UNI TED STATES DI STRI CT COURT WESTERN DI STRI CT OF LOUI SI ANA LAFAYETTE DI VI SI ON

MARILYN MARIE MONTEILH, Civil Action No. 65-10912

Pl ai nti ff,

April 28, 2008

11:00 a.m. **VERSUS**

Lafayette, Loui si ana

SCHOOL BOARD OF ST. LANDRY

PARI SH,

Defendant.

TRANSCRIPT OF STATUS CONFERENCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE TUCKER L. MELANCON, UNI TED STATES DI STRI CT JUDGE.

APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiff: Mr. Mari on Overton Whi te

Law Office of Marion Overton White

511 East Landry Street Opel ousas, Loui si ana 70570

For the Defendant: Mr. Adam Gerard Caswell

Attorney at Law Post Office Box 1600

Euni ce. Loui si ana 70535

For the United States

of America:

Ms. Li sa M. Taylor

Mr. Franz Marshall U.S. Department of Justice

Civil Rights Division 601 D Street NW

Washington, DC 20580

and

Ms. Katherine W. Vincent

U.S. Attorney's Office 800 Lafayette Street, Suite 2200

Lafayetté, Loui si ana 70501

ALSO PRESENT:

Members of the St. Landry Parish School Board

Mr. Michael Nassif, Superintendent

Mr. Joe Cassi mere, Assi stant Superi ntendent

Mr. Rusty Moody, Assistant Superintendent of Operations

Ms. Claudia Blanchard, Director of Curriculum

Mr. Joe Olivier, Director of Personnel

Mr. Clifton Carmon, Director of Federal Programs

Mr. Joseph Guillory, Director of Special Education

Mr. Randy Manuel, Director of Finance

Mr. Edward Brown, Supervisor of Child Welfare and Attendance

Mr. Francis Richard, Principal

COURT REPORTER:

Marie Moran Runyon, RMR, CRR Federal Official Court Reporter U. S. Courthouse, Room 4212 300 Fannin Street Shreveport, Louisiana 71101 Phone: (318) 222-9203

PROCEEDINGS PRODUCED BY MECHANICAL STENOGRAPHY AND TRANSCRIBED BY COMPUTER.

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(Court called to order at 12:56 p.m.)

THE COURT: All right. The next matter before the Court today is Civil Action No. 65-10912, Monteilh versus the St. Landry Parish School Board.

On April the 4th, 2008, the Court received a telephone call from the St. Landry Parish School Board attorney, A. Gerard Caswell. Mr. Caswell advised the Court that he had been instructed by unanimous vote of all school board members present at the April 3, 2008, school board meeting to request that the Court meet with Superintendent Michael Nassif, School Board President John Miller, School Board Vice-President Kyle Boss, and him, the purpose of the proposed meeting being to discuss the status of South Street Elementary and its inclusion in a list of schools whose principals the school board previously authorized Superintendent Nassif to transfer at the beginning of the 2008-2009 school year to comply with the oral order of the court given at the January 23, 2008, on-the-record status conference which all members of the St. Landry Parish School Board attended.

By order dated April 11, 2008, the Court denied the request to meet and ordered that the 13 members of the St. Landry Parish School Board be present in open court on the 28th day of April, 2008, at 11:00 a.m., in order for the Court to assign the principals for the 2008-2009 school year

consistent with the Court's oral order at the January 23 status 2 conference. The Court further ordered that a copy of pages 20 3 through 23 of the transcript of the January 23, 2008, status 4 conference be attached to the original of the Court's April 11 5 order and the clerk of this court by United States mail send a 6 copy of the order with the attached transcript to each school 7 board member, and further ordered that each member of the school board read page 20, line 2, through page 23, line 6, of 8 the transcript excerpts. 10 Now, I also ordered that the school board, school 11 system, place a copy of the entire transcript of that hearing

on the school board's web site. That is a continuing order for any conferences that I have on the record with the school board, and I so order it on this one, Superintendent Nassif, and I want that to be placed on the school board web site forthwith.

Now, I'm going to go ahead at this time and ask that the attorneys in the case, starting with the lawyer for the original plaintiff, then the government lawyer, then the school board lawyer, to identify themselves for record purposes.

MR. WHITE: Good evening, Your Honor. Or good afternoon. Mari on Overton White, for the original plaintiff.

MS. TAYLOR: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Lisa Taylor, representing United States of America.

> MR. MARSHALL: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Franz

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Marshall, for the United States.

THE COURT: Mr. Marshal, it is an honor that you grace this courtroom's presence again, and our state. I want to thank you yet again on the record, publicly, as the Deputy Chief of the Educational Opportunities Section of the United States Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, for being here, for the interest you've shown in this case over the last number of years, and for what you've done for our state not only in this case and in Evangeline Parish, the cases I preside over, but in the numerous cases across our state and across our country to help in some small way erase our nation's original sin that flowed from slavery. I thank you so much for being here.

MR. MARSHALL: Thank you, Your Honor.

MS. VINCENT: Your Honor, also for the United States, Katherine Vincent, and I'm in the U.S. Attorney's Office.

THE COURT: Now --

MR. CASWELL: Excuse me, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Caswell, I apologize.

MR. CASWELL: Not a problem. Afternoon. Gerard Caswell, on behalf of the St. Landry Parish School Board.

THE COURT: First of all, I don't want each of the school board members to identify themselves again, in an effort to save time, but, Mr. Miller, I ask you, as president of the board, are all 13 members of your board here?

1 MR. MILLER: Yes, Your Honor, they are.

THE COURT: Thank you. And I note, because I recognize him, seated next to counsel, that the superintendent is here, and I'd ask the superintendent to identify those members of his senior staff that are here, very quickly, for the record.

SUPERINTENDENT NASSIF: Thank you, Your Honor. To my left is Joe Cassimere, Assistant Superintendent; Mr. Rusty Moody, Assistant Superintendent of Operations; Ms. Claudia Blanchard, Director of Curriculum; Mr. Joe Olivier, Personnel; Mr. Clifton Carmon, Director of Federal Programs; Mr. Joseph Guillory, Director of Special Education; and Mr. Randy Manuel, Director of Finance.

THE COURT: I see, also, Mr. Brown, a person I perceive to be Mr. Brown. Would you state his name and position for the record.

SUPERINTENDENT NASSIF: I'm sorry. Mr. Edward Brown, Supervisor of Child Welfare and Attendance.

THE COURT: I want him here at all these meetings, but he's here for a special item that I have to discuss here today that we will get into in due course.

Now, I'm going to ask this question. It will be directed to the members of the school board, and I want you to answer individually. It's one question addressed to all of you. Did each of you -- and if you were not able to or for

whatever reason you did not, but did each of you read a copy from the transcripts of our January 23 status conference? That would be page 20, line 2, through page 23, line 6, that was attached to the order that set this hearing today. If any one of you did not, please raise your hand.

(No response.)

THE COURT: The record should reflect that no one raised his or her hand. I then must assume that each of the members of the St. Landry Parish School Board did as ordered and read the transcripts.

I am going to go ahead and take the time, because I think it's important, I think it's very important, and I am -- all though some of you may disagree, I'm not one for hyperbole, and it may be that I misspeak, but I cannot remember a more important meeting with this school board or the previous, now, I think, three school boards that I've had the opportunity to deal with in this case, so I'm going to take the time to read this. And my hope is that whoever didn't understand, if anybody did not -- and I trust that's the case rather than something else -- who did not understand will understand or at least have the opportunity to understand. And I don't suspect, but I don't know for sure, maybe some people can't understand.

And, again, before I start on that transcript, the entire reason for me getting these transcripts to be placed on the record of the web site of the school board is so anybody,

any citizen of St. Landry Parish or anyone else, can read what 1 2 goes on here. We've got -- I don't know if we've got 70 people 3 here, or thereabouts. We've got a pretty full courtroom. But 4 that's just a smidgen, a small, small number of the people who live in St. Landry Parish and who are going to be affected by 6 what I have to do here today. They have a right, an absolute 7 right to know it exactly. And although our friends in the 8 press do the absolute best job they can, this needs to be unfiltered for those people who have the desire and the 10 opportunity to use a computer to go read it. 11 Now, I'm going to start from the transcript at 12 page 20, line 2. This is the Court speaking. I'm going to ask 13 the school board members -- I've given them a copy. I want 14 them to follow along as I read so we're all on the same page. 15 This is line 2: 16 "THE COURT: All right. Well, I can't wait to see how that's going, and I'm sure the government will look on that with 17 interest, too, but to go back to where you 18 were headed. 19 I'm addressing Ms. Lisa Taylor at that time. And what I said 20 up until this point has nothing to do with what I'm about to 21 read. ". . . [T] his issue of principals, now this was one that very candidly -- and the 22 23 school board should remember it. It's in the record here. 24 'I told them two conferences ago or three conferences ago that we had gotten

the easy Green factors out of the way.

heavy lifting -- my words -- were these

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1	other Green factors, the most difficult
2	being the student assignment and facilities, but these other ones are a lot
3	more difficult than transportation and extracurricular. These are the ones that
4	usually, you usually knock off first. "Part of the heavy lifting was you
5	have in your Parish, băsed on the government's assertions and the information
6	ťhat's been submitted to the Court, African-American principals or Caucasian
7	principals at schools that have been historically African-American or
8	historically African-American or Caucasian schools.
9	"And I made the point I said this
•	in this courtroom. It does not matter that you may even have more African-American
10	principals than you have Caucasian principals because it was real close and
11	it's been back and forth maybe. The idea is if you have African-Americans at
12	hi storícal ly African-American schools and Caucasians at historical ly Caucasian
13	serving as principals, that's against the I aw, period.
14	"Now, Ms. Taylor, have I said that as succinctly as I could or succinctly
15	enough?"
16	Ms. Tayl or's repl y:
17	"Yes, Your Honor."
18	Then I ask Ms. Taylor:
19	"Have I misstated the government's
20	view and the original plaintiff's view? Have I misstated what the government's view
21	and the original plaintiff's view is? "MS. TAYLOR: No, you have not, Your
22	Honor. "THE COURT: And this is an issue that
23	we have been discussing for about two years, and we were trying to give the
24	years, and we were trying to give the school system the opportunity to get through a few other issues before we came
25	down to the principal issue. Isn't that true."
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1 Ms. Taylor's response: "Yes, Your Honor. And, in fact, given that we're taking such a long -- they're 2 3 taking such a long time, it may be in the interest of justice for the United States 4 to pick the principals and where they should be assigned. We are reluctant to do that because we expect the administrators 5 to know what's bes't for their school system, but if they fail to do so, then we 6 cán do that for them. 7 Let me tell you what. "THE COURT: This is another order, Mr. Nasšif, Superintendent Nassif. I'm going to order 8 you to go through your roster of 9 principăls, to consult with Mr. Caswell and whatever other members of your senior staff, and you go ahead and you place the 10 bodies that will be compliant with the law that makes the most educational sense. 11 "The first thing you've got to be is constitutional. The next thing you've got 12 to do is to make sure that it makes 13 educational sense, and then make sure Mr. Caswell, in his view, that it meets 14 constitutional muster. You and your senior staff figure out who ought to go where and 15 then you make that recommendation to this board. If you can't get seven votes, I'll let Ms. Taylor do it. They'll pick the 16 principals for the school board if they want to sit on it, if they don't have the 17 guts to do what the law calls for. But I want that done, Superintendent 18 Nassif. I want that to be presented to the 19 board at its March meeting so that the principals for next year will know where they're going to be, and if they don't like 20 it, they can't take the change or if it's 21 too much of a change at the stage of their career and they want to retire, they can 22 let you know hopefully timely enough and you can get other principals if that's what 23 it takes. "Now, you know, I said something at 24 the last meeting here on December 6° hate it. And those of you on the school 25 board who have gotten to know me over the last seven years, you know this isn't the

