

punitive purpose, it necessarily follows that SORNA's is not either.

W.B.H. tries to distinguish *Doe*'s holding on the excessiveness question based on the fact that he was convicted as a youthful offender when he was eighteen years old. He argues that those who commit sex offenses when they are young have a lower rate of recidivism than those who do so as adults, and as a result, a long-term registry requirement for former juvenile offenders is unnecessary to protect the community. But when it comes to answering the excessiveness question, the Supreme Court has warned against "determining whether the legislature has made the best choice possible," *id.* at 105, 123 S.Ct. at 1154, which is what W.B.H.'s argument would require. Besides, a lower rate of recidivism is not the same thing as no recidivism. Even if those who commit sex crimes as adults do have a higher recidivism rate, that does not mean registration requirements covering younger sex offenders are excessive.

W.B.H. also argues that SORNA's registration requirements are excessive because they will lead to youthful offenders being ostracized for crimes that may have been the result of their undeveloped, adolescent nature. We are not convinced that rape is a crime that results from an undeveloped, adolescent nature. Nor are we convinced that any collateral effects, such as ostracism of youthful rapists, when considered in light of the intended public safety benefits, make the regulatory scheme excessive in light of its non-punitive purpose.

VI.

For the reasons we have discussed, when it enacted SORNA Congress did not intend to impose additional punishment for past sex offenses but instead wanted to put into place a civil and non-punitive regulatory scheme. Given that intent, the question

under the *Doe* decision is whether there is "the clearest proof" that SORNA is so punitive in effect, as applied to those convicted of sex offenses under the Alabama Youthful Offender Act, as to negate the intention that it be a civil regulatory statute. *See id.* at 92, 123 S.Ct. at 1147; *Ward*, 448 U.S. at 249, 100 S.Ct. at 2641. That "clearest proof" is lacking, as our application of the *Doe* guideposts, *see Doe*, 538 U.S. at 97-106, 123 S.Ct. at 1149-54, makes clear. Therefore, we reject W.B.H.'s ex post facto attack on SORNA's application to him.

AFFIRMED.



Ricardo WHITE, Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

**STATE FARM FIRE AND CASUALTY
COMPANY, Defendant-Appellee.**

No. 10-14028.

United States Court of Appeals,
Eleventh Circuit.

Dec. 14, 2011.

Background: Insured under homeowner's policy brought state court action against insurer, alleging breach of contract, bad faith, and fraud. Insurer removed action to federal court. The United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, No. 1:09-cv-01852-ODE, Orinda D. Evans, J., denied summary judgment to insurer on contract claim, entered summary judgment for insurer on bad faith and fraud claims, and granted insurer's motion for reconsideration as to contract claim. Insured appealed.

Holdings: The Court of Appeals held that:

- (1) Court of Appeals lacked jurisdiction to consider entry of summary judgment on bad faith and fraud claims, and
- (2) Court of Appeals would certify to Supreme Court of Georgia question whether Georgia Insurance Commissioner acted within his legal authority when he promulgated regulation concerning time limits in property insurance policies for commencing suits.

Questions certified.

1. Federal Courts ⇌666

Court of Appeals lacked jurisdiction to consider district court's entry of summary judgment in favor of insurer on insured's bad faith and fraud claims, where insured's notice of appeal provided only that he sought to appeal district court's grant of insurer's motion for reconsideration, and such grant of reconsideration concerned only insured's breach of contract claim, not his bad faith and fraud claims. F.R.A.P.Rule 3(c)(1)(B), 28 U.S.C.A.

2. Federal Courts ⇌3.1

Jurisdiction is a prerequisite to the legitimate exercise of judicial power.

3. Federal Courts ⇌666

Although the Court of Appeals generally construes a notice of appeal liberally, it will not expand it to include judgments and orders not specified unless the overriding intent to appeal these orders is readily apparent on the face of the notice. F.R.A.P.Rule 3(c)(1)(B), 28 U.S.C.A.

4. Federal Courts ⇌666

When a notice of appeal names a specific order to be appealed, the Court of Appeals must infer that the appellant did not intend to appeal other unmentioned

orders or judgments. F.R.A.P.Rule 3(c)(1)(B), 28 U.S.C.A.

5. Federal Courts ⇌392

Substantial doubt about a question of state law upon which a particular case turns should be resolved by certifying the question to the state supreme court.

