas of contracts or real estate or different things like that. I guess you just have to…and I do know that one thing that Mr. Green did teach me from my first job was that “You’ve got to find your niche, you’ve got to find your niche. You think of something that you can do that nobody else is doing around here.” I don’t know how many times he said that, a million times I guess. You know what else can I do? There for a little while I did go around to the banks; I started doing their abstracts and different things like that for the banks. That was pretty quick money if you need to fill your pocket two or three hundred dollars for a few days. That helps a lot and once you get…once you do 2 or 3 for them they call you every time. They have a sale or something you can really get in good with them. I didn’t enjoy doing that part but you don’t always enjoy everything you do. When you got to pay the bills you just…

KEK: Exactly. If it’s worth your time and you’re capable of doing it, then…

RGR: It was really easy, really easy stuff to do. But, yeah mainly I just stuck to the family law and the bankruptcies really. Like I said I think I was familiar with it and I thought I knew a lot about it. Once you do kind of find a little niche or an area that you’re comfortable with or that you like, the more you work in that area, that more educated you become in it. If you’re comfortable when a client comes in and says “I’m the Dad and I’ve got three girls and the Mother’s run off.” You can think I had a case just like that a year ago and I know exactly what the judge did and so you can give them better advice.

KEK: That’s true.

RGR: You can give them better advice about what might happen or what to expect or those kinds of things. So I think it’s important to find a niche and kind of stay in one particular area. So that you are more knowledgeable in that area, just because you’ve got the books and the CLE publications and all that stuff, experience is the best teacher really. It really is.

KEK: That’s true. Did you have any memorable cases while you were either in your first 5 years or while you were on your own?

RGR: I didn’t have any personally because again I’ve only been in law for 8 years now. So I really haven’t had the span to get any exciting cases. I was involved in the Caitlin Wooten case that we had here a few years ago. I actually represented Seth Liger’s wife in a divorce from him when he got arrested. She decided it was time to divorce him because she knew that the state was going to take all of his money and all of their belongings. So I was kind of along the…I wasn’t in the middle of the criminal case, I was kind of along the outside. But it was still a very, very interesting case. It was one of the biggest ones that I’d had. I worked hours and hours and hours on that one. They had a lot of stuff, a lot, a lot of stuff.

KEK: It sounds like it.

RGR: And it was so difficult to get appraisals because the state had it all frozen. It was all tied up in that criminal case. So that was a challenging one actually. And that’s probably really the biggest one I’ve
had. I know that’s probably not exciting, but when you live in a town with only 30,000 people in it you don’t get a lot of those big exciting ones. I don’t mind that because I don’t particularly enjoy that stress that goes with that. I’m kind of happy with my little piddly cases because I know where they are going and I’m comfortable with it. That was not too exciting, but…

KEK: No, but it sounds like it. What was the background, what was the adjoining criminal case that you mentioned?

RGR: This is the one, see and it’s been about 3 years ago now. Jerry Savage was a man that had kidnapped his ex-wife. There was a standoff here in a home somewhere. He let her go and then he was arrested. She filed a protective order and he was charged with assault and kidnapping. He was let out on bail, very low bail. The next day that he got out of bail, he went to the high school, kidnapped her daughter, took her to the woods and killed himself and her. Yeah…and the woods that they took him to was Seth Liger’s property, my girl’s husband. And I do believe…I mean that the new sentencing, the new, the bond law that’s come out here recently is called Caitlin Wooten’s law, Katie’s law or Caitlin’s law or something like that about protective orders and serious assaults. Things like that you don’t get a bond on those anymore or it’s very, very high.

KEK: So you think that that law was a result of this particular event that happened to her?

RGR: I think it was a result of that event.

KEK: Very interesting. Well I see Ms. Rollins we’re about half-way through so I’ll go ahead and I will stop the recording and then we’ll continue on for our second half. Okay.

RGR: Okay, no problem.