way I've operated in this case even though 1 I've been accused of being high-handed and 2 a bunch of other things by a lot of folks, but, by God, enough is enough. It's over with. If y'all can't do it, I'm going to 3 doit.
"And like I said at the last meeting,
We're going 4 this is back to the future. We're going back to the '70s, what federal judges had 5 to do in school board cases and desegregation cases. You want to see? 6 I'll show you. If you can get seven of you to go vote to appeal, go appeal and spend about 18 months and how many thousands of 7 dollars paying Mr. Caswell and come back 8 here and then do what I told you to do. You can do that because this is not new This is hornbook stuff. Thisis 10 stuff that most of the rest of the country can't even believe is going on anymore. 11 mean, I don't understand. 12 Now, I said at the last meeting on January 23 that I 13 was frustrated. I want you all to know now, I'm no longer 14 frustrated. I'm in kind of a state of disbelief. But that's 15 okay. I know what I've got to do and I'm going to do it. 16 Now, the transcript that I just read -- and I'm going 17 to ask this of the members of the school board collectively 18 again. Does anybody on the school board not remember that, in 19 my courtroom right next door, what I just read to you is 20 exactly what I said on January 23? Because if you don't 21 remember that, I want you to raise your hand for me. 22 (No response.) 23 THE COURT: The record should reflect that nobody 24 raises his or her hand. 25 Now, Mr. Caswell, I'm going to ask this of you: lf

you would, would you tell me for the sake of the record what it is that you did after I ordered Superintendent Nassif to do as I just indicated from the transcript that I did about the principal assignment; in other words, what you did, what Superintendent Nassif did, what the school board did, and what you may have represented to the Court about what had been accomplished. And if you would, come to the lectern so we can all hear you and make sure everybody --

MR. CASWELL: Yes, sir, Your Honor. Following our last meeting here in court in January, in fact, the very next day -- before we left the courtroom, actually, that day, I told Mr. Nassif, "If you have time on your calendar tomorrow morning, let's sit down and address this principal issue immediately." He came and met with me. We began discussing the schools that had been identified in court on that day before, discussing --

THE COURT: For the sake of the record, because I didn't read the whole transcript, but I think -- I mean, there was a question that was posed that said -- well, I've forgotten how it came up, but the record is the record and it's on the school board's web site if anybody wants to go back and check exactly what I said or what was said to me in response. But it was like: Well, how do we know which schools? Or something. And I said, "Well, I can name two of them right now." And I think I said Krotz Springs and I think I said Arnaudville. I

mean, that jumped out at me. I wasn't trying to make it an all-inclusive list by any means, but those were like, Duh. Yeah. Okay. We all know that. And I wouldn't suggest there weren't any other duhs out there, but, okay, I knew them.

MR. CASWELL: In effect, Arnaudville, Krotz Springs, and Creswell were named and, obviously, that's where Mr. Nassif and I started our discussions. I then contacted Ms. Taylor with the Department of Justice and began having negotiations with her relative to which schools the Justice Department might have viewed as schools that should be changed, principals changed. We discussed back and forth. I got back with the administration, and then a list of schools was arrived at.

And instead of presenting at the March meeting, because we were able to do it prior to the February meeting, Mr. Nassif and I met with the school board in executive session to have discussions concerning that. The end result following that executive session that took place at the February board meeting was that the board voted to authorize Mr. Nassif to make the principal changes he deemed necessary. The exact schools were discussed. The board then voted unanimously—the schools were discussed in executive session, not in open session. In open session, Mr. Nassif was authorized to make the moves, and the vote was unanimous.

I confirmed with Ms. Taylor that Justice Department was in agreement with the five schools that we named. The five

1 schools that we named were Arnaudville, Krotz Springs, 2 Creswell, South Street, and who am I forgetting? North 3 Elementary. Thank you. 4 Again, the board voted unanimously on that. with Ms. Taylor at Justice Department. We were in agreement 5 6 that those five schools would in fact have the principals at 7 those schools changed from whatever race they were current to 8 the opposite race beginning the next school year or at the 9 conclusion of this school year. And that's pretty much the 10 chronology, Your Honor. And, of course, I represented that to I contacted you after it was done. 11 VOU. 12 THE COURT: You called me on the telephone, didn't you? 13 14 MR. CASWELL: Yes, sir. 15 THE COURT: And while I couldn't see your face, I 16 could feel your smile on the phone because, gee, Judge, we beat 17 it by a month. 18 MR. CASWELL: Yes, sir. 19 THE COURT: They got the message or something. didn't say that. I took it to mean you were just tickled pink. 20 21 MR. CASWELL: I was pleased. 22 THE COURT: All right. All right, thank you, sir. 23 Now, Ms. Taylor, from the government's perspective, 24 is that pretty much how we were at least going into whenever it 25 is we took a detour?

MS. TAYLOR: Yes, Your Honor. I can't -- I mean, I would assume what Mr. Caswell said is correct about his process. And, in fact, we did identify the five schools in question, with Mary Miller coming from Krotz Springs to South Street Elementary, Matt Scruggins going from Arnaudville to north elementary, Mr. Jerome Robinson from North Elementary to Krotz Springs Elementary, Ms. Elsie Semien from South Street to Arnaudville.

We were aware that Mr. Moore was to be moved from Creswell Elementary, but we were not aware of the location.

And we have already discussed this with the school district, and we will object to the movement of Mr. Moore from Creswell to the alternative school.

THE COURT: All right. Now, let me ask you this:

You say you've already discussed it with the district. I take
that to mean -- I know we had a discussion this morning.

MS. TAYLOR: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: That's when this came about. I mean, because you -- same time or right approximately the same time you advised the Court that you would have this objection, because we're not doing anything with Mr. Moore because we're moving him from what's been a historically African-American school to what is a majority African-American school, and, hey, that dog doesn't hunt.

MS. TAYLOR: That's correct, Your Honor.

1 THE COURT: And when Mr. Caswell reminded me, when I 2 said, I just did the duhs about Krotz Springs and Arnaudville, 3 he said you also mentioned Creswell. Well, that would make a 4 whole lot of sense, because -- and some of the school board 5 members may not know this. Some of them have -- maybe they 6 believe it now but for a long time did not believe it. 7 should be said, and to his great credit, and God rest his soul, 8 Lanny Moreau, the previous superintendent, it was at his strong, strong urging that Creswell and Park Vista, even though 10 they're a stone's throw away from each other, both schools be 11 maintained because he felt, and history has proven him correct, 12 that Park Vista has been one of the best performing schools in 13 the Parish. It had had a significant M to M transfer at that 14 period before reorganization. The hope was, and I think it was Lanny Moreau's question to me, "Well, Judge, are we trying to 15 16 integrate the school system or are we trying to -- what's the 17 point?" And the hope was -- and he said, "This is how it will 18 One year Park Vista is going to end up being a work, Judge. 19 majority white school, the very next year, because of M to M, 20 it's likely to go or very closely go to majority 21 African-American. So the M to M transfer, it will mean -- when 22 you reach that equilibrium, you'll have a flow of white 23 students when they can get into one of the better performing 24 schools in the years when the African-Americans are the 25 majority, or the converse, African-Americans going to Park

Vista when the whites are the majority."

So to the great, Lanny's great credit, and also to, obviously, the administration at that school, and the teachers at that school, and the parents who got involved at that school, and God knows who else, support they got from the central office, despite whichever race or whatever proportion of what race to the other, it's still, in my view, and the latest information I had, one of the best schools in the Parish. And I think African-American or Caucasian, if you've got your kid in a public school system in St. Landry, you'd like to get your kid in that school.

And the reason I digress, because it's important that everybody understand it was because Superintendent Moreau said, "Let's do this, Judge." And I will say every member of the senior staff, every member of the senior staff, when we were all together or when I met with the only African-American members of the senior staff and with Mr. Franz Marshall, who graces us with his presence here today, that was a consensus. I wanted to make sure I understood. Now, the only promise, members of the school board, that Mr. Moreau made to Mr. Marshall and to me: "I'm going to get you the best principal I can get there at Creswell."

Now, I may be wrong about this, but I believe it was the first vote that he ever lost with the school board,

Superintendent Moreau. May have been the second. But by 12

to zero, the lady -- I believe it was a lady -- who he wanted to transfer from Eunice to come be at that school so he could fulfill his commitment to the government and to the Court, the school board says, 12 to nothing, no. Now, whatever political machination, whatever other things got the school board to do that and give him his first or second defeat, that happened. My thought process at the time was, and I may have told Superintendent Moreau, "Well, by 12 to nothing, you need to go

back to the well and get us the best you can get."

You will all remember -- I certainly remember -- we had Mr. Moore, who is a principal now who is the subject of some of this discussion here and this order and transferring, there was some acrimony about his appointment. He came, as I recall, from Rapides Parish. We had a hearing and I literally, you know, had an on-the-record interview. And I talked to him several times either before or since. Probably since. I don't remember exactly. And the school board, in its wisdom, followed Superintendent Moreau's recommendation and placed him in Creswell.

Now, that's the history that Ms. Taylor, that you-all may not have ever known or believed but that's a fact, that Ms. Taylor's talking about, well, at Creswell we didn't have a -- we're moving an African-American principal to a predominantly African-American school. You needed to know the, as Paul Harvey used to say, or still says, the rest of the

story there.

Nobody has consulted with me about this, until I got the request from or I got the notice from Mr. Caswell that, by gosh, the school board's going along with it, Judge, they understand, Nassifis making these recommendations. So whatever the recommendation was, I would still have to have passed on it. My inclination is generally if the Justice Department is okay with it, because their obligation is the same as mine and the same as yours, Iadies and gentlemen, to follow the Constitution, that, okay, I'm all right. We don't need to have a court hearing about everything you do to get rid of this other Green factor here.

At any rate, I remember the Creswell situation. I don't know what I would have done about the Creswell situation other than me getting this call from Mr. Caswell wanting to meet with the president and the vice-president and the superintendent and him. But that's water under the bridge, spilled milk, whatever. So we're there. But it's front and center on my radar, as it should have been or would have been. And it should be on the Justice Department's radar simply because of the history I just related about how we got Creswell and Park Vista still being two separate schools.

So, Ms. Taylor, if I could, with that history for the benefit of the school board, for everybody that's here, and anybody who chooses to read how we got here on the internet,

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school board web site, what is the government's objection?

MS. TAYLOR: Thank you, Your Honor. The government is objecting to the transfer of Mr. Charles Moore from Creswell, which is a racially identifiable black school, to the alternative school, which is a racially identifiable black school, the reason being is that the purpose of this transfer, to begin with, was to address the dual assignment of principals, that is, a white principal assigned to a majority white school that's also not just majority, it's historically majority, and vice versa, a black principal assigned to a majority, historically majority black school. We believe that the proposals provided by the board for the other four schools do address those concerns, but that Mr. Moore's transfer will In addition to that, we have some concerns about Mr. Moore being transferred from Creswell Elementary, which is typically a traditional K through, an elementary school, to a nontraditional alternative school.

THE COURT: Well, I don't want to get in the business -- it looks like I'm getting ready to; I hope not, but maybe -- of saying who goes exactly -- micromanage the school system, because I'm not an educator, even though I taught school for two years. And not to contradict anything you just said, but I'm convinced that United States Marine Moore could acquit himself anywhere he was placed; however, it makes educational sense to me that why would you take somebody out of

the field in which he or she had been working just because he or she can, you know. But I understand. And I don't mean to -- Mr. Moore doesn't need me to defend him; he can do that for himself.

MS. TAYLOR: Your Honor, we're not -- obviously, we don't intend to be in the day-to-day business of the school administration. Our concern is to make sure that the principals are assigned in a manner that furthers desegregation, and we believe this assignment proposed does not.