6. Federal Courts ⇌392

Court of Appeals would certify to Supreme Court of Georgia question whether Georgia Insurance Commissioner acted within his legal authority when he promulgated regulation concerning time limits in property insurance policies for commencing suits, such that a multiple-line insurance policy providing first-party insurance coverage for theft-related property damage was required to be reformed to conform with two-year limitation period provided for in Georgia's Standard Fire Policy, as well as question whether insured's action was barred by his policy's one-year limitations period; questions were determinative of insured's case and no clear controlling precedent from Supreme Court of Georgia existed. Ga. Comp.R. & Regs. 120-2-19-.01, 120-2-20-.02.

Donald Ellis, Decatur, GA, for Plaintiff-Appellant.

John Wallace Campbell, Pamela Newsum Lee, Swift, Currie, McGhee & Hiers, LLP, Atlanta, GA, for Defendant-Appellee.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia.

Before EDMONDSON and PRYOR,

Circuit Judges, and HOPKINS,* District Judge.

PER CURIAM:

CERTIFICATION FROM THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT TO THE SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, PURSUANT TO O.C.G.A. § 15-2-9. TO THE SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA AND ITS HONORABLE JUSTICES:

In this case, we must decide whether an insured's claim against his insurer for breach of contract is barred by the insurance policy's one-year limitation to suit, or whether we must reform the insurance policy to include a two-year limitation to suit, pursuant to Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 120-2-20-.02. In making that determination, we must first address whether Rule 120-2-20-.02, a regulation promulgated recently by the Georgia Insurance Commissioner ("Commissioner"), is valid under Georgia law. Because this appeal presents questions of state law that have not yet been addressed by the Georgia appellate courts, we certify two questions to the Supreme Court of Georgia.

I. BACKGROUND

Ricardo White, a Georgia resident, purchased a homeowner's insurance policy ("Policy") from State Farm Fire and Casualty Company ("State Farm") for coverage between May 2007 and May 2008. The Policy was a first-party insurance contract that provided multiple-line coverage, including coverage for loss or damage caused by both fire and theft. The Policy also provided that a lawsuit against State Farm must be brought "within one year of the date of loss or damage" (the "one-year

limitation period").¹ After his home was burglarized in January 2008, White filed a claim under the Policy for loss of more than \$135,000 in personal property. State Farm denied the claim based on its determination that White misrepresented material information in filing his claim.

In June 2009—*more than one year* after his date of loss—White filed a complaint against State Farm in state court alleging claims for breach of contract, bad faith, and fraud. State Farm removed the complaint to federal court based on diversity of citizenship and filed a Fed.R.Civ.P. 56 motion for summary judgment arguing, in part, that White's claims were barred by the Policy's one-year limitation period. In response, White argued that the Policy's one-year limitation period violated Georgia law. In doing so, he relied on the following Georgia regulation, which was made effective to all insurance policies issued on or after 20 June 2006:

No property . . . insurance policy providing first party insurance coverage for loss or damage to any type of real or personal property shall contain a contractual limitation requiring commencement of a suit or action within a specified period of time less favorable to the insured than that specified in the "Standard Fire Policy" promulgated by the Commissioner in Chapter 120-2-19-.01 of these Rules and Regulations.

Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 120-2-20-.02. Georgia's "Standard Fire Policy" provides, in pertinent part, that suit for recovery of a claim must be commenced *within two years* of the date of the loss. Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 120-2-19-.01. In its reply, State Farm argued that the Commissioner,

* Honorable Virginia Emerson Hopkins, United States District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama, sitting by designation.

1. Although White asserts that "he never received a policy that contained a one year provision to file suit," he concedes that the Policy contained such a provision.

under the state constitution, lacked the constitutional authority to promulgate Rule 120-2-20-.02 and thus, the Rule is unenforceable.²

On 15 June 2010, the district court issued an order concluding that State Farm failed to demonstrate that the Policy in fact contained a one-year limitation period. As a result, the court denied the insurer summary judgment on White's breach of contract claim. The court did, however, grant the insurer summary judgment on White's bad faith and fraud claims on other grounds.³ State Farm filed a motion for reconsideration of the court's ruling on the breach of contract claim. The insurer asserted that it had mistakenly submitted an incomplete copy of the Policy with its motion for summary judgment and resubmitted a copy of the Policy that included the one-year limitation period.