KEK: Hi this is Karen Kalnins again, I am a reference librarian at the Oklahoma City University Law Library. It is still Friday, May 15, 2009. It’s about, it’s almost 2:30 here in the afternoon and I’m still in Ada, Oklahoma with Ms. Robin Rollins. She’s an Assistant Attorney General here for the Chickasaw Nation. This will be the second half of the interview with Ms. Rollins. In the first half of the interview Ms. Rollins sort of detailed why she went into law school and some of her beginning experiences. Now we’ll talk about her time here at the Chickasaw Nation. Why did you apply for this job here with the Chickasaw Nation Ms. Rollins?

RGR: Well there were actually a couple of reasons. Here in Ada there are a lot of Indians, Native Americans that live here in town. I’ve learned that there’s no politically correct difference between saying you’re an Indian or a Native American, not around here anyway. I think the Chickasaws, Choctaws; everybody that lives around here is kind of interchangeable because a lot of people say to me “Which one is correct?” They’re both correct. You don’t have to worry about it being politically incorrect. So I knew a lot of people already that worked for the Chickasaw Nation. We employ, oh my gosh what…I’m trying to think of, I had a pamphlet in here the other day. It’s like thousands and thousands and thousands of people. Like 11,000 people in the whole enterprise of course we have enterprises in Texas and Norman and we’re just spread all over but…so a lot of people that work here. Everybody I’d talk to said “Oh you have got to get on with the Chickasaw Nation.” Okay, why? They have the most wonderful health insurance that you have ever seen in your life. It’s $25 a
month for your whole family. And you say that to younger people, they don’t care. When you’re in your 40’s and going on you start worrying about having that insurance especially for you and especially for your kids. It’s a $20 co-pay, I don’t mean to go into the whole thing, but I would because it’s so good. But that was a big factor because when you’re working for yourself and even when I was working at Jess’s office I was still responsible for my own insurance, my own practice insurance, my own everything.

**KEK:** Well you need malpractice and you need business insurance.

**RGR:** Yes, yes.

**KEK:** And health insurance and not to mention on your home and all of that.

**RGR:** Yes, yes and life insurance if you want it. You know I have no 401K anywhere. Here they have a wonderful 401K and you can put in as much as you want and then they’ll match it up to 10% of your income, monthly income. They have the wonderful, wonderful insurance, it’s a $20 co-pay, $500 deductible. You pay $25 for it, for your whole family even if you had 10 or 15 people, wonderful dental insurance. They pay for my malpractice insurance, they pay for my life insurance, which is double my salary. Do you realize how much money that is?

**KEK:** That’s a lot of money and quite frankly that is reason enough to apply. I mean not only is the, I’m sure that we’ll get into the job and the responsibilities. But that alone…

**RGR:** Yes it is. And so that was one reason and that is important to us older, not old generation but older than the young people coming up. Another reason was when you are in a practice for yourself as I was explaining earlier about you could do these jobs if you needed some cash right away. You don’t know when you are going to get cash when you’re working for yourself, you have no idea. You don’t know when that next person is coming in the door, you don’t know if that person’s going to make a payment on time every month. You just, it’s an up and down thing, you don’t have a steady cash flow. And with this, steady cash flow, knowing what I’m getting every two weeks, I can budget, plan, can do all that kind of stuff. They have here as well, they have what’s called an individual program, IDP and it’s kind of like a building your self-worth program. If you do 12 hours of community service a year, if you do 12 hours of continuing education a year and they have several things that you can pick from. I mean it’s not all set; you get an extra check at the end of the year.

**KEK:** That’s awesome.

**RGR:** It’s money at Christmas time.

**KEK:** That’s amazing, so you could do pro bono legal work and get and that would count towards…?

**RGR:** Yes. Or I mean they have a lot, they have so many different things going on. They have pow-wows, they have the children’s fair every year. They rent the whole fairgrounds down here on the corner I don’t know if you came past it when you came in and have so many things going on, they have to have volunteers for those kinds of things. You go and work for four hours and you sign a sheet and you get a
certificate. At the end of the year you turn in all your things and if you’ve done the required amount of things, yeah, an extra check right at Christmas time. I know, I’m still amazed myself.

KEK: That’s just amazing, I’m flabbergasted.

