J377CHRC UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK -----x 2 3 CHRISTA MCAULIFFE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL PTO, INC., et al., 4 Plaintiffs, 5 18 Civ. 11657 (ER) v. 6 BILL DE BLASIO, et al., 7 Defendants. 8 -----X 9 New York, N.Y. March 7, 2019 10 10:00 a.m. Before: 11 12 HON. EDGARDO RAMOS 13 District Judge 14 APPEARANCES 15 PACIFIC LEGAL FOUNDATION Attorneys for Plaintiffs 16 BY: CHRISTOPHER KIESER 17 MICHAEL A. CARDOZO Corporation Counsel of the 18 City of New York Attorney for Defendants 19 BY: THOMAS ROBERTS MARILYN RICHTER 20 Assistant Corporation Counsel 21 22 23 24 25

J377CHRC 1 (In open court) (Case called) 2 3 MR. KIESER: Christopher Kieser for plaintiffs. 4 MR. ROBERTS: Tom Roberts, Assistant Corporation Counsel, for the defendants. 5 6 MS. RICHTER: Marilyn Richter, Assistant Corporation 7 Counsel, for the defendant. THE COURT: And good morning to you all. 8 9 So, this matter is on for an initial pretrial 10 conference. As the parties are aware, I recently denied 11 plaintiffs' motion for preliminary injunction. I understand 12 that there has been an appeal filed. 13 MR. KIESER: Yes. 14 THE COURT: So, Mr. Kieser, correct? 15 MR. KIESER: Yes. THE COURT: Why don't you tell me where we are 16 17 procedurally. You can remain sitting. 18 MR. KIESER: We filed our notice of appeal and will be hopefully instituting a briefing schedule at some point in the 19 20 next couple of weeks in the Second Circuit. Here we have had a 21 consultation on a discovery schedule that we've agreed on I'd 22 say 90 percent. 23 THE COURT: OK. 24 MR. KIESER: We have one -- correct me if I'm wrong --25 we have one main disagreement on the discovery schedule.

THE COURT: And what is it?

MR. KIESER: Plaintiffs would prefer that there is a cut-off between nonexpert and expert discovery. Both sides have indicated that we might get an expert, but it's not necessarily a given. But we'd like our experts to be able to review the entire record.

So, our proposal has an end date of discovery on September 27, and I think theirs is August 30. And ours would end nonexpert discovery by July 17 and then have that extra two months for expert discovery. And I think they want all discovery to end on August 30, expert and nonexpert, everything.

Is that correct?

MS. RICHTER: That is correct. We have a couple of major concerns. The first one is -- and we went through that this round -- but next year we would come up against the same deadline effectively in terms of the need to get the offers out to the high school students, the 80,000 of them approximately who are awaiting their offers, which normally go out at the beginning of March. So, what we want to do is create a schedule that would go back from there. Of course, your Honor would have adequate time to issue a determination. The parties would before that have adequate time to present their cases, whether it's going to be by cross motions for summary judgment or trial, and before that the discovery schedule.

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THE COURT: And is that date approximately February 25 of 2020?

MS. RICHTER: Well, that was based on an extension that we did this year, but the normal schedule is in past years we've gotten the offers out March 4 or 5, which would require us to know what the discovery program parameters are by about January 28, I think it was. It was late January, which we couldn't do this year given the schedule for the preliminary injunction motion.

10 THE COURT: Were you able to get the letters out on 11 time this year?

MS. RICHTER: Not by March 4 or 5. We are going to get them out, as we indicated, by March 18, but that's later than usual.

15 THE COURT: OK, so what's your position on the expert 16 discovery issue?

MS. RICHTER: Well, we were hoping to have the discovery end -- we anticipated and we wanted to speak to you of course about the post-discovery scheduling, but we anticipated that if discovery ended at the end of August, that would allow, we presume, enough time to then brief or present evidence and have a determination.

23 So, we had suggested to plaintiff's counsel that, you 24 know, if they do identify an expert, to just let us know what 25 the area of expertise is of the expert, and we can try and go

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forward with that nonparty discovery first, or give that a priority, so their expert would have all the relevant information as soon as possible, and insofar as there might be other discovery that's not within the expert's area, we could do that afterwards. So, we could compress this and have the expert discovery and the regular discovery end at the end of August.

And we also -- I don't know if we suggested this to you -- we looked at this last night -- we are proposing a couple of other things, one of which would be that we would forego rebuttal expert reports, which would save time.

MR. KIESER: I think that's fine. If we have simultaneous reports, I don't think rebuttal reports are necessary.