THE COURT: What about all this hullabaloo about South Street Elementary? And that's Mrs. Semien who, I want to say, I received a letter from her, I received a request to speak to her, for me to speak to her by phone. I have not done so. I didn't think, one, it was appropriate. I think she's well-intentioned, but she's misguided, and -- under the law.

And if I understand -- and I want the Government to correct me if the Government understands it any differently, or Mr. White who, I think when I introduced him to somebody just this morning, the old lawyer or whatever who has been around here since the beginning of all this stuff, to correct me about the history of South Street Elementary.

There was a time when it was a white school. I believe that to be a fact. There was a time when the school board, when it was fighting the desegregation efforts of the

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     United States government with probably my predecessor once or
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     two or three times removed, earlier judges who had this case,
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     that the school board just closed it down. And then after
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     that, the school was reopened, and since that time it's
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     basically been a predominantly or almost total African-American
     school.
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               Is that the Government's understanding?
               MS. TAYLOR: Yes, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT:
                           Mr. Caswell, am I misspeaking in my
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     understanding that's pretty much how it was?
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               MR. CASWELL: That's fairly accurate, yes, sir.
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               THE COURT:
                          Mr. White, old -- warrior -- that you
     are, is that pretty much your understanding?
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               MR. WHITE: That's pretty much the understanding.
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     don't think it was ever closed down, but it reverted to an all
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     black school.
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                          It did not? I thought it literally
               THE COURT:
     closed down for a period of time.
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               MR. CASWELL: Three years.
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               MS. TAYLOR: It did for three years, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: That's what I have. You don't recall
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     that, but, I mean, if the record says that, you wouldn't
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     dispute it, I suspect?
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               MR. WHITE: I wouldn't dispute it.
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               THE COURT: All right. Well, that's what I have.
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also have it was because the school board at the time was trying to fight the Feds, you know. Keep forgetting, and I hate this, but it's a great Earl Long quote to Leander Perez back in the day when the school boards were doing whatever the heck they could to thwart the Constitution and to keep us segregated in our state -- and Leander Perez, for those of you who don't know, and most of you probably don't know because you're not old enough -- many of you, if you were alive, you know. He was from Plaguemines Parish and he not only owned all of the parish, he owned all the politics down there. have been a -- I think he was a district judge. I may have But he ran everything. And he was telling Earl that wrong. Long that they were going to fight and they were going to win, and Earl Long in his way, and those of you who are old enough to have ever been in Earl Long's presence will know, you can imagine how he was and the way he said it, he said something to the effect, "Well, hell, Leander, don't you know they got the atomic bomb?"

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Now, you know, it's hard for my colleagues around the country, ladies and gentlemen of the school board, and all the rest of you who are here, to believe this case is really still going on, that these type of issues -- I've got a visiting judge from Brooklyn who is here and I had dinner with him several times and we talked about this very issue. I mean, he's floored.

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But at any rate, so as it relates to the South Street Elementary, the Court, based on the record that I have and the acknowledgements of the attorneys in this case from all parties, makes the specific factual finding that in light of its history and the way South Street Elementary got to be what South Street Elementary is in 2008, is that it is a historically black school, period, end of subject. It's a dead And it should have been -- it should not have -- and i ssue. Mr. Miller, I'm going to ask you in a few minutes to -- we're going to have a little discussion, you and I -- to let me know how in the world it was ever placed on the agenda in light of what I read here today, what I said here on January 23, what I thought the agreement was with all the school board, why it is, politically or otherwise, you in your role as president saw fit to let, in essence, the other 12 of your board members, in my view -- and again, I basically know what I read in the paper, but I read the transcripts -- to walk the cliff and get them to come here today and have to listen to Tucker Melancon yet one But I've got several other things I want to ask you more time. about, so you might be thinking about why it is you thought that was important to do.

Now, I'm going to go ahead and enter an order that will call for the transfer of these principals, with the exception of Mr. Moore. The order will further indicate -- and I make it verbal right now, Mr. Caswell, so I expect you to get

on it. I don't know what happens with Mr. Moore, but Creswell is a school that needs to be addressed. We need to get, because of the previous agreement, the reason Park Vista and Creswell are two schools, separate schools under the reorganization plan that I approved and the school board adopted 7 to 6, it needs to be the best, the best Caucasian principal that's available in that system. I don't care where he or she is now; they need to be placed in that school.

As it relates to Mr. Moore, he will not go to the alternative school. It will be in the wisdom of the administration and hopefully the further wisdom of the school board to follow whatever the administration says about where our best person at Creswell is so we can make Creswell as good a school as Creswell can be. And again, ladies and gentlemen of the school board, I say it again for emphasis: period, end of subject. I can't be clearer than that. If somebody doesn't understand what I just said, now is your chance to raise your hand and say, "Judge, I don't understand, would you say it again or explain to me what you mean."

(No response.)

THE COURT: Nobody raises their hand, the record should reflect, so I must assume everybody understands what I just said.

Now, let me tell you what else is going to happen, and this is important. Since Mr. Miller put it on the agenda

of the school board, since the school board by unanimous vote of everybody who was at that meeting said let's let Mr. Miller and Mr. Boss and Superintendent Nassif and Mr. Caswell meet with you, Judge, and I said no, I'll just do it in court, like I said in the transcript, I'll do it, get Ms. Taylor to tell me how to do it and then I'll do it, since it's been put on my plate, there are other schools now other than the five that I'm going to consider moving because of the historical racial makeup of the schools and the fact that some of them have always been and it's primarily -- primarily right now, maybe not exclusively -- all white principals forever and overwhelmingly white student bodies. I'm going to be addressing that.

I'm going to be asking Ms. Taylor for some suggestions, and there's -- I have -- there's no other way to say it. I just -- everybody on the school board knows where they are. And I expect Ms. Taylor to address that with me, and I expect her to submit a list to me and I will in turn submit that to Mr. Caswell for Mr. Nassif, Superintendent Nassif's consideration. If that needs to be discussed with Ms. Taylor before it goes to the school board for whatever educational reasons that Ms. Taylor may not be aware of, then she'll go ahead and she'll discuss it with him. And after that, whenever their issues are resolved -- and if the Court needs to get involved, the Court will with the lawyers; not with the

superintendent, but with the lawyers. And then after I resolve whatever issues that the lawyers couldn't, Mr. Caswell will give Superintendent Nassif that list and he'll present it to the school board. And the school board will either vote yes on that or, in their wisdom or lack thereof, will vote no, at which we'll have another hearing and we'll come back over here and, even though I don't want to do it, I'll do my job because yet again the school board wouldn't have been able or didn't have the guts to do their job under the Constitution of the United States of America.

So just know that. The can of worms has been opened. You've got the judge's attention now. And again, I -- I said something was self-serving. I read it in the transcript. This is not the way, despite whatever any of you on the school board have ever thought about Tucker Melancon for the last seven and a half, almost eight years now, anybody in the public in St. Landry Parish thought, that's not how I operate. I've always tried, always tried to let the board do what the people elected you to do and to comply with your oath, but those days are over. As I said earlier, and on the 23rd, enough is enough.

Now, next subject, and this is critical. This is the heavy lifting that I talked about. I've discussed this with the members of the board a number of times. There still seems to be some confusion, although I don't know why if when you

come to these meetings, members of the school board, you actually listen to what's going on. But some people don't seem to understand, and I only know that or suspect that or believe that because I do read the transcripts of your school board meetings and some of the things that you say, and it must be that you're not listening because I know everybody here is intelligent enough to understand and does in fact understand the English Language. But some of the things you say don't indicate that from the record that I read.

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But I about, and I'm going to say two years ago -maybe I'm off on that a few months, and forgive me if I am -appointed a biracial committee equally divided between African-American and Caucasian, people who are residents of your parish, who know your parish well, who love your parish well, who I have great confidence in their not only integrity but their ability. And I appointed that committee, and that was during the days when I said we're on the 5 yard line now, don't drop the ball, we're in the red zone, we're on the 1 yard line, we're about to get it done. I wanted to assist the school board in getting that heavy lifting, those two terrible Green factors that remain, the ones that in almost any school system is very difficult, that of facilities and student assignment. And I said in this case several times that because of the geography of your parish, the size -- it's a big parish land-wise -- and the demographics, that is, where the people

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actually live, students are, and the schools are physically located, as in most cases but in particular in the St. Landry Parish school system, the issue of student assignment and facilities are inextricably intertwined, that is, you can't solve the one without solving the other in a constitutional manner.

So my thought about appointing this committee that I did that is known only to the Court and now the Justice Department, not to the school system attorney, not to even the original plaintiff, and certainly not to anybody else, is to let's do what makes -- first of all, it's got to be constitutional, because that's my duty in this case. But, by the way, I really do care about your school system in your Parish. And some of you on that board I've gotten to know really well over the last seven and a half years, and I've chosen not to talk to any of you individually anymore because it was doing more harm than good.

But, frankly, while we're on that, I've been not only amazed by greatly disappointed in some of your public actions.

I just don't understand. Now, maybe there's a logical explanation and if I were talking to you on a regular basis I would understand, but I truly don't understand based on our conversations previously.

This plan that I'm going to instruct -- well, what I did with the plan after I looked at it -- let me back up. I

got the plan from this committee. I looked at it. It made complete sense to me from a constant constitutional perspective, which, again, that's all Judge Melancon or any federal judge in any school desegregation case is supposed to care about. That sounds a lot harder than I mean it, but it's true. I'm not an educator. I'm never going to be an educator. I don't presume to know what's best for the educational system in St. Landry Parish. But that's not my duty.

My duty is to make sure that after 54 years, this may -- that after <u>Brown vs. Board of Education</u>, that the St. Landry Parish school system gets in compliance with the Constitution of the United States of America. That's the only duty I've got. If the schools are closed, if the school system goes to pot, that's not what I'm supposed to be concerned about. Terrible way to say that, but I do care. I care greatly.

I said at the last meeting not only to some of these people that are sitting at these tables, lawyers and school staff, school supervisory staff, some of these school board members, some of you out in the audience, I suspect, we've got thousands of man/woman hours in this trying to resolve this in an amicable way. It just hasn't worked. And I take responsibility for that because I'm captain of this ship. But, again, enough is enough.

And I got the plan, I sent it to Justice. Justice

looked at it, had some issues. They got back with the biracial committee, citizens of your parish, equally divided, biracial, and they tweaked it. And it's taken the Government -- and I've been prodding the Government, because a lot of people don't understand, why is it taking so long, what about this, what about that, but the Government had to do their due diligence, because, again, their obligation, same as mine, same as y'all's, defend the Constitution and laws of the United States, and they're not going to blink, just like I'm not. So they've gotten the plan today.

Mr. Marshall, I'm going to instruct you at this time, or Ms. Taylor, whoever actually has the plan, to present that to Superintendent Nassif right now. This is the plan.

(Document handed to Superintendent Nassif.)

THE COURT: Now, Mr. Nassif, this is important -- and I want everybody on the school board, listen up; red line here -- you are not to share the content of that plan with anybody, not a living soul, until you do so at an open public school board meeting, not in executive session. That's when the school board and the public gets to know what the plan is.

Now, the beauty of this plan, ladies and gentlemen, is: One, the Justice Department believes it's constitutional. I haven't seen the last version. I didn't want to see it.

Am I right, Ms. Taylor? The Justice Department believes if the school board adopts this one, it meets

constitutional muster?