RGR: I know. But I had actually applied right out of law school, because they do have a Chickasaw preference. I was not, I had to reapply and reapply and reapply. Finally I got the call that said “Come in, we want to interview you.” So it was difficult to get on here because you don’t have to be Chickasaw to work here but they do have that preference. So if there is a person with an Indian heritage and they have the same qualifications as you and will fit that employment position, then of course they’re going to get it before someone who is not Indian. But I’m glad I was persistent because it’s just, every time I go to the doctor I’m just thrilled. It’s just, I can’t help it. It’s just wonderful.

KEK: That is amazing. And just for the record, you are not of Chickasaw?

RGR: No I am not. I’m actually Irish on both sides of my family so I’m not Chickasaw at all. But I was determined to become part of the Chickasaw family.

KEK: Well good and I am very glad then that you stuck with it.

RGR: They have a lot of programs for Chickasaws or anybody of Indian heritage. They have a lot of programs here for employees too. I mean they have it’s either a very, very low cost or interest or sometimes even no interest home mortgage deals through their financing department. We own a bank, we own the chocolate factory, I say we, I mean the Chickasaw Nation. You know how many casinos we have across the State. We do very well and the tribe in return does these things for their employees and for their citizens. So it’s wonderful, it really is. It’s kind of like just a weight off of things that you don’t have to worry about. It’s just really, really nice.

KEK: Absolutely. Now what kinds of things did you do when you first came here?

RGR: When I first came here I was, actually this is kind of funny because they didn’t have all of these offices here. They had this office and that first little office that we went over to. So there was no office space for me here. There was another girl that started at the same time that I did. Her name is Christine Huntsmen and she also works in that little office that we were in but she was out as well. We both…they actually had to move in a trailer on the back parking lot and that’s where we worked. You know out of a little trailer house, it’s kind of like those you see on construction sites. That’s where we were for almost a year. What I did over there was started out doing contracts and I think that’s what most of the new attorneys do here even if they’re right out of law school or come from another practice. I think they start them out doing the same kinds of things because this office, we don’t have a…it’s a Division of Justice and there’s 6 attorneys here. But we don’t have any attorneys that actually deal with the public. All of our attorneys are in-house kind of attorneys and each attorney has several divisions that they give advice to and review contracts for and help them with acquiring property and different things like that. For about 4 or 5 months that’s about all I did was learn how to do those. After a while it’s just second nature. I mean there are certain things that have to, a lot of times the contract doesn’t really matter what it is or where it’s going as long as it says “We don’t abide by State law. We’re a sovereign entity. We only abide by our laws.” And certain little things like that that protect our sovereignty and protect us as a
nation, if that language is in the contract then you’re good to go and it did take me a long time to figure out what...there may be a list of 9, 10 things that have to be in there. Once you figure that out it gets a lot easier, really it’s a lot easier. But that was initially what we started doing and then we had someone leave and I was to take her place and then that’s when I started doing the criminal prosecution. When I first started they didn’t do a lot with the criminal prosecutions. We have a court here and the Chickasaw Nation encompasses 16 counties, no 13 counties down here in southern Oklahoma. So our jurisdiction goes almost to the Red River coming right down the middle, oh well there’s a map right there you can kind of see it. But with criminal matters it has to be a crime that’s committed on Indian property. Just because we’re Indian country and our borders go 13 counties, for criminal law it has to actually be property owned by the Chickasaw Nation trust property and there’s not actually a lot of that within this big boundary. There’s...most of the casinos are trust property. You have to put those in trust and most of our buildings like these are in trust. So they just hadn’t ever done a lot with the criminal side of it. As I started getting into it I realized that we have a code. This is what’s supposed to be going on and nobody really even has had the time to kind of get into the processes; basically how everything works. It was just I don’t want to say a haphazard kind of way because I don’t think that’s what it was meant to be. I think they just didn’t have enough time and enough people to really dedicate somebody to just doing the criminal prosecution and so I have prepared lots of forms. I have prepared lots of codes, criminal codes, traffic codes, sex abuse codes, sex offender codes. All kinds of, I’ve probably drafted 6 codes since I’ve been here in the last year for the Chickasaw Nation all dealing with the criminal matters of probation and bond code, that kind of thing. So they had never existed before I was here, so I had a lot more legislation going on. So I think that this particular office, the prosecutor’s office has grown quite a bit in the last year and a half with me in here simply because I have the time to dedicate to it.