On 16 August 2010, the district court granted State Farm's motion for reconsideration. At that time, the court concluded—based on language in O.C.G.A. § 33-32-1(a)⁴ and Rule 120-2-19-.01—that the Policy's one-year limitation period violated Georgia law *as it applied to fire coverage*. Relying on the Georgia Court of Appeals's decision in *Fireman's Fund Ins. Co. v. Dean*, 212 Ga.App. 262, 441 S.E.2d 436, 438 (1994), the court reformed the Policy to conform with Georgia's Standard Fire Policy and, thus, extended the limitations period for fire coverage to two years. The

district court explained, however, that the Policy's one-year limitation period was still valid as it applied to coverage for theft-related damage because O.C.G.A. § 33-32-1(a) applied only to fire coverage. As a result, the court determined that White's breach of contract claim was untimely and granted summary judgment on that claim. In doing so, the court never addressed the applicability of or validity of Rule 120-2-20-.02. This appeal followed.

II. DISCUSSION

A. Jurisdiction

[1, 2] As an initial matter, State Farm argues that we lack jurisdiction over White's bad faith and fraud claims because White, in effect, failed to include the bad faith and fraud claims in his notice of appeal. "Jurisdiction is a prerequisite to the legitimate exercise of judicial power." *Castleberry v. Goldome Credit Corp.*, 408 F.3d 773, 779 (11th Cir.2005). Thus, before addressing the substantive issues in this appeal, we must first determine the scope of our jurisdiction.

[3, 4] Fed.R.App.P. 3(c)(1)(B) requires that a notice of appeal "designate the judgment, order, or part thereof being appealed." "Although we generally construe a notice of appeal liberally, we will not expand it to include judgments and orders not specified unless the overriding intent to appeal these orders is readily apparent

2. No federal constitutional issues have been argued in this appeal.
3. The court concluded that White failed to comply with the 60-day demand notice required by O.C.G.A. § 33-4-6 for bad faith claims and failed to prove the elements of fraud.
4. O.C.G.A. § 33-32-1(a) provides:
No policy of fire insurance covering property located in this state shall be made, issued, or delivered unless it conforms as to

all provisions and the sequence of the standard or uniform form prescribed by the Commissioner, except that, with regard to multiple line coverage providing other kinds of insurance combined with fire insurance, this Code section shall not apply if the policy contains, with respect to the fire portion of the policy, language at least as favorable to the insured as the applicable portions of the standard fire policy and such multiple line policy has been approved by the Commissioner.

on the face of the notice.” *Osterneck v. E.T. Barwick Indus., Inc.*, 825 F.2d 1521, 1528 (11th Cir.1987) (citing *Pitney Bowes, Inc. v. Mestre*, 701 F.2d 1365, 1374–75 (11th Cir.1983)). When a notice of appeal names a specific order to be appealed, “we must infer that the appellant did not intend to appeal other unmentioned orders or judgments.” *Id.* at 1529; *see also Moton v. Cowart*, 631 F.3d 1337, 1341 n. 2 (11th Cir.2011) (explaining that when the appellant listed a specific order in his notice of appeal, we lacked jurisdiction to review claims that were dismissed in an earlier unnamed order).

White’s notice of appeal provided only that he sought to appeal the district court’s “Order dated August 16, 2010 wherein [it] granted Defendant’s Motion for Reconsideration.” In that August order, the district court reconsidered its analysis of White’s breach of contract claim and granted summary judgment in favor of State Farm on that claim.

The district court did not address or reconsider the portions of its 15 June 2010 order dismissing White’s bad faith or fraud claims. Because White listed only the 16 August 2010 order in his notice of appeal and nothing on the face of the notice otherwise evidenced that he intended to appeal the court’s 15 June 2010 order, we lack jurisdiction to consider the district court’s decision on his bad faith and fraud claims. *See Osterneck*, 825 F.2d at 1528–29. Having resolved this jurisdictional matter, we are now left with only one issue on appeal: whether White’s breach of contract claim was barred by the Policy’s one-year limitation period.

5. Rule 120–2–20–.02 seems to have been cited in only two Georgia cases, both of which involved fire insurance policies issued before the Rule’s effective date. *See Thornton v. Ga.*

B. One-Year Limitation Period

The outcome of this appeal hinges on the validity of Rule 120–2–20–.02, under Georgia law. This issue is one that has not yet been addressed by the Georgia appellate courts.⁵ We think the separation-of-powers issue is important; and, after reviewing the pertinent Georgia statutes and regulations, we are uncertain how to proceed.