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MS. TAYLOR: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Now, second of all, based on the committee that I appointed who I truly believe, and believe to be de la coeur, not only have the best interests of your parish at heart, it also makes a lot of educational sense. It sure makes a ton of financial sense. And I keep reading in the paper about how strapped the system is, and I know that to be a truism for most school systems in our state, despite the good times that our state is apparently enjoying if you believe the newspapers and what they're saying in the legislature about a The rest of the country is going to Hades in a budget surplus. hand basket with the economy. But, anyhow, we're supposed to be doing better. But I don't think that translates into individual school systems. Maybe the legislature is going to come in on a white horse and save everybody. I hope they do. But it makes a lot of sense from a financial standpoint.

So that's the beauty of the plan. If the school board, in its wisdom, adopts it, then we'll be going a long way to going to the house on these two heavy lifting plans.

But another thing, another good thing, or maybe a bad thing depending on the school board's, individual school board members' perspective, this plan is going to call for the closure and consolidation of some schools. I'm sure that's true, although I haven't seen the final plan. The school board

does not, and I repeat, school board members, you do not have to adopt this plan. You may, and again, you may if you choose to, come up with a plan of your own that is, first of all -- remember, this is what this school's about -- one, constitutional; two, serves the best educational interests of your parish. So you don't have to take the fine work that I'm sure this plan, I know the many hours of work from the committee I appointed, the work they've gone through with the government. If you folks can come up with your own plan that you like better and you get seven votes, as long as it's constitutional, I don't care.

And I'm going to give you 120 days to either adopt this plan or come up with your own. One hundred twenty days. I think that makes it -- and somebody correct my quick calendar mathematics. I think that would make it probably around August meeting. In other words, it needs to be adopted at your August meeting, whatever you come up with or this one, or just say, "Judge, go fly a kite." Whatever you want to say.

Now, if you give me the equivalent of "Judge, go fly a kite," I'll do with the schools just what I've done with the principals here and getting ready to do with more principals, because, again, ladies and gentlemen of the school board, people of St. Landry Parish, enough is enough.

Now, Superintendent Nassif?

SUPERINTENDENT NASSIF: Yes, sir?

1 THE COURT: Do you have the authority or is it just 2 the president or majority of the board to call a special 3 meeting? Or let me ask Mr. Caswell. 4 Does the superintendent have authority to call a 5 meeti ng? SUPERI NTENDENT NASSI F: 6 Yes, I do. 7 MR. CASWELL: Yes. 8 THE COURT: If in your professional judgment, 9 exercising the authority that you have as superintendent, you 10 want to call a special meeting before your next regular, school 11 board's next regularly scheduled meeting --12 And when is that, Mr. Caswell? 13 MR. CASWELL: Thursday of this week is our next 14 meeting. 15 THE COURT: Well, I suspect it would be less than 16 cost-effective to call a special meeting. My point was, I 17 wanted you to have it, I wanted you to mull it over in your own 18 mind, not even get the benefit of anybody else's input till the 19 school board, the people's elected representative, get to see 20 it and the rest of the public does. But I was thinking, where 21 I was going with it, if it's a couple weeks down, if you want to have it sooner, that's fine. But I would suspect Thursday 22 23 ought to be plenty enough time. 24 SUPERI NTENDENT NASSI F: Yes, sir. 25 THE COURT: But at any rate, that doesn't go out of

wherever your Lockbox is.

SUPERINTENDENT NASSIF: I got it.

THE COURT: And I hold you personally responsible if it does. You understand that, sir?

SUPERINTENDENT NASSIF: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And I order the 13 members of the school board not to even get close to asking him to violate my order.

Now, again, we all know, it's gotten to be the lead byline in the news accounts of this case that it's a 43-year-old-plus school desegregation case. We all know it's 43 years plus, 43 years and counting. I am the fifth, to my best count, life-tenured -- that means judge who is appointed for life by the President and confirmed by the Senate -- to preside over this case.

The reason I'm taking the action I'm taking now with this reorganization plan and with these principals is because contrary to my best efforts over the last seven-plus years when I thought we were so close and then we've gone so far back, I'm not -- I one day will either take senior status, retire, or die. There will be another judge that will follow me, and he or she would become the sixth life-tenured judge. And if this heavy lifting doesn't get done, there will be a seventh, and an eighth, and a ninth, and one day this case could even be 86 years and you'll have some federal judge in a black or blue robe getting you to come over or your successors on the school

board to come over here and have to approve things that you guys and ladies were all elected by the people to do because you still hadn't done what the law requires. So it won't end. So I'm stopping that. And I may not live long enough, and I'm counting on it, or I may not be an active judge long enough, and I'm counting on that, too, to wrap it up on my watch, and we're going to do that one of two ways, the people's elected representatives are going to do it or I'm going to do it.

And if the people's elected representatives don't like what I do, then they can appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit down in New Orleans. You always have that option. But I'm going to tell you again, members of the school board, what I said on January 23: This is hornbook law. You can file your appeal. It's not that I'm that good of a judge or that perfect of a person, but this is stuff that's so old and so well-settled, I probably can't screw it up. So you'll pay Mr. Caswell or some other lawyer tons of money, it will take 12 months to 18 months, and he'll come back and do just what I told you to do.

But if I do that, if I have to do that and you make me do that, I'm going to submit to you, members of the school board, you have let your constituents down, you will have violated the oath that you took, the same oath I took, and you'll be like Leander Perez with old Earl Long. Remember, at the end of the day, the atomic bomb.

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And that's why other people around the country, my colleagues and others, can't believe this is still going on. Everybody thought this was over with years ago. And I have said in the context of another desegregation case it's really not this school board's fault, it's not the previous school board's fault, or the one before that, or any that I've been Thi s dealing with. They hadn't been fighting tooth and nail. school board, particularly this year, over the last year, I'll say -- and I said before, I think it's more about politics than I'm not smart enough to understand all the nuances of St. Landry Parish politics. I've got a good idea, but I'm not sure. It's not necessarily race-driven, but it's having, it's running into this federal case. And that's a shame. That's a shame.

But it's going to get over on my watch, if I can help it. And if I'm not here to finish it for whatever reason, the next man or woman who gets my job, it'll be teed up for them, ready to knock it right off. Anyhow, I hope that doesn't happen. I mean that from the bottom of my heart. I don't know how else I could say it. But it's where we are.

Again, this is going to be hard, this plan. Some of you are going to take a lot of political heat, I'm sure. It's not going to be what you want to do. Many of you won't even have an effect. But if you're more worried about keeping your little coalition together or whatever it is, I promise you will

be back in here and you'll be sending your people -- I mean, there's no plan that can do what we need to do and make everybody happy. I mean, life is not that simple. You all know that. It's just not. Now, Mr. Caswell, is there any question that you have as the school board's attorney about the order I've given to the school system or to the superintendent about what I expect as it relates to this reorganization plan, the time frame and just how I expect the school board to proceed or the

MR. CASWELL: Yes, sir.

superintendent to proceed?

THE COURT: Come on up here.

MR. CASWELL: And we'll come back to it, because your question was about the plan. I do have questions concerning what you started as an order on the principal list which wasn't finished.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I'm going to do that. Forgive me.

MR. CASWELL: I want to make sure we do that before we conclude. But as to your specific question on the plan, I understand your instruction to Mr. Nassifis that he is not to let that plan out of his sight, he's not to give it to anyone, no one is to see it until such time as it is presented at an opening meeting of the full board, public meeting?

THE COURT: That's it. Not in executive session.

MR. CASWELL: He leaned over and looked at me and says, "Can I get with you," meaning me, can he and I look at it to be prepared to present it to the board. If you don't want me to, fine, but that was the question he asked.

THE COURT: Let me say this, Mr. Caswell, and it's something else I'm going to address a little bit later. I don't understand, but, again, what I know about this is what I read in the newspapers. I thought you had enough on your plate right now; I was trying to save you from getting blamed for yet something else. But it makes complete sense to me if the superintendent who --

Again, I've got to remind the school board of this, the members of the school board, and Mr. Caswell, I know, has said in this courtroom on the record -- I'm sure he said it at your meetings; I'm sure I remember reading that -- he did not represent the last superintendent. He does not represent this superintendent. He does not represent any of you individual 13 board members. He represents the St. Landry Parish school system.

So if you ask me as the school system's attorney, Gee, Judge, you're getting ready to get my superintendent to make a presentation at an open meeting to the full board on something that is as dramatic as this, wouldn't it be wise for me to have the ability to help him with it and advise him with it or whatever capacity he saw fit to bring into it, the

1 absolute answer to that would be yes. So to the extent that I 2 didn't intend that and I was trying to, like I say, keep you 3 out of another dog fight so they don't think you were plotting 4 behind the scenes to do something else, that you were -- that 5 to the extent --6 Superintendent Nassif, to the extent you want to use 7 Mr. Caswell and share anything with him, he's exempted from the 8 rul e. But everybody else is in the rule. Understood, Mr. Nassi f? 10 SUPERI NTENDENT NASSI F: Yes, sir. 11 THE COURT: All right. Go ahead, Mr. Caswell. 12 MR. CASWELL: Next question, Your Honor. 13 understand that this committee has been meeting and discussing 14 this for quite some time. 15 THE COURT: Yes, sir. 16 MR. CASWELL: I know for at least over a year this 17 has been under review by this committee. 18 THE COURT: Yes, sir. 19 MR. CASWELL: Of late, Justice has been reviewing it 20 for guite a while and getting back with the committee to tweak 21 it. My point being it's been a long process, it wasn't 22 something that was done quickly. And quite honestly, it was 23 being done, at least in the hands of the Justice Department, by 24 people who do this and yet it took them that long. My question

How is it that the school board only gets 120 days to

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Ms. Taylor, I'll let you say what response you want in just a moment, but I suspect the answer to that is -- and this is a little bit self-serving by Tucker Melancon, and I don't know how else to say it, so forgive me -- but for the good graces of the presiding judge and the presiding judge's effort to allow the school system's elected people to do what they need to do under the Constitution to get out, what I've said before, get them out from under the federal yolk, you might have merit to it, but it's been 43-plus years, Mr. Caswell, it's been going on 54 years since Brown vs. Board, and I'll say it one more time: Enough is enough. You've got 120 days, end of subject, period.

Now, Ms. Taylor, you want to say something else?

MS. TAYLOR: No, Your Honor. You said it for me.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. CASWELL: Well, if that's the end of the subject, I have nothing else to say, Judge.

THE COURT: I appreciate that. Another mark of a good lawyer.

MS. TAYLOR: Your Honor, if I may?

THE COURT: You may.

MS. TAYLOR: I do believe Mr. Caswell, he alluded to the fact that --

THE COURT: Ms. Taylor, you speak very robustly generally, but you need to get up here because I'm having a hard time hearing you; and if I am, maybe the court reporter is, too.

MS. TAYLOR: Yes, Your Honor. We just want to revisit the personnel assignment directive from the Court. We would expect that for principal assignments, particularly as it relates to Mr. Moore, that the district be given 15 days to make a proposal for reassignment of Mr. Moore to another school.

THE COURT: All right. I'll tell you what I'm going to do, Ms. Taylor, and I know you're going to be here this week on another case that you've got in Louisiana.

Mr. Caswell, I'm going to instruct you, along with the assistance of Ms. Taylor and Mr. White, although it's contrary to my normal practice or the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, to come up with an order that sets forth in essence what it is that I've ordered you to do. It will be one order as it relates to reorganization, as it relates to these principals, as it relates to these 15 days. I mean, that, too -- I mean, you may say, well, gee, Judge, that's pretty quick, but, well, it's not that quick, especially when I think that we're at April the 28th and school is going to be out soon and I know what it's like from my limited experience teaching school and from presiding over a number of these cases over the

years how hard it is to get a school ready to open in August for the principals. Teachers, too, but the principal particularly. So these people need to know where they're going to be, and so that needs to be accomplished.