KEK: Now before you go on, how do you determine whether, when to press charges on, for...you said the crime has to happen on tribal, on trust land? Is that difficult to determine sometimes or...?

RGR: It’s not for us because we actually have a geospatial department who we contract with. I don’t know what satellite it is up there but they take aerial pictures for us and will outline where our properties are. So that, let’s say if there was an assault in the casino parking lot and it was on the edge of the parking lot we take the map out and will ask the officer to tell us, pinpoint to us where it was. And if it’s within the lines of that map, then it’s on trust property and it’s prosecutable for us only if the alleged criminal is an Indian person though. So there’s another thing you have to add so there’s an Indian person on Indian land for us to prosecute.

KEK: Okay. So you cannot criminally prosecute somebody who is non-Indian?

RGR: No. That’s really a problem that we have. I don’t know when or how this is going to get fixed but we actually have a lot of problems with our casinos, non-Indian persons coming into the casinos and doing drug deals and those kinds of things. We don’t have jurisdiction over them. And the county police, although they have jurisdiction because even though it’s Indian property it’s also the state of Oklahoma they don’t kind of get that. But they’re to the point where they say “That’s Indian property, we don’t have jurisdiction on Indian property.” They won’t come in and do anything. So it’s getting a little out of hand with those things going on in casinos. You know with the non-Indians coming on to Indian property, so like I said I don’t know when or how that might be fixed. It’s going to have to take a major act of congress I think.
KEK: Well it sounds like it.

RGR: It’s a difficult problem.

KEK: It would be very complicated and they don’t want to step in where they don’t have jurisdiction. Is there something…can the Indian officers, can they be cross-deputized or maybe…?

RGR: They are cross-deputized. Actually I think that they have been cross-deputized with almost all of the 13 counties that we are in and a lot of the municipalities that are here. So they are able to do that because they have to patrol, they just don’t patrol on trust land. I mean they go down the same roads that all the other police officers do and they help them out with a lot of different things. And it’s always… who’s going to complain about having an extra officer on the scene helping you out. It’s just a good thing to have, but they are cross commissioned. That still doesn’t really fix the problem because if the county, if the officer does arrest them, they’re not Indian and takes them to the county jail and the county or the officers there will say if that was on Indian property we can’t prosecute them, which they can but because it is like you said it is such a complex problem they just don’t want to even really get involved in it. They just say “Oh, I can’t deal with that, no we’re not going to do that.” I think that’s what they’ve been told is just if it’s Indian land you just leave that to the Indians. So it’s a problem. I think the more educated people become, the better it will get. But right now we’re kind of stuck in the mud with it.

KEK: Now let’s get back to the codes that you drafted. Now how, what is the process of drafting and do they need to be approved by anyone in the tribe or by a tribal council or…?

RGR: There have been some of the codes that I have drafted, there are a few Native American resource sites on the web and from different places who draft model codes and those are just the basic bones of that type of code that any tribe can download and add their specific nuances to that code. Some of the codes that I have drafted, there have not been any model codes so you just, what we do is, what I have done is either look at the state law or if there’s something particularly that we want put in it, then just kind of do it from scratch really. We try to stick with the state law because what we would like is we honor any state orders, anything from the state and they do ours. But I think that we feel that if we differ from their code a whole lot, they’re going to kind of be like the police and go “Oh lord we’re not going to do anything with that because that’s too weird.” So we stick a lot with the state law and try to follow things that the state laws do. There are some instances when those codes just won’t work for us and we do have to do our own, but most of the time that’s where we get started.

KEK: Why do you think it’s so important to have these codes on the books for the tribes or for the Chickasaw Nation in particular?