THE COURT: Let me ask this. As you folks sit here --I wouldn't hold you to this obviously -- but what types of experts are you anticipating?

MR. KIESER: I think on our side it's possible we may want an expert to analyze the data for disparate impact purposes, and also to prove a compelling interest is a fact question at all, I think we would want an expert to speak to that. So one or both of those questions would be the ones that we want the expert to address.

24THE COURT: And on the City side?25MS. RICHTER: On the City side it would be essentially

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the same, we were thinking about the same areas for expert testimony.

THE COURT: So you think there is an expert out there who can come in and tell us what the compelling interest might be.

MR. KIESER: Well, to the extent that is a question of fact and not a question of law, perhaps. It's kind of up in the air in that regard; we're in agreement on that. So, I think to some extent it's a question of law, but to some extent it might be a question of fact. We did have experts on that in, say, Gruder there were experts on compelling interests. So, it's something we're considering.

THE COURT: Mr. Kieser, I suppose I don't quite understand the concern that you have with the cut-off for fact discovery and then expert discovery.

MR. KIESER: Well, we want to make sure -- without a hard deadline for nonexpert and expert discovery, I'm not sure that we're a hundred percent sure that our experts will be able to see the whole record, and I think it would just be easier to have a hard deadline to end nonexpert discovery and then begin like say a two month period of expert discovery, in our view.

I'm not sure what the Court's position is on the August versus September and whether --

THE COURT: Oh, I have a position on that based on this theme. You want end of August. You want end of

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September. It's going to be September 15.

MR. KIESER: OK. And if that's the case, then I think we could have the end of all nonexpert discovery be -- I think we had in our draft July 17, and then have the next two and a half months be -- or one and a half months -- or basically two months at that point, July 17 to September 15.

THE COURT: Ms. Richter?

MS. RICHTER: We don't know yet. You know, in my experience the burden of discovery in terms of production always falls more heavily on the defendants than on the plaintiffs.

MR. KIESER: Sure, in these types of cases, sure.

MS. RICHTER: Yes. And plaintiffs' counsel candidly admitted when they spoke to us that they anticipated that there might be voluminous document production, so we just don't know if July 17 is going to be a realistic deadline for us to accomplish all the nonexpert discovery.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this. Again, you know this more than I do certainly, but I understand that the Department of Education is a large enterprise, but my assumption -- and correct me if I'm wrong -- is that the data upon which the experts would rely already exists. So if you get them the numbers, the bulk of the information you will have sooner than later, and your expert can take a look at it and there will be very little sort of updated data that will come.

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MR. KIESER: Correct me if I'm wrong, I think you said on the phone that the data for this year as far as offers would not be available until May.

MS. RICHTER: Right. And that's something else I want to discuss.

MR. KIESER: So in order to assess the potential disparate impact I think we would want to compare who would have gotten in under the current plan to who would have gotten in had the old plan been in place. So, to do that we would obviously need the data from this year.

MS. RICHTER: We certainly would be able to provide before then the historic data.

MR. KIESER: The historic data, sure, we're going to ask for that, and that's something I think that we probably won't have too much of a dispute over.

So, yeah, I mean we're not a hundred percent set on exactly what we're going to be asking for, but I think that July 17 should be reasonable given that most of the data is probably things that we're not going to be fighting over.

MR. ROBERTS: I would just say it seems to me if you're going to put it at September 15, it seems to me the fact discovery should go into sometime in August.

I'm not sure. I mean really other than having a contest of academics who will come out and say what they've already researched -- and we cited them -- both of us cited

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them in the briefs, and you alluded to them in your opinion -other than sort of having a contest of experts, I don't understand what lawyers as discovery are going to do. I mean maybe we end up putting an expert on the stand who for ours says, yes, diversity does help students and theirs says, no, it has no educational advantage at all, and maybe you want to go through that, but I'm not sure what we as lawyers do to prep that.

THE COURT: Well, why don't we do this -- and obviously, you know, we're working backwards, right, and you folks haven't been shy about giving me deadlines -- so, why don't we do this: Why don't we set fact discovery for mid August? Because by then you will have gotten most of the information I believe that the experts would need, and then whatever residual stuff you get the experts should be able to accommodate in his or her conclusions, and cut-off for all discovery for -- what is mid-September?

18 DEPUTY COURT CLERK: September 15 is a Sunday.19 September 16. Monday, September 16.

20 THE COURT: Monday, September 16 cut off of all 21 discovery. OK?

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MS. RICHTER: Fine.