MS. TAYLOR: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I didn't mean to cut you out of that,

Ms. Vincent, because it will probably be done through your good offices, too. I want all the lawyers to submit a judgment to me, and I want that done electronically so it will be easy enough for us to get it out, turn it around right away. I'll modify it to the extent I think it's necessary or appropriate.

All right. Now, there is another matter, and I asked Superintendent Nassif to get Mr. Francis Richard to come here today.

Mr. Richard, you're here? I assume you are.

MR. RICHARD: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Richard, if you'd come on up here, sir.

MR. RICHARD: Sure.

THE COURT: And I'm not going to place you under oath at this point, Mr. Richard. I want you to know that. And I can only imagine if I'm the principal of a school, and I know you know there have been some serious allegations made about your school and, frankly, your activity at your school to the Court -- there may be a lot of credibility, there may be some

credibility, there may be no credibility -- that it would be an unpleasant situation for you to come up here and face the federal judge. I'm mindful of that. And I'm note trying to trick you or trip you up in any way. I want you to know that Tucker Melancon, the human being, to Francis Richard, the human being, my eyes to your eyes, my soul to your soul, if you would.

MR. RICHARD: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: But this is dead serious where we are, and I want you to know a couple of things. Am I right, weren't you here with us one time before, or am I wrong? Were you ever here before?

MR. RICHARD: No, sir.

THE COURT: You were not. I know I had people from Port Barre, and maybe it was Arnaudville; I've forgotten where. But you weren't here. You weren't the subject. I didn't take the time to go back and look. I assumed you were, but I was mistaken, so.

What I had -- the information I got about what was alleged to be going on at your school as far as zone jumping -- that means, for everybody may not know and who may read this transcript that may not know, you have a student, based on the court, orders of this court, assigned to go to a certain school based on where the student lives and if they don't do that, they're in violation of the court order. And I have at least

two and maybe three times gone to a principals meeting and talked about what I expected out of the principals, because this goes to the Green factor of student assignment.

And Mr. Charles Renaud, who was the person who was in the position that Mr. Brown is in now, previously worked very hard and worked with me and worked here with these lawyers to make sure, to the extent humanly possible, we stop the zone jumping, because we'll never get out of this case regardless of where the schools are built and everybody else trying to do what they're supposed to if the students aren't going where they're assigned. They can choose to go to a private school if they want to, but if they're going to go where they're assigned.

Now, your school happens to be in the close proximity of Evangeline Parish. As fate would have it, I also have that school desegregation case. And the information I have is that there's a strong likelihood not only do you have people living in St. Landry Parish who shouldn't be going to your school who happen to be Caucasian, but also from Evangeline Parish.

And what I instructed Superintendent Nassif to do when I met with him last week was to let you know this was on my radar, that I wanted to give you a safe harbor, if you would. Because you signed those affidavits, have you not, that everybody in your school is right where they belong to?

MR. RICHARD: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: I think you attended some of those 1 2 meetings that I was present at? 3 MR. RI CHARD: Sure. Yes, sir. 4 THE COURT: And I indicated that, you know, a 5 principal, any principal who signed those affidavits and 6 didn't -- if it turned out not to be right, could be held in 7 contempt of court. Do you remember me saying that? 8 MR. RI CHARD: Sure. 9 THE COURT: Okay. So I wasn't threatening to hold 10 anybody in contempt of court. I just wanted everybody -- and I 11 think I remember saying this: You guys all have more education 12 than I do, I'm sure. And I know you understand what I mean. 13 I'm not trying to threaten you, but this is serious. 14 MR. RI CHARD: I understand. Sure. 15 THE COURT: You remember me saying that? 16 MR. RI CHARD: Yes. 17 THE COURT: Okay. Now, this safe harbor was to give 18 you the opportunity over the last 48 hours, which isn't enough, 19 to go back and look at the records you have to try to scratch 20 your head and do whatever due diligence you needed to do so 21 when you got in here today you could let me know what you 22 I mean in essence. I don't think I told Mr. Nassif to 23 tell you that because he didn't know I was going to do that, 24 but I'm telling you that's how I thought about it over the

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weekend what I wanted to do.

And I haven't placed you under oath. You do have an absolute obligation when you address a federal judge in a federal court to tell the truth, but you're not under oath now.

Have you met with, after you met with Mr. Nassif, have you met with Mr. Brown or anybody else in the school system to try to figure out where we are?

MR. RICHARD: I met with Mr. Nassif on Thursday morning, and Mr. Brown, and again with Mr. Brown Friday afternoon. And as of Friday afternoon, we had identified five students that were coming from Evangeline Parish, and they are no longer in our school.

THE COURT: Okay. So, in other words, you sent five of them back to wherever they should have been going?

MR. RI CHARD: Ri ght.

THE COURT: They're out of your school, anyhow? MR. RICHARD: Yeah.

THE COURT: Now, based -- and this is an important question for me. Is it your representation here today that, first, everybody that's in your school right now you believe to be: One, from St. Landry Parish; and two, to be in the school in which they are properly zoned? Is that your representation to me?

MR. RICHARD: We're still working on it. Three more students were dropped this morning. And as we speak, our staff is working on that right now.

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THE COURT: So, in other words, you're saying, Judge, I've done the best I could and it's a work in progress?

MR. RICHARD: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I want to thank you, one, for that; and two, it wasn't my intention to get you up here and put you on the hot seat, but this is serious as a heart attack.

And Superintendent Nassif, I don't know what you do to impress upon your principals that they could end up -- it won't be a great time in jail, but with a fine and some jail time for being in contempt of court. I mean, I feel terrible saying that. These are professional educators. But we can't allow this to go on.

And, school board members, for goodness' sakes, I know some of you go to your schools on a regular basis; talk to your principals, let them know this is not a little thing. Not only is it messing the case up here, but it's going to cause them great misery.

Now, Mr. Richard, I want you to know -- and this wasn't my intention getting you here. Certainly nobody knew this, that it was even a thought in the universe, from the Court's perspective, until today, but, you know, since Mr. Miller put it on my plate or got the school board to put it on my plate when he got into the assignment over there at South Street Elementary, I'm looking at all the schools, about where

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their principals are. It does not escape me that your school is one of those that's front and center. And I don't know how else to say that, but it's a truism.

MR. RICHARD: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And all I know about you, and I mean this sincerely, is that you are highly respected within the education community of your Parish. They think you run a good school. And I can't -- I wouldn't venture to guess how old you I think you're somewhat my junior, but this is not your first rodeo. And what I said in those minutes that I read, it's not my intention to try to drive you out of the system if you get placed on the platter here, but this is important. You, these school board members, this judge, the people who have kids in school right now, and I don't know how else to say this, we're all paying for the sins of the past, what the people, all of our different roles did in the past to keep us here in 2008. But it's my duty, not my pleasure but my duty, to make sure we stop it. So you should know that that's an issue for me. And it is completely separate and apart from these zone jumping, but it's on my plate now.

And what I said, that I started to go down and I digressed, was that I hope that whatever happens here doesn't run you out of the system. I hope you don't say, "Well, I've had enough, I've got enough time, I'll retire." I hope you still have enough fire in your belly that wherever you go

1 you'll be the soldier that teachers and principals not even are 2 supposed to be but, as I've experienced in my life, most of 3 them are, to their great credit, they go where they're needed. 4 And in this case there's a legal component on top of an 5 educational component. A constitutional, not legal. 6 constitutional component. So I hope if it turns out that 7 you're transferred that you don't feel compelled to retire. ı mean that, because all I know about you is that you're an 8 9 excellent principal. 10 MR. RI CHARD: Thank you. 11 THE COURT: Again, I'm not predicting anything yet, 12 but I want you to know, I don't see a bigger target than your 13 school as far as this principal issue. It has nothing to do 14 with the zone jumping. Okay?

MR. RICHARD: Thank you.

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THE COURT: Good Luck to you, and thank you for your work.

Keep on working, Mr. Brown. You're on top of that, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Richard has been doing what he needs to do to make sure he's assisting; is that right?

MR. BROWN: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right. I'd like to have a report on that, Mr. Caswell, about how that turns out, by Friday a week. I want to know how many are now gone, because we've got five and then we've got three more, if I understood, that left this

1 morning.

So that's a total of eight, Mr. Richard?

MR. RICHARD: We're still working on it, Your Honor.

THE COURT: But as of right now, you've got eight.

MR. RICHARD: Eight.

THE COURT: I want to know by next Friday.

Ms. Taylor, you rise?

MS. TAYLOR: Your Honor, I do actually have an item I want to address with you on that school. We'll be doing our own review of whether or not the students are appropriately --

THE COURT: Come up, please. I'm getting old, can't hear anymore.

MS. TAYLOR: I apologize, Your Honor. We have, as a part of our review of the reorganization plan, we have in our possession the 9-1-1 addresses for Grand Prairie. Accordingly, we will look at those addresses and plot them on the map to see whether or not the issue is of them providing false addresses or whether or not they're providing true addresses but not within the zone.

THE COURT: Again, I want Mr. Richard -- Mr. Richard, you understand this, and I want Mr. Caswell to maybe talk to you after this meeting to make sure you do, that safe harbor that I gave you until today, that's extended till Friday a week. So up to that point, whatever the saying is, there's no foul so there's no harm. I hope that gives you enough time.

But after that, the Government is going to compare their documents and whatever they'll be doing and we'll have the real deal.

So Mr. Brown, you help Mr. Richard, make sure we get all of this done within -- it's Friday a week. Not this Friday, but Friday a week.

All right. Now, I said earlier, and I would like to have a little discussion with Mr. Miller in his capacity as school board president. So, Mr. Miller, if you'd come on up here. I'm not going to put you under oath either, Mr. Miller, but I need to -- there's a few things I just -- I said earlier I was -- at the last meeting, I said I was frustrated. This meeting, I'm not frustrated, I'm just in a state of disbelief. But, anyhow.

I'll tell you the same thing I told Mr. Richard.

You're not under oath, Mr. Miller, but you have an obligation to answer my questions truthfully. Being in federal court, being addressed in your capacity as school board president in a federal courtroom, I trust everything you'll tell me will be the truth as you believe it to be. And not a whole lot of stuff here, but just some things I don't understand.

Now, I really -- I know you were here at the meeting on January 23. I know you read the minutes from that meeting. I know you were here today and you followed along as I reread them. With that background, Mr. Miller, why in the world did

1 you feel compelled to place on the school board agenda at the 2 last meeting the issue that apparently Ms. Semien had brought 3 to your attention, because she tried to bring it to my 4 attention, over at South Street Elementary? Like I said earlier, in my view, you led your, and they followed you, the 5 6 other 11 that were at that meeting, unanimously. They followed 7 you over the cliff, made us have this hearing, and now you've 8 got me looking at other principals. Why did you put that on the agenda for them to have to, you know, bite that poison 10 pill? Why? 11 MR. MILLER: Your Honor, may I take a minute to --12 excuse my hoarseness today. 13 Absolutely. You want some water? We'll THE COURT: 14 get you some water. I'm okay. It was stated 15 MR. MILLER: Oh, okay. 16 earlier --17 THE COURT: I want you to address my question, No. then I'll let you speak after if you want to say something. 18 19 But I want to know about --20 MR. MI LLER: Well, it's --21 THE COURT:

THE COURT: Just a minute. I want to know about the issue at the South Street Elementary. Why did you put that on the agenda to get your fellow board members to have to face whatever hoorah came on?

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MR. MILLER: Well, it didn't just start all at once.