On the one hand, Georgia’s legislature appears to have granted the Commissioner some broad authority to promulgate rules and regulations that are reasonably necessary to implement and enforce the insurance code. *See* O.C.G.A. § 33–2–9 (granting the Commissioner authority to promulgate rules and regulations that “are reasonably necessary to implement” Title 33 of the Georgia Code, titled “Insurance”); O.C.G.A. § 33–6–36 (granting the Commissioner authority to promulgate rules and regulations “necessary to implement and enforce the provisions of” Title 33, Chapter 6, Article 2 of the Georgia Code, titled “Unfair Claims Settlement Practices”). But, the Georgia appellate courts have not addressed the scope of the Commissioner’s authority under these statutes. Moreover, we see a potential conflict between O.C.G.A. § 33–32–1(a), which exempts non-fire insurance policies from conforming with the Standard Fire Policy, and Rule 120–2–20–.02, which requires all “property, casualty, credit, marine and transportation, or vehicle insurance polic[ies] providing first party insurance coverage for loss or damage to any type of real or personal property” to conform with the Standard Fire Policy’s time limitations on filing suit.

[5, 6] We accept that “[s]ubstantial doubt about a question of state law upon

Farm Bureau Mut. Ins. Co., 287 Ga. 379, 695 S.E.2d 642, 643–44 (2010); *Morrill v. Cotton States Mut. Ins. Co.*, 293 Ga.App. 259, 666 S.E.2d 582, 584 (2008).

which a particular case turns should be resolved by certifying the question to the state supreme court.” *Jones v. Dillard’s, Inc.*, 331 F.3d 1259, 1268 (11th Cir.2003). Pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 15-2-9, we may certify an unresolved question of state law to the Supreme Court of Georgia if the question is determinative of the case and no clear controlling precedent from the Supreme Court of Georgia exists. Because we are now faced with such a situation, we certify the following questions to the Supreme Court of Georgia:

- (1) Did the Georgia Insurance Commissioner act within his legal authority when he promulgated Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 120-2-20-.02, such that a multiple-line insurance policy providing first-party insurance coverage for theft-related property damage must be reformed to conform with the two-year limitation period provided for in Georgia’s Standard Fire Policy, Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 120-2-19-.01?
- (2) Is this action barred by the Policy’s one-year limitation period?

These questions present issues of Georgia state law that can only be resolved by the Supreme Court of Georgia. We ask for help. In certifying these questions, we do not intend to restrict the issues considered by the state court or to limit the state court’s discretion in choosing how to frame or to answer these issues in the light of the facts of this case. *See Miller v. Scottsdale Ins. Co.*, 410 F.3d 678, 682 (11th Cir.2005). To assist the state court’s consideration of these questions, the entire record in this case and the briefs of the parties are transmitted along with this certification.

QUESTIONS CERTIFIED.



Jennifer KEETON, Plaintiff–Appellant,

v.

Mary Jane ANDERSON–WILEY, Associate Professor, Augusta State University, Paulette Schenck, Assistant Professor, Richard Deaner, Assistant Professor, Wayne Lord, Chairman of Department of Educational Leadership, Counseling and Special Education, Gordon Eisenman, Dean of College of Education, et al., Defendants–Appellees.

No. 10–13925.

United States Court of Appeals,
Eleventh Circuit.

Dec. 16, 2011.

Background: Graduate student filed action pursuant to § 1983, alleging that state university’s requirement that she complete a remediation plan violated her First Amendment free speech and free exercise rights. Student moved for a preliminary injunction that would prevent university’s officials from dismissing her from the master’s degree program if she did not complete the remediation plan. The United States District Court for the Southern District of Georgia, No. 1:10–cv–00099–JRH–WLB, J. Randal Hall, J., 733 F.Supp.2d 1368, denied her motion for a preliminary injunction, and student appealed.

Holding: The Court of Appeals, Barkett, Circuit Judge, held that requirement that graduate student complete a remediation plan in order participate in university’s clinical counseling practicum did not violate student’s First Amendment free speech or free exercise rights.

Affirmed.

Pryor, Circuit Judge, filed concurring opinion.