23THE COURT: And otherwise you are agreed on all the24other internal dates on the discovery schedule?

MR. KIESER: I believe so. Would you like us to go

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through the form and give you the dates that we have? 1 THE COURT: Yeah, if you haven't done that, why don't 2 3 you do that. 4 MR. KIESER: We both have drafts. 5 THE COURT: OK. I'm going to want an actual one from 6 one of you. 7 MR. KIESER: We can file something. THE COURT: Yeah. 8 9 MR. KIESER: But do you want me to read it off just 10 for now? 11 THE COURT: Sure. 12 MR. KIESER: Number one, we don't consent to a 13 magistrate. 14 Number two, the case is not tried before a jury. 15 THE COURT: Please slow down. MR. KIESER: Number three, joinder of additional 16 17 parties by May 31. Amended pleadings by May 31. 18 Initial disclosures by March 29. 19 20 First set of interrogatories by April 12, and then 21 responses 30 days thereafter. 22 Local Rule 33.3 will apply. 23 First set of requests for production by April 12. 24 Nonexpert discovery -- which is what we were just 25 talking about, I guess, is going to be August -- do we have a

date for that? 1 2 DEPUTY COURT CLERK: August 15, it's a Thursday. 3 MR. KIESER: And the only amendment we had to your form is 8C. They want to note that if we want to depose Mayor 4 5 De Blasio or Chancellor Carranza, that they are going to object 6 to that. We don't have any objection to including that in the 7 scheduling order. Number nine, further interrogatories. And this says 8 9 including expert interrogatories. So I'm not sure if that's --10 because we are setting expert discovery for later, so I think 11 maybe delete that expert interrogatories part. 12 But further interrogatories shall be served no later 13 than June 15. 14 Requests to admit shall be served no later than July 15 15. 16 We can move maybe that date back. I don't know. 17 Because we had the --18 MS. RICHTER: You need the 30 days. 19 MR. KIESER: But I think it's fine. Yeah, July 15 is 20 fine. 21 Expert reports, are we moving that date? We have it 22 as August 5 on ours. So I think -- is that -- I think we want 23 to move it back to the -- well, to the 16th, because that will 24 be the end of fact discovery. 25 THE COURT: OK.

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1	MS. RICHTER: So July?
2	MR. KIESER: August 16. Because that will be the end
3	of fact discovery.
4	Rebuttal experts we're not going to have.
5	Expert depositions shall be completed, and this will
6	be by September 16, because we had on here the 27th and they
7	had August 30.
8	And all discovery concluded by September 16. And
9	that's it.
10	THE COURT: OK. So just one of you file that on ECF,
11	and I will so order it.
12	Now, since it was mentioned, what's the basis I
13	guess De Blasio I can understand a little bit, but what's the
14	basis for objecting to Carranza's deposition?
15	MS. RICHTER: Well, as a general rule, commissioners,
16	the heads of agencies, it is disfavored under the law to have
17	them deposed, certainly in situations where there are other
18	people who can provide the information. And we believe that
19	will be the case, but we haven't looked into that fully.
20	MR. KIESER: We haven't researched it. We believe we
21	might want to depose him, but we haven't researched the issues,
22	so I can't really speak to that. It may be relevant to the
23	intent issue.
24	THE COURT: Let me ask another question. The City
25	indicated in its papers that Mayor De Blasio is not an

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1 appropriate party in this case. How do the parties want to 2 approach that?

MR. KIESER: I figure if we do move to depose him, then you could raise that. Right? But other than that, it's probably not going to have an effect on the case.

THE COURT: Because as it stands he is still in, right?

MS. RICHTER: Yes, we're not sure. We may just note that as a general rule the mayor is not a proper party because the Department of Education is an independent legally sueable separate entity, and legally they have the authority to institute programs like this.

MR. KIESER: And we didn't respond to the argument in the PI because it was not relevant to the PI. Sure.

15 THE COURT: OK. Very well. Is there anything else 16 that we need to do today?

MS. RICHTER: Yes, your Honor, there is one other thing.

Mr. Kieser mentioned May. By May we will have -sometime in May -- we're not sure exactly when -- we will know who will be in the discovery program this summer. At that point we believe there is a significant possibility that this will show that there has been no adverse impact on Asian American students when compared to, let's say, the program as it existed last year.

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If that is the case, we believe that this is an unusual case. These cases generally somebody has been rejected from the program, or the policy clearly will have an adverse impact or effect on somebody based on their race or ethnicity, and at this point nobody knows what the effects of the policy are going to be here. And we believe that if in fact the policy that's being challenged does not result in any adverse impact on Asian American students, then there is no claim.