1 It started at our meeting when it was stated at the 2 February board meeting when the board voted for the principal 3 changes. We have a policy at the school board that if someone 4 would like to speak, that they will sign the card. The person we are speaking about, Mrs. Semien, did follow that procedure, 5 6 she signed the card, and she was allowed to speak on that 7 subject. At that time, an objection was made because she did 8 go over, and it was halted. She was halted. And she requested -- and I have with me a copy of our policy, not even 10 knowing that maybe you would ask that. But she did request 11 that she would come to the next meeting, to be on the agenda. And she followed all the procedure, and she wrote a letter to 12 13 the superintendent. Sent the letter also to me, which I have a 14 copy. And I think when she made her presentation -- Let me 15 see. I have a copy of the letter, Your Honor. And this was 16 dated March the 18th, and I have it with me now. If you like, 17 I could read it or --18 THE COURT: No, sir. I'm just wanting to know why 19 you did it. You've told me because she followed the policy and so I let her on. 20 21 MR. MI LLER: Okay. 22 Is that what you're telling me? THE COURT:

MR. MILLER: She followed the policy and -- let me
I have a copy of the -- I think I have a copy of the

25 policy --

see.

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THE COURT: No, no. I take your word, Mr. Miller, as the president of the school board you wouldn't get up here and lie about the policy of the St. Landry school system. Okay? Don't worry about that.

MR. MILLER: Right.

THE COURT: But I think you've answered my question, and the answer is: Judge, the reason I put Ms. Semien on the agenda, despite what you read here today about what you told us on January 23, is because she followed the policy, and I did it. That's why?

MR. MILLER: Your Honor, and one of them was a little that when she did make her presentation to us -- and the order, it was probably a little confusing to some of us, and myself, too. It was about the historical schools and --

THE COURT: Well, Mr. Miller, let me just tell you something, and I'm going to ask you about that in a little bit, too. You have been at almost all of these meetings going back seven years.

MR. MILLER: Correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And I cannot speak the English Language any better than I did. I cannot believe, and I do not believe, that based on what I said, what I read, that: One, it could have been misunderstood -- that's number one. But No. 2, you and, with all due respect, with the exception of Ms. Frank -- I believe I'm true, and forgive me if I'm omitting anybody -- are

not lawyers. And it doesn't really make, in the vernacular of the time, a rat's what you or any of the individual board members think the definition of historically African-American or historically Caucasian is. Those are the legal issues, and as I'm sure you heard me say earlier and I recounted after talking with the lawyers the history of that school, I made a factual finding. That's over with. It should have been over with, Mr. Miller. And you've heard me use this phrase before, period, end of subject. It should have been over, period, end of subject, on January the 23rd. I thought it was when I got word from Mr. Caswell as he said, and that's why I said I couldn't see him but I could feel his smile over the phone, he was so pleased, as was I, that y'all had gone ahead and given Mr. Nassif the authority to do what he did.

So that's not -- you know, with no disrespect to the office you hold as president or any other members of the elected representatives, that's what you've got a lawyer for. And he's an extremely good and capable, competent lawyer. I've said all that before. I'm not going to say it again. And I'm not going to tell you just because the lawyer says, but it's kind of like if you've got a doctor and you've got something going on with your daughter, or your wife, or you or your son; you've got a pain and the doc says, "Well, this is the way it is, Mr. Miller." I don't think so. I think I want a -- you can always go to another doctor, but you don't come to the

And I

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judge, not with the record we have made here.

So I'm going to tell you what, I am -- was so

surprised not so much that you put it on the agenda but that by

12 to nothing those people at that meeting followed you down

that path. And I'm sure -- and all I know is what I read in

the paper and whatever transcripts I've read. I'm sure there

was some hoorah, I'm sure there was some turmoil, and for

I've got a conflict." I'm going to sentence this fellow in

August sometime, and he's going to go to jail for at least 30

said, "I'm not going to invoke the supremacy clause." You know

Pretty serious deal for that man. Big day in his life.

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whatever reason -- and we don't need to relive that now -sometimes your meetings get lively. But you heard me earlier
when I was taking that man's guilty plea with those machine
guns. You were in the courtroom, weren't you?

MR. MILLER: No, sir.

THE COURT: You weren't, okay. Well, one of the
things the lawyer for the defendant in that case said, "Judge,

MR. MILLER: Your Honor, I don't.

what the supremacy clause is?

And I said -- well, the date I set was August the 4th.

THE COURT: The supremacy clause is that provision of the United States Constitution that says if there's a law that is in conflict, state law that's in conflict with a federal law -- and this wasn't a law, but it was a state court

setting -- that conflicts with a federal law or a federal court setting, the federal law or the federal setting is supreme, so it doesn't matter what the state law says. That's the supremacy clause. That's true for everybody. It's not just true for St. Landry Parish, not just true for Tucker Melancon. That's the way the Constitution was set up.

And the point of that, Mr. Miller, is I don't really care what the policy was. I mean, if you're told here in this court, that's overridden, period, end of subject. And going forward, as long as you're the president -- and I suspect you've got another whatever number of months now. I think it's a year term, how that works over there. You need to remember that, because you let these people down, in my opinion. You got them to go off a cliff and they got stampeded. And shame on them, but they can't do that without the leader.

And I'm reminded, Mr. Miller, of what somebody told me, and I don't need to go into the particulars. I was real involved in politics before I got this wonderful job, and I happened to be supporting a candidate who happened to be African-American, much to the chagrin of many of my friends and contemporaries. And I had this old country doctor tell me -- like I say, I had a party position in those days, democratic party position. And I can remember what that old doctor told me about how it was going to affect this other race, because I was out there, public face for this black candidate. And I

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said, "Well, that's my job. That's what I do. And besides, I think this is the best person," or whatever I said. And he said, "Well, sometimes the crown just gets heavy."

Well, Mr. Miller, you're the president of this outfit Sometimes your crown's just going to get heavy. You've got to take the bullets, whatever reason you wanted this job. And it's not to do, as some people have reported to me -- and you draw your own conclusions. That's not an issue for me, because as long as you're not messing up this case or the board's not messing up this case, I don't care. But there's a lot of people and you've been accused of trying to micromanage the whole system and change policy because your position as president now has taken on new meaning from the last president, and the president before that, and the president before that. Now, that may be your intention, may be true, may be not true, but that's out there in the universe. And I don't care. you can get seven of those people to follow you, counting your vote, y'all can do what you want as long as it doesn't affect this case. The day it affects this case, and this one did, that's why we're here, and we've got a problem.

Now, next thing I want to talk to you about,

Mr. Miller, and this is something that's going into the future.

It may have been in part -- you may have solved this problem,

and maybe you didn't. And I don't think that was your

intention, but -- by what happened here today. I understand

1 Ms. Faul, who is a person I know, an educator I respect, has 2 been placed or is in the position of being placed on the agenda 3 for the next board meeting. And I know that she's not happy 4 with, wasn't happy with the transfer of Mr. Moore as principal 5 from Creswell over to the alternative school because she felt, 6 in her judgment -- I believe the intent in good faith, but 7 mistaken -- that it was some kind of retribution for something she might have done. And I'm just wondering why in the world 8 did you say let's put this on the school board agenda so my 10 brothers and sisters on the school board can listen to this 11 one, too? I mean, what's the point of that? 12 MR. MILLER: Your Honor, if you care to hear the 13 answer --14 THE COURT: I want to hear the answer. 15 MR. MILLER: I have the policy with me. 16 THE COURT: Okay. Well, I'm through with that now. 17 If you're going to fall back on the same answer --18 No. MR. MILLER: I'm --19 THE COURT: Just wait a minute. If you're going to 20 fall back on, Judge, the reason I'm doing that, too, is like 21 what I did with Ms. Semien, because that's the policy, you 22 didn't understand what I just said, the supremacy clause. 23 don't care. 24 I understand that, Your Honor. MR. MILLER: 25 THE COURT: This is a dead issue. It's over. Now.

is there anything else, any other reason you can put Ms. Faul --

MR. MILLER: No. As president of the board, it puts me in the position not trying to go against your rule or the judge's rule or your orders, but then do I violate the policy? Because it says --

THE COURT: Mr. Miller. Wait just a minute. The answer to that, the simple answer is: Yes, you do. The supremacy clause, Mr. Miller. And that was my point on telling you a while ago about --

MR. MILLER: Okay, I understand.

THE COURT: -- sometimes those who wear the crown, it just gets heavy. You've got to take that heat. I couldn't be clearer. Now, I really want you to understand this, Mr. Miller, because I've got a feeling if you don't understand what I'm saying, we're going to have some issues in the future and it's not going to be good for you. It's going to be unpleasant for me, but it's not going to be good for you. You know, if there's a conflict there, you go sit down with the school board attorney, you say, "I think this is the conflict." He's going to answer your question; and if he can't answer it, he'll get with me and I'll answer it for him. But don't you sit up there and say: Well, look, Judge, it's in the policy manual here and that's why I did it, even if it's violating what you said in court; because, Judge, you just read it to me,

I should have gotten it, I got it now, I think I got it now. 1 2 But it's important you understand that, Mr. Miller, because 3 you've got whatever number of months left to be president, to 4 lead this outfit. It's important, Mr. Miller. And like I say, 5 I don't care what you do other than it affects this case. 6 yet again affects this case. That's the point. Understand? 7 You'll have to answer so the record will pick up your 8 answer. MR. MILLER: I understand. 10 THE COURT: All right. Now, the other thing, and 11 this is critically important. I've talked about this enough in 12 I provided each of you with an opinion several years ago 13 that covered the subject. But it's important to me, 14 Mr. Miller, in your capacity as president of the St. Landry 15 Parish School Board, that we're on the same page on this. 16 you understand what the term good faith means in the context of

MR. MILLER: I think I do.

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THE COURT: Would you tell me so I understand what you think good faith means.

a school desegregation case? You understand what that means?

MR. MILLER: I think, Your Honor, good faith means that we work together for a common goal, and we are fair and truthful with all parties that are involved, and that we all work together.

THE COURT: That's not what it means, Mr. Miller.

What it means is -- and this is important that you and your fellows and ladies on the board understand this, because we could do all six of the Green factors, if the Court couldn't make a finding of good faith -- and I'm about to explain what it means -- you still wouldn't get unitary status. That's the law. Hornbook law again.

Good faith means, in the context of a school desegregation case, that the Court has every reason to believe and expect that the orders of the court will be fully and completely complied with and that before the school system -- and it's got a sufficient amount of time so the school system has demonstrated to the Court that we're going to do what the orders are, Judge, you don't have to call us in here, like you've done today, to go ahead and do what you told us to do because of policy or anything else.

Now, it's that simple. It's not complicated. But it's not: Well, we thought we were doing everything we could, or we believe we were doing everything we could. I've got to believe that if I issue an order for you or the school board to do something, that you'll follow it, in the context of the case, and that you'll follow the terms and conditions of the previous consent orders and judgments of this court and other orders of this court. Unless the presiding judge in this case right now, in 2008, Tucker Melancon, is convinced of that, then we'll never get out of here. Real important you understand

that, Mr. Miller. Do you understand that?

MR. MILLER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And, I adi es and gentlemen of the board, I hope y'all understand that. I mean, I'm going to say something now that's true. I don't know if any of you have wisdom teeth or had them removed. Well, I've had only one removed. But I would as soon, and before the creator of us all as my witness, I would as soon have my other three wisdom teeth pulled out of here than to come down and have to be talking like I'm talking right now and be involved to this extent in y'all's business. Before the creator of us all I say that. But I repeat for the third or fourth time: Enough is enough. I can't go anymore. I'm not going to go anymore. The people of your parish deserve more from me and from y'all.

But good faith, besides doing what we say needs to be done, making sure that when the judge is not there overlooking, that he has a reasonable belief or she has a reasonable belief, if I'm not the last one, that you're going to follow through and do what you're going to do.