RGR: Well I think that every tribe and I mean that once these are drafted they do have to go through the legislative process and be approved. That’s one of the things that you have to do when you ask for approval from the legislature for these codes. You have to tell them why it’s necessary. I’m going to say the motto of the Chickasaw Nation but I mean one of their main purposes is that they want their citizens to be safe, they want them to be healthy. They want to protect their citizens and without these codes in place there’s no way to protect them or keep them healthy. Because like I said the state officers, the
county officers, the city officers, they are not going to come onto Indian land even though they could. I think it’s important that we have some kind of safeguards for them. All of the things that we draft here only pertain to Indian persons on Indian land. In a civil sense, as to the codes I was doing because those were all criminal codes, in a civil sense, the 13 county jurisdiction, I mean if you live anywhere within that jurisdiction, anywhere within those 13 counties according to our map then you submit to our civil jurisdiction. So we have through our court divorces, adoptions, suits for this and people suing for that. So we have a lot, a lot of civil things going on in court because the jurisdiction is a little bit different it doesn’t have to be on trust land. It just has to be within Indian country the way that the federal law describes it. But the one code that I’m drafting is a traffic code and it really…it’s only going to pertain to basically our parking lots. But because the problems with the casinos like I explained earlier a lot of that stuff that goes on in the parking lots and so even though it’s a traffic code we would still be able to have probable cause to stop a vehicle in the parking lot. I don’t know if you’ve seen our parking lots but some of them are humongous, acres of parking so…so that’s going to help. Actually that particular traffic code even though it’s on the criminal side, we will be able to apply that to non-Indians because traffic violations are civil. They are a penalty, you don’t get any jail time for them. I think that’s how, I don’t know how that’s going to work because it’s a new concept, “You can’t give me a ticket because I’m not Indian.” But they may not pay their fines; they may not do that but if they have drugs in their car, something…we’re going to take it and we’re going to keep it and that gets that off the street at least. You know it seems like a big deal to try to control a little bit of drug traffic or whatever’s going on but any bit that you can stop is helpful.

**KEK:** Absolutely. Well and if this will get the job done then…

**RGR:** I don’t think it’s going to get the whole job done but it’s going to put a dent in it I think especially on our property in our parking lots and in our…because even if those people are inside the casino and they walk out to their car to leave, then we can get them, even non-Indians as long as they are in their vehicle.

**KEK:** That’s right.

**RGR:** So that code is kind of a new concept that we’re going to work on and see how that works out.

**KEK:** Well that will be interesting to see.

**RGR:** Yes it will.

**KEK:** To see what happens with that. Now describe for me why do you think it’s so important to have less of a haphazard approach to criminal prosecutions. You said when you first came in you felt like the approach was a bit haphazard and you’ve been trying to do something about it, take a more organized approach to it.

**RGR:** Well like I said I don’t know that it was haphazard because that implies that somebody maybe meant for it to be that way. I think it was just kind of abandoned because there was not enough time to do it. Lighthorse, generally Lighthorse writes a ticket for public intoxication or whatever it might be and then it goes before the judge. They give them a court date just like you do on any ticket. It goes before the judge and then the judge will sentence them. A lot of the files that I got when I moved here were
years and years old that nobody ever maybe put an order in. Nobody ever followed up to see if they
might have been a deferred sentence, nobody followed up to see that they paid their fines. Lots of fines
were not paid. Like I said lots of pleadings were not put back in or done at all to put back in the files so
you could close that file or see what the resolution of that file was. I actually did, oh God, 14 or 15
dismissals for lack of prosecution because nothing had been done in them. Again I just don’t think they
had the manpower to…these are my criminal files right here. All of those are my criminal files. When I
started maybe there was one drawer.

KEK: Wow. So you have a lot and the file cabinet you are describing is 3 actually 4 file drawers full.
But criminal it looks like you’ve got 2 file drawers on criminal.

RGR: Those are just my criminal files, the top 2 for actual criminal people. This is my criminal research
stuff that I’ll look up cases and compare it to a particular case that we have or something like that. And
then actually the bottom one is contracts and research too, it started out as contracts but it got filled up
with research and criminal stuff, so…

KEK: So it seems like you have a lot of criminal cases. How many days are you in court with your
criminal cases?

RGR: Well here…and this is the way it is in lots of tribal courts, usually you only have a judge one day
a week or you don’t have a full-time judge who is there five days a week. So we have two judges, one is
here on Tuesdays and one is here on Thursdays. When I started doing these criminal files I kind of threw
them on either judge’s docket. But after a while I found that it was easier to keep them all on one judge’s
docket because when you have to follow up with something or you have to go back and get an order or
bench warrant or something you have to look, dig back in the file and see which judge it was. It doesn’t
sound like a big deal but when you have to do that all the time, it’s a lot of time wasted. So now I just, I
just set criminal matters on Thursdays. Unless somebody has been arrested and needs an arraignment
within 72 hours then I will go on Tuesday to that judge. We’ve kind of separated the two where the
Tuesday judge is mostly civil stuff. And then almost all of Thursday mornings are criminals and then
that afternoon I’ll have some of this other stuff or whatever. It’s almost every Thursday morning now
that I’m in court.