So, what we were hoping, we have been trying to figure out how to incorporate that into possible scheduling. And we had discussed with plaintiffs' counsel the possibility of waiting until May to see that, rather than going through discovery.

14 We understand that could be a problem given that we need to finish discovery quite quickly. There is the possibility of also just doing limited discovery like the 17 initial disclosures and serving the initial sets of requests, or -- and this we have not had an opportunity to discuss with plaintiffs' counsel, because we just thought of this -- if in 19 fact when we have that data, we would probably want to ask that in that circumstance we be able to move for summary judgment 22 because there would be we believe no cause of action stated, 23 and then have the discovery stayed. But we wanted to broach this today, but, as I say, we don't know what the data is going 24 to show in May when it's final.

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MR. KIESER: Our position is that if the data is helpful to them, they should use it, but we should continue to stay on the regular discovery plan.

And, also, the fact that next year the discovery program will be 20 percent as opposed to 13 percent of each specialized high school, we think it's very possible that whatever disparate impact does exist could be different in 2020. So, we're not going to concede based on one year of data that there is no disparate impact. I mean certainly we concede that it's relevant, but I don't think that the entire case should be stayed just waiting for the one year of data. I think we should go through and they could make their arguments and we can make ours, and if the case is dismissed at summary judgment, then, you know, obviously that will happen.

But I think the regular discovery -- we should stick to the regular schedule, especially because if we wait until May and the data does show a disparate impact, then we're going to be two months behind.

MS. RICHTER: That's why we came up with this alternative, where we would not do that now, because nobody knows. And that's the kind of strange posture in this case. Nobody knows what the effect, if any, of these challenged changes are going to be. But once we do know, if in fact it doesn't show any disparate impact, I don't understand what the basis of a claim is here. If there is no policy that is having

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an adverse impact on Asian Americans, I don't see how that creates an equal protection --

MR. KIESER: We would still allege that -- well, given the City's modeling and that the program will expand in 2020 -that the 2020 data may show a disparate impact. Now, I don't know how -- I mean I think the 2019 data will show it, but I don't have the data, so we can't obviously say that.

THE COURT: We are all talking hypothetically here. But let me ask you this, Ms. Richter. Do you know what the percentage of discovery program kids were Asian American last year?

MS. RICHTER: We didn't put that in our papers, and I don't know, but plaintiffs did, and they said it was --

MR. KIESER: I believe it was 64 percent.

MS. RICHTER: I think you said 63 percent.

MR. KIESER: I think it was 67 two years ago and 64 last year, but I could be -- and I believe that in your answer -- I'm not sure if you addressed that or not. It's been a while. But I don't think you dispute that.

MS. RICHTER: Well, we would have to check. But assuming it was 63 percent last year, we don't have final figures, we don't even have really good preliminary data, but it looks like, you know, just a little bit that we've been able to kind of look at, it may be in that same ballpark this year in terms of the Asian American participation in the discovery

1 program.

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MR. KIESER: I think there are two separate ways to measure the disparate impact: There is the participation in the discovery program and then there is the total enrollment overall -- or offer rate. I think the offers matter more than enrollment.

THE COURT: How would offers be affected? Because of the fewer number of seats?

MR. KIESER: Because now only 87 percent of the seats are available without the discovery program. So according to their filings, the cut-off for admission without the discovery program has gone up by five points because of the discovery program changes; it's gone up from 481 to 486.

So, that's a separate impact that we don't know how it will play out. So, I mean, I'd like to continue with the discovery schedule.

THE COURT: Like I said, we're talking hypothetically here, and you're the ones that are under the gun in terms of scheduling next year, so guide yourselves accordingly.

MS. RICHTER: May we -- once we know in May where we are with the facts, if it looks like -- as we believe it may -that we in fact don't have a disparate impact shown, that we could advise the Court and counsel and see what we would like to do in that circumstance?

THE COURT: Sure. I mean if there is agreement, I'm

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1	happy to do whatever you folks want, but if it sounds like
2	there likely will not be agreement that that set of data for
3	one year will affect the ultimate outcome of the case
4	MR. KIESER: That's correct.
5	THE COURT: Very well. Anything else?
6	MR. KIESER: No.
7	MS. RICHTER: No, your Honor.
8	THE COURT: OK. So please file that by end of day
9	today the schedule, and we are adjourned. Thank you folks.
10	MR. KIESER: Thank you.
11	MS. RICHTER: Thank you.
12	(Adjourned)
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