Now, lastly -- and again, I want everybody on this school board to know, you in particular, Mr. Miller, because you're the president, but everybody, the other 12 of you in that jury box. This is so, so important to me that you understand. I really don't care what you do -- as a judge. A human being, I might care. But as a judge, I don't care what

you do and how you run your school system, who you hire, who 1 2 you fire, as long as it doesn't intersect with this case and, 3 in fact, interfere with this case. 4 But, Mr. Miller, I do not understand, I cannot 5 understand, you having been in attendance at all these 6 meetings, the number of hours, man-hours, woman hours that have 7 been expended on this case, why the subject of Mr. Caswell is 8 coming up now at this critical juncture in this case. And again, there may be a good reason for it, and I don't know if 10 the paper was accurate, but I think a quote that was attributed 11 to you, you wanted to share the wealth, spread the wealth 12 around, or something like that. 13 Now, what's your background? I believe you were a 14 teacher, weren't you? 15 MR. MILLER: Yes, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Have you ever been in business for 17 yoursel f? 18 MR. MILLER: Yes. All my life. 19 THE COURT: What kind of business? 20 MR. MILLER: A convenience store --21 THE COURT: So I take it --22 MR. MILLER: -- (i naudi bl e). 23 THE COURT: -- you make payroll, you pay taxes? 24 MR. MI LLER: Oh, yes. 25 THE COURT: You pay the cost of the goods? So if you have, let's just say for the sake of our discussion, you have a \$1,000 day in your convenience store. Maybe that's a good day.

Maybe that's a bad day. Maybe it's whatever it is. But because you take in \$1,000 at the end of the day, you didn't make \$1,000, did you?

MR. MILLER: Probably 30 percent.

THE COURT: So you probably made \$300?

MR. MILLER: Probably so.

THE COURT: And if you follow the law after that, then you've got to declare that for your income tax and you've got to pay tax on that, don't you?

MR. MILLER: That's correct.

THE COURT: Well, I'm glad you've got that business background, because I've got to tell you, I haven't -- again, members of the school board, not my intention to tell you what to do on any hire, and I don't care unless it intersects with this case, but we've been to this well before when we talked about it in another context with another employee. And I think Mr. Washington, Mr. Donald Washington, who is the United States Attorney, who came in during this proceeding -- I appreciate him being here, too -- I think he told y'all about the effect of switching horses in the middle of the stream, or whatever his term was, and -- anyhow, whatever was done was done. And, of course, that situation was resolved and would have been resolved by another way, unfortunately, in any event. But it

doesn't matter.

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The point is, we're at a critical junction here, Mr. Miller, and if the idea -- unless he's doing something wrong or not -- and I'm going to tell you, if he's not doing what he's supposed to do, I can't tell from this case. I'll bet Mr. White and Ms. Taylor and Ms. Vincent, and to the extent Mr. Washington oversees the case and Ms. Vincent and Mr. Marshall oversees Ms. Taylor and the government's role, I bet I could put them under oath and they'd say -- and I haven't said this to them. I don't know what they'd say. But I'll bet they'd say: You think he's a good lawyer? Do you think he's representing the interests of the school board vigorously and well? I bet you they would all say yeah. But that's y'all's But I will tell you that every action has an equal and opposite reaction, folks. Just understand that. Y'all do what you're going to do, and that's your business.

But I will say, using that Iittle analogy I did about Mr. Miller's business, if he had a \$1,000 day and ends up with \$300, and then he pays taxes on that, depending on what bracket he's in, he may be at a \$200 day or \$230 day, or whatever it is. My life experience as a lawyer for over 20 years and being a sole practitioner for much of it and then a two-man partnership for the rest of it with some other lawyers working for us is that a good law firm, besides having -- if you've got a good law firm. I'm not talking about some jackleg who's got

a law degree, because y'all know, and I'm sure you know some of them that doesn't have a library, doesn't have, you know, proper internet connection, doesn't have much of an office. A good lawyer, a law firm, runs an expense between 40 and 50 percent of their gross.

Now, Joseph, if you do better than that, you were better than me. I was closer to the 50 percent range. But, anyhow -- maybe I wasn't that smart and just didn't know how to do it. But I think that's, if you look statistically, that's probably true.

And after that, you end up, you know, doing what you've got to do, and then you take out what you can and you declare that as income. So what appears to be gold because it glitters doesn't necessarily make it so. So if a lawyer makes a fee of "X," he doesn't or she doesn't put "X" in their pocket. And that's just the way the law business is. And I hate to call it a business, but it is a business, because, you know, depending on the number of employees, you've got all the headaches that a small business person has, I promise you, and then some.

But the point of that is, from what I read in the paper, I believe Mr. Caswell gets paid \$125 an hour. And a lot of people say, "Man, that's a whole lot of money." Compared to what a lot of folks that don't have all the expenses and overhead of running an office and the whole operation, that is

a lot of money. But it's not \$125.

And in my capacity as a United States District Judge, I get to look at attorney's fees all the time in civil rights cases where you've got race, sex, age discrimination because the loser has to pay the winner in those kind of cases, or can if the judge says it. So I get to see these fee applications. And I want to promise you that I can't remember the last time that I approved an attorney's hourly rate, based on the community standard, at \$125 an hour. Now, I'm not saying there's some lawyer that don't work for less than that, and I'm not going to invoke the maxim of you get what you pay for, but I will tell you what, it's certainly not exorbitant.

And I'll go one better than that. And I'm not sure of this, but the last time I looked at the fee schedule for the Louisiana Attorney General, if you hire a lawyer to work for the state on like a highway case, if you get into -- you know, there's a road defect and there's a wreck and so the Attorney General hires a lawyer from that parish, with what I perceive to be Mr. Caswell's number of years of experience, because you get -- it costs a little more to get a seasoned lawyer. You can get some young Turk right out of school and they'll probably pick up the crumbs and do what they need to. But I think, and I could be wrong -- it's probably online somewhere; you can check it. I think he'd be making -- and this is just for the State, which is not thought of as being a big payer --

1 at least \$150 an hour. Now, maybe higher. I don't know that. But the point of this -- and again, I don't -- it's 2 3 y'all's decision. You do what you want to do. Only reason it 4 matters to me is because it affects the case. And what I'm 5 doing with this reorganization plan and giving y'all the 6 opportunity, and even though Mr. Caswell says we need more 7 time, it's going to wrap up and this will make it yet harder to 8 wrap up. 9 But that's about all I've got to say about that, 10 Mr. Miller, unless there's something else that relates to the 11 lawyer. I mean, why are you bringing this up? What's the 12 deal? 13 MR. MILLER: Your Honor, it is the job of the board 14 not only to review the contract of the attorneys but the 15 majority of superintendents' contract, consultants, workman's 16 COMP. That is part of the job of the board, and that's what we 17 were doing. 18 THE COURT: That's fair enough. So you're making a 19 revi ew. Now, how long, to your knowledge -- how long you been 20 on the board? 21 MR. MILLER: Twenty-four years. 22 THE COURT: How long has this man, Mr. Caswell, been 23 your representative for the school system? 24 MR. MI LLER: Probably ten years. 25 THE COURT: Well, he's been with me at least seven.

Mr. Caswell, what's your recollection of how long 1 2 you've represented the school board in one capacity or another? 3 MR. CASWELL: Seventeen years, Your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Seventeen years. Okay, that's fine. Α 5 little discrepancy there, but -- it's only about half, but 6 that's all right. 7 To your knowledge -- you've been on the board all that time? 8 9 MR. MI LLER: Ri ght. 10 To your knowledge, has this issue come up THE COURT: 11 before? 12 MR. MILLER: The contract has been signed, normally 13 signed on a yearly basis. So it is a contract for the year, so it should come up --14 15 THE COURT: But my question, Mr. Miller, is, to your 16 knowledge -- now, you've been there for the whole 17 years Mr. Caswell has been there. Has it ever come up like this 17 18 before? 19 MR. MILLER: I don't recall. But I felt that it 20 should have. 21 THE COURT: Okay. Well, let me ask you this, 22 Mr. Miller, because it's just important to me because, like l 23 say, I don't care who the board lawyer is, I don't care who the board superintendent is, I don't care who the board principals 24 25 are, I don't care who the board employees are, except when it

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     intersects with the case. And the reason we got here with the
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     principal today is because it was intersecting with the case.
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     And the reason I'm concerned about switching horses in the
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     middle of the stream again is because it will intersect with
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     this case. Are you personally disgruntled with the quality of
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     the legal service that you got from Mr. Caswell?
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               MR. MILLER: It doesn't -- I don't think it had
     anything to do with that, except to see how much we were
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     spending for legal services.
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                           Okay. In other words, as far as you're
               THE COURT:
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     concerned, he's doing a good job?
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               MR. MILLER: Well, I would say communication
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     sometimes is not what we would like it to be sometimes.
                           When you say we, are you referring to
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               THE COURT:
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     you?
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               MR. MILLER: That the board, that --
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               THE COURT:
                           Okay.
                                  Anything else you don't like about
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     hi m?
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               MR. MILLER:
                            Personally, I didn't have any feeling
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     whatsoever. I just felt this was part of our job.
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               THE COURT:
                           Okay.
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                           If I, as president, have a job to do,
               MR. MI LLER:
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     that was part of it.
                           Okay. Well, I guess what got my
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               THE COURT:
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     attention, besides where we are in the case since January, why
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we're back here on the principals. That kind of went over somebody's head. But -- and knowing this reorganization plan coming up and it's going to be the heavy lifting, like I said. And what you just told me is: "Judge, I been on that 17 years; I don't recall it ever coming up before, but I thought I needed to do it." I just didn't understand. So I think I understand now. I understand.

Okay. Thank you, Mr. Miller. You said you wanted to say something. You can go ahead and say what you'd like to say now. And if you don't want to say anything, you don't have to.

MR. MILLER: Well, Your Honor, as I said previously when I assumed the position as president of the board, that I would work diligently towards solving this desegregation case that we have been working on for many, many years. And, also, at the same time, as president of the board, there are obligations working with people, working with the staff, working with principals. Maybe sometimes you -- I felt that maybe there was a way that I could help solve some of the issues that seem to be very difficult for some people. To be able to let them speak, to be able to let them come before the board, to let them express themselves was a way that I felt that that was the correct way, but not in any way trying to circumvent any orders that were given by the Court. And that's my feeling.

THE COURT: Well, let me say, Mr. Miller, I'm going

1 2 3 court. 4 5 understand? 6 7 MR. MILLER: 8 THE COURT: 9 10 11 12 understand why in fact --13 MR. MI LLER: What I --14 THE COURT: -- you did --15

to take you at your word that you were in good faith and you thought you were, you didn't mean to violate the orders of the Do you understand here today why the judge presided, for the reasons the judge presided, has previously just stated, why you did in fact violate the order of the court? You

Repeat that again, Your Honor.

Do you understand now, based on what I've told you here today in front of your fellow members of the board and whoever is in this courtroom and whoever is going to read the transcript, what I've said in black and white, do you

MR. MILLER: What I --

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THE COURT: -- violate the orders of the court? Do you understand that.

MR. MILLER: What I understand, what you said in good And that the orders of the court is supreme to all the other issues or orders or whatever, I understand that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yeah, but my question is now do you understand? And maybe you answered it, but it's a direct I'd like a direct answer. Do you understand why in questi on. the opinion of the judge, me, that you did in fact violate the

order of the court, even though I believe you because you said, "I didn't mean to, Judge," but do you see why you did?

MR. MILLER: It's kind of hard for me to say it, Your Honor, but I'll accept that and -- I'll accept what you're saying, and I'll make sure that this doesn't happen again.

THE COURT: Well, Mr. Miller, you know, I'm doing my dead-level best. I've given you the benefit of the doubt about your intention is good and you didn't mean to do it, but I can't speak the English Language any more clearly. The good and the bad thing is that your 12 colleagues on the board and everybody else in this courtroom and anybody who chooses to read it heard what I said, heard what your answer was, and so I'll just leave it at that for now. Okay?