KEK: That you’re in court with criminal cases. Now tell me about tribal court a little bit. Just describe
the process.

RGR: Well it’s a lot like any county or state court. We, actually at this court we hear all the same things
as a county court. We have the criminals, our criminal statute, our criminal code and the crimes that we
have jurisdiction over are almost all misdemeanors. We do have on our codes things like manslaughter
and murder and kidnapping. But the tribal courts can only impose a year sentence maximum according
to the Indian…it just went from my mind…Indian Determination Act. And a $5,000 fine, that’s all that
we can give a criminal. So even though we could prosecute those other types of cases we usually don’t.
We usually call the federal government to prosecute those because they can give them a bigger penalty
than we can. But we can certainly prosecute those if we wanted to. There have been some embezzlement
cases here at the Chickasaw Nation where employees have embezzled tens of thousands of dollars and
we call the feds on those because that’s…they need a bigger penalty than in tribal court. But minor
assaults and public intoxications, but we have larceny and a lot of things being stolen from casinos or
travel stops or things like that...most of them are misdemeanors. But we don’t have our own jail so what we do is we contract with the Concho County jail and the jail in Tishomingo which is, I don’t know what county. I don’t know what it is. So we pay them $38 a day if we have somebody in jail. We pay them $38 a day and then of course we make that prisoner repay us as a fine or a cost, so they pay for that. In the civil court they could hear, the judge can hear almost any kind of case like I said that a state court judge can hear. There are a few things that the tribal court won’t hear like probates, anything to do with land, whether it’s tribal or whether it’s not. They won’t do that, that’s really still all under state jurisdiction. It just gets too complicated when you try to do that. We do have a Supreme Court and they have, we have 3 justices on our Supreme Court. We can appeal from the tribal court on anything, criminal or civil and have it heard before the Supreme Court. There is no appeal from the Chickasaw Nation Supreme Court. You cannot go to the Oklahoma Supreme Court after that. That’s a court of final resolution but we do have an appeals process. It works a lot like other courts with a little bit of limitation really. I have a...when I was still in private practice, I had a whole lot of tribal members and I would encourage them actually to go through tribal court if they qualified for it because you have to be an Indian person to file in tribal court, a divorce or what have you because the filing fees are much less. The filing fees here in our court are $35 for a divorce, whereas it’s $178 in state court. You’re going to get your case heard a lot quicker in tribal court and you’re going to get just as fair a resolution as you would in state court. Sometimes I think maybe fairer because the judge has more time to consider your case. More time to hear arguments and so I always, when I was in private practice, I always chose tribal court if I could.

KEK: Why do you think it’s still so important to have tribal courts for these Native Americans for these Nations, for say the Chickasaw Nation or the Cherokee Nation to have their own tribal courts?

RGR: Well I think that the main issue of course is the sovereign immunity issue. We are our own Nation. We have our own governments and so I think that especially the Chickasaw Nation I think they’re a lot more developed than maybe the other Nations around here. They just want to be self-sufficient. The state of Oklahoma is a sovereign immunity and they have such a wide range of programs that they have. Those types of programs for health, safety, justice and welfare those kinds of things should be run by the government that you’re a member of, that you’re a citizen of. So I think that’s important, but I think it’s also important because like I said the filing fees, are a lot less expensive to do something in tribal court. When a lot of Native Americans are in a lower income level and so they have the opportunity to be able to go before a judge and have their case heard and not break the bank. We also...I don’t know how other tribal courts do it, but here we have advocates that they are attorneys and you can go in and get advice from them. They will help you prepare paperwork, but they do not represent you in court. But you do have that foundation to get the legal advice, you got all the paperwork you need, you just take it and basically represent yourself before the judge, but you still have that foundation to...you’re not just going in there blind. And those services are free to our citizens.

KEK: That’s amazing. That is really a wonderful thing; it’s almost like legal services.

RGR: Yes. Yes. And that’s like I said because this office, the Division of Justice doesn’t have that. That’s specifically through the court system that they have that. We actually have 3, we have 2 here in Ada and 1 in Ardmore.
KEK: Wonderful. Have you, I knew you’ve only, you said you’ve only been here about 2 years. Have you had any memorable cases in that time? Anything that stands out in your mind?

RGR: You know because we only handle the smaller cases, not really. What’s memorable to me and what’s funny is you have so many little repeat offenders that you have your little pet criminals. Oh good Lord, Mr. Palmer again. Oh he’s drunk again. What are we going to do, what did we do last time? Well that didn’t work, what are we going to do this time? Those are actually the most memorable cases I get now. You know again I don’t mind that because it’s, I’d do anything they told me to here for the benefits that I get. I don’t care. And it’s pressure and it’s just…I think I’m a much happier person since I’ve been here.

KEK: That’s wonderful.

RGR: But we don’t get a lot of big fancy cases because we just leave that to the feds. But we have several pets.

KEK: Ms Rollins do you have any kind of advice for a new attorney just graduating from law school or even for somebody who’s considering law school? Considering attending law school, what would you tell those folks?

RGR: Well if they’re thinking about attending law school I would certainly say do it because I think that a law degree is going to open up a whole lot of doors, not just in the legal field. But you can, there are people who own baseball teams that are lawyers. They got there because they had that education. There’s just so many careers that you can pick from with that degree. That you’re not, even if your undergrad degree is English still there’s so many careers that you can pick and have so many doors open because of that. If they’re out of law school, I think they’ve already made a good decision. You know just when you start, just know that you’re going straight back to the bottom. You’ve got to work yourself up again. I think those people who go to law school unlike me I call myself a career student. You know I don’t think a lot of people do. You’re used to that, you just have to, you just have to not get a big head because somebody’s going to knock you down. If it’s not a judge or you know…oh I remember, I have to tell you this story. I had a…the first…one of the first cases that I had it was just a, it was a transfer, an Indian child welfare transfer case. It was in, was it Carter County, Judge Tate. Are you familiar with Judge Tate?

KEK: No I’m not.

RGR: Was it Carter County? I made me some notes earlier so I wouldn’t forget. Yes, Judge Walker in Carter County, Judge Walker. I had gone over there by myself again as usual. I don’t think I ever went anywhere with another attorney from that law office really. But had gone over there and I mean, stood up and addressed the court, may it please the court and Judge Walker says well and he has on a red robe. It’s not even a black robe, bright red, this is his robe. And he says “Well it does not please me today!” and you know gives me “Who are you and where are you from?” You know I was thinking I was fixing to tell you that judge. But I mean, I just don’t know, oh my gosh and when you’re a young lawyer, it doesn’t matter what you do it’s not right. It doesn’t matter what you do, you just have to keep plugging along because you’re going to get it right eventually. He chewed me out up one way and the other. I was not prepared. I didn’t have what he wanted. I didn’t bring the correct paperwork. I knew I did, but it just
wasn’t what he wanted. I just felt so awful driving back to Ada from there and I thought oh my gosh, what am I going to do if all these judges are like that? So the case went on, I had to go back in front of Judge Walker again. I go in there and I’m going oh please just let this be over and you know there’s a lady sitting next to me who’s an attorney with a trial and whatever. She stands up and I mean he jumps all over her. And he’s giving her the “Well you didn’t do that, I told you to do this and you were late and…” The next time I went in it was somebody else. The next time I went in it was somebody else. And I thought thank God it wasn’t me, it wasn’t me. He’s just an equal opportunity grouch. You know, he’s…it doesn’t matter who he’s picking on. But my point is don’t feel like you’re being picked on if somebody does that to you because some of those judges are just that way. Some of them are doing it to better you. Some of them are doing it just because they are mean. You don’t take those kinds of things personally. You learn the lesson from it. Sorry judge, you grovel a lot when you are a young attorney. You make it through it because everybody had to start somewhere. But that’s one of my most memorable court appearances when I was first started out. I mean I worried about that for a month till I went to the next hearing. I had…I was getting sick to my stomach because I didn’t want to go back before that judge. Then I just realized he just picks, goes around in a circle and picks someone and chews them out that day.

**KEK:** True enough. And like you said some judges are just like that. And some judges you just have no idea why they are like that, but they…

**RGR:** Some judges Candice Blaylock over in Pauls Valley she will bend over backwards to help you, whether you are a new attorney or whether you’re an old attorney. Part of being a new attorney is learning your judges. And I learned that when you go to Judge Walker’s court don’t say a word until you are spoken to. You know you just sit there and be quiet or you’re going to get it. But it’s still a learning process. Like I said earlier experiences, they don’t…I mean law school does not prepare you for those kinds of experiences. It’s just more education, it’s just more education.

**KEK:** That’s true, outside the classroom.

**RGR:** Yes.

**KEK:** Well Ms. Rollins is there anything that I have not asked you that you would like to say or that you would like to talk about?

**RGR:** Well only one thing I guess. And I think that is when you go to work in a law firm and maybe not so much in the bigger one’s because I think everybody kind of keeps to themselves, but…I noticed that here the dynamic of the whole office is different than actually in a little private firm or maybe a different kind of office. I think that if you don’t have that A personality, that aggressive personality, than you need to get it. If you don’t have it, than you need to get it if you’re going to be a lawyer because you will get stepped on a lot if you just sit quietly and don’t voice your opinion. Some people are like that. I think if you’re going to go to law school you’re probably already you know gone past the A personality but even if you’re, if you are thinking about going into practice with somebody else you…if after a couple of months you’re not comfortable find somebody else that you can practice with because you can’t work with, you have to be a team in an office even if you’re working on different cases and whatever. You really have to be a team. Here there are so many women, those personalities, this has been the toughest place really to…I guess keep peace. I don’t know how to say it politely. But when I think that you have
a bunch of, I mean we’re all attorneys so you have a bunch of A+ personality women all in the same office. It’s like everybody’s used to being the organizer, being the director, being the…nobody wants to be the follower. So sometimes you have to and I don’t know that I would do it for any other place really but this place is worth it to me to kind of change my ways a little bit and get along a little bit better. I just think that your personality plays a lot in which area you go into or what area of law you go into or the office that you are in. If you don’t like something, change it. You can change it. If you don’t feel that because…just sitting and saying oh Lord this…I’m not going to make it at this job. If you feel that way just quit and go find something else. Like I said a law degree is you have so many opportunities with it.

**KEK:** That’s true. Now you said you thought that having an A personality, that having that highly motivated personality was really important. If someone doesn’t have that, how do you think, I mean did you have to have to find ways to develop it or did you always have that?

**RGR:** No, I think I always had it because of my childhood because I was always the responsible one. I was always the leader, the dictator in my home when I was a kid. So I think that was always instilled in me and then I went into the healthcare field and I was a paramedic and you can’t be weak in that kind of job either. But I don’t think…I don’t want to be misleading, I don’t think that if you want to go into law that you have to have that kind of personality. But I think you have to not let people run you and be able to say what you need to say for yourself or for your clients or for your firm or whatever. I don’t know how you get it other than just practice it. You just have to have the guts to practice doing it. You don’t have to do it all the time. Maybe you pick your battles. Some of us, everything is a battle. But if that’s not your game, than just pick your battles. But make sure you have some.

**KEK:** Well good advice, very good advice Ms. Rollins. Anything else?

**RGR:** I think that’s it. Let me see I made a little list. Oh I think we’ve talked about all this stuff. I kind of went over your little interview outline so I wouldn’t just be cold, but I think we’ve covered everything. Wonderful.

**KEK:** Okay. Well great. Well thank you so much for your time today. I really appreciate it. I realize we have gone over an hour so thank you so much. You’ve been so gracious.

**RGR:** You’re welcome. That’s okay. I enjoy talking about myself.

**KEK:** Well I enjoyed talking with you today.

**RGR:** Well I don’t know if I’d want to have your job.

**KEK:** No I enjoy this.

**RGR:** Talking with all these attorneys.

**KEK:** No I think it’s wonderful, I think it’s great. Well thanks again.