All right. Thank you, sir. You may step down. MR. MILLER: Thank you.

THE COURT: Now, let me say something to the board again. This is the whole board. And I don't mean to beat this horse anymore. But I have said in the context of another school desegregation case that it's been my experience -- and I've had, I don't know, maybe 15 of these cases, mainly in north Louisiana, over the last 14-plus years, none more involved than this or Evangeline Parish. But, again, this is not my first rodeo as it comes to school desegregation cases.

And I have said in the context of another case that these political alliances on school boards when they come in

1 the context of a school desegregation case, they're not about 2 whether you're Republican or Democrat, whether you're liberal 3 or conservative, it's all about -- because it's at the local 4 level it's politically driven. That's where you see the --5 when you see -- cliques isn't the right word, but groups. And 6 they've been referred to over in another parish as the 7 Magnificent 7. When you put those seven votes together, well, 8 you can get done what you want to do and to heck with the rest of the six. If you can keep that together, then you get your 10 way for a while. But I've said it's been my experience that 11 those coalitions of the Magnificent 7 are built on sand, and 12 it's shifting sand, so it's never, never stable, so what's the 13 seven today won't be the seven six months from now. That's 14 just the way it works. Not good. That's life, that's 15 politics, and that's the way it is.

But I want y'all to know -- and I quit talking to the individual members of the board. Some of you I've met with many times, many hours over the last seven-plus years. Some of you probably have a greater affinity for me than others of you do. Some of you probably just plain don't like me. That's understandable too. I certainly, while I don't just plain don't like any of you, I have a greater affinity for some of you than for others. And this is the part I don't want to beat a dead horse, but some of you I have been just shocked because I know you're better folk, I know you care more. And maybe if

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I were talking to you like I had in the past when a big issue came up, I would understand better or maybe the course of action that some of you have taken wouldn't be the same. But as I said earlier, I've been just greatly disappointed and I've been just, like I say, shocked, because it's led us to where we are today and me having to have this hearing and why I would rather pull those other three wisdom teeth than to be up here talking to you like this.

Now, Ms. Taylor, are there other matters, other things that the Court could consider while we're all here together so I can get things straight so I don't have to call yet another meeting?

MS. TAYLOR: Yes, Your Honor, a few things. We have received some requests for facilities expansion at Park Vista and some review of facilities issues at Leonville Elementary. We just wanted to make the Court aware of that. We've reviewed the information for Park Vista and I've sent a further information request seeking further information regarding the necessity for some of the proposed renovations pending that --

THE COURT: Well, let me ask you about this, because, again, I've been keenly aware, and Mr. Scott Richard has brought this up several times, and I believe there is, in a vacuum, there's certainly need at Park Vista. And I've already given the glowing report of Park Vista, the quality of school it is educationally and how it actually seems to be working

with keeping a doggone good balance and keeping academic scores up. It's a model school, in my view, in that parish and probably in the state. But we don't exist in a vacuum.

The plan that you have submitted to the superintendent now, is that going to impact, or could it impact, or may it impact the request that's before you?

Because Mr. Richard has -- and again, I think my response, I mean, was always, "Well, we've got this plan coming, Mr. Richard." And I think that was a fair statement then.

What's your view now?

MS. TAYLOR: Without publishing the information within the plan, we don't think it will affect Park Vista.

THE COURT: So you're going to be able to make a stand-alone decision as to the request that's on your plate now?

MS. TAYLOR: Well, the challenge we have, Your Honor, is that in July of 2007 we had requested the district make a district-wide assessment of all of their facilities as opposed to bringing project by project, by elementary school, by high school, depending upon the needs of the day or the month or the week, and so our concern is that if we continue to piecemeal any review of the facilities without taking a, standing back and taking a district-wide approach to reviewing the quality of the facilities, we may run into some challenges in the future. So that is our concern.

But, hopefully, based -- I have visited the campus. I think I was there in February or January when I was last here, and I do recognize that there are some concerns with capacity as well as the fire marshal's concerns that have been expressed. And so should we get this information, we may be in a position to make an assessment as to whether Park Vista in and of itself should be addressed. Notwithstanding that, though, we would require the district, as we said in July, to make a district-wide assessment of their facilities to determine what their needs are and also to revisit the plan that was established by Moreau's office, and that is the portable replacement plan which deals with the facilities.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, again. Revisit the plan to establish?

MS. TAYLOR: The portable replacement plan, Your Honor, has been suspended, and that was the plan that the parties had agreed to in March of 2004. And so what I'm trying to say is that we do need to look at all the facilities, all the needs within the school district.

THE COURT: All right. So if I understand it, and I want the board members to understand, you're saying, you know, we made the request back in July of last year that we get a district-wide approach. It does not escape me -- and, Superintendent Nassif, if you'll correct me if I'm wrong. You came on as an interim superintendent in about what time?

You agree

1 SUPERINTENDENT NASSIF: June 1, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: And you got to be the superintendent what 3 time? September. 4 SUPERI NTENDENT NASSI F: 5 This would not be the first time that THE COURT: 6 something dropped through the cracks, and that was part of what 7 I think Mr. Washington alluded to, and certainly what I alluded 8 to and today what I meant, is that when you change horses in the middle of the stream, stuff happens. 10 Now, I don't want to go back where we've already 11 visited, but, again, it does make complete and logical sense to 12 me that you've got to look at this as a system. You ought to 13 do that, it's good business practices anyhow, but in the 14 context of this segregation case that you're trying to get over 15 with, the government's request is entirely appropriate and 16 reasonable. 17 Superintendent Nassif, I see you nodding. with that just as a general statement? 18 19 SUPERI NTENDENT NASSI F: Yes, sir. 20 THE COURT: All right. Well, I'm going to order you 21 again to, after you've gotten familiar with this plan, to work 22 with Mr. Caswell, or whoever else they send in here, to get 23 with Ms. Taylor, get her what she needs in the form she needs 24 it, in the format she needs it. And that's -- because that

Because I don't want to punish any school,

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makes sense.

particularly one that's of a great educational quality and is the star of this case as far as desegregation. Like Park Vista, I don't want to penalize them; I mean not a minute, not a second. You can do that, Superintendent Nassif?

SUPERINTENDENT NASSIF: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You understand?

SUPERINTENDENT NASSIF: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right. What else have you got there, Ms. Taylor?

MS. TAYLOR: Yes, Your Honor. As the Court is aware, this Court ordered the United States as well as the school district to address this outstanding issue of providing a reasonable accommodation to a student and some other students at Port Barre Elementary School. The Court initially issued an order from the bench in September, again in December, and then a written order late December, and again we revisited this issue in January and it appears, based on information that I have received from the complainants, that this issue has yet to be addressed, and that is that they do not have what has been identified as an appropriate sensory room for the students who have autism at Port Barre Elementary School.

THE COURT: Well, let me just say that grieves me greatly. Superintendent Nassif, you want to address that issue? Because I believe Ms. Taylor wouldn't say it if she didn't believe it to be absolutely true. What's the deal? And

come on around here, Superintendent Nassif. 1 2 MR. BUDDEN: Excuse me, Your Honor. May I be 3 excused? 4 THE COURT: You absolutely may. MR. BUDDEN: Thank you, sir. SUPERINTENDENT NASSIF: Yes. We have addressed that 6 7 issue on several occasion. The first occasion that we 8 addressed the issue was to remodel a room that was sufficient in size. Unfortunately, the exterior of the building was not 10 sufficient to meet the facilities that Ms. Taylor inspected, 11 and she brought a little piece of that. We did have a 12 structural engineer that came into that building, and we reviewed the findings there. We also had a mold test done. 13 14 Those issues were found that we had no problems with that 15 bui I di ng. However, in the interim we relocated that sensory 16 room to a perfectly good temporary building. We divided that 17 room into quarters. The child attended that room. And there has since been made additional accommodations. So we did try 18 19 to accommodate the child. That particular school is at 20 capacity as far as space available, and we have met with the 21 parent on occasion to try to eliminate that problem. 22 All right. Well, let me tell you what --THE COURT: 23 Ms. Taylor, go ahead. 24 MS. TAYLOR: I just want to clarify. They have --25 THE COURT: Come on up here so we can hear you. I'm

having a --

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MS. TAYLOR: Yes, Your Honor. The United States does not dispute the fact that they've made an effort to attempt to address this outstanding issue, but the fact is that the efforts are not successful. My understanding, based upon a conversation on Friday or Thursday of last week with the parent, is that the child, for the purpose which this room is designated, cannot use the room because other children need it, and so he's been made to go outside of this facility, walk outside the building, which we don't consider to be a reasonable accommodation. And so, obviously, our concern is that that -- this goes back to looking outside the box and having a district-wide approach, even a school-based approach. If in fact you have students -- the reason why they can't accommodate this one student is because they have several students who have needs. But they fail to look at that and make accommodation that will accommodate all the students at that school, and that is our concern.

THE COURT: All right. Well, before I give

Superintendent Nassif or Mr. Caswell, or both, the opportunity

to make a response, I want to say this. First of all -- and

I've said it before and I think Superintendent and the school

board knows this. I'm not saying it is, but this very well

could be -- because I'm not making a judgment -- a violation of

federal law. It is one of those kind of cases when I was

talking to Mr. Miller about attorney's fees that when the judge gets to see them and after -- let's suppose somebody filed a suit against the school board and the school board lost the lawsuit. Then the judge gets to set attorney's fees for the party that won. And that's when you do the hourly thing, and that's when I alluded to Mr. Caswell I haven't approved a fee that low in a long time by the hour. But I know, Superintendent Nassif, you know I told you, not about the attorney's fees maybe, but it's against federal law.

SUPERINTENDENT NASSIF: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Now, Ms. Taylor you just stand there.

And you or Mr. Caswell, or both of you, want to come up to the lectern and make whatever response you think is necessary and appropriate. You can do it in whatever order you think.

MR. CASWELL: I feel compelled to respond, even though I thing Mr. Nassif can probably do it, Your Honor. Ms. Taylor says, "Yes, they did these various things, but we find them insufficient." Well, when they were done, they were not. It's a moving target and some things have changed. And recently I contacted Ms. Taylor about approval of another portable building for the next school year there because of the growth that is occurring and because of the things that are changing. It's not that we didn't address the problem as it came up; it was addressed and then something else happened with

another special needs child that required the use of the particular room that was designated for the child who originally it was designated for. It's because of those things changing.

In addition, the principal, Ms. Mazie Taylor, sent a letter to us asking us not to do any further construction or repair till the end of the school year because the year-end testing was being disrupted and it was causing educational problems for the children. So that's why we've requested that we be allowed to put another portable building there at the conclusion of this school year to hopefully address what appears to be a growing special needs population at that particular school.

THE COURT: All right. That's an explanation. I understand. Ms. Taylor, does it ameliorate in any sense anything you said or any request you might make of the Court?

MS. TAYLOR: Your Honor, I'm aware of all this because I've been participatory in this process, and the answer is no. My main concern is that we have had a student with special needs since September, who has been identified with special needs, and here we are almost in May and that has not been addressed. And I think we need to think of the concerns of that person, that student, and the other -- and obviously the other students. At no point am I indicating that the other students' interests were not there, but my understanding is

that the other students were also in attendance at that school in September and the school should have been aware of other needs.

THE COURT: And thus your suggestion that it ought to be approached as a district-wide problem, not just this school, this child?

MS. TAYLOR: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I understand. I tell you what I'm going to do, because I entered a specific order because I -- I think that was in December. December 6, I believe. I entered a verbal order before, but I entered a specific written order saying I want this taken care of within 24 hours, or 48 hours, or something. I think it was December 6, but the record is the record.

What I'm going to do, I'm going to appoint, at school board expense, a contractor that I have great confidence in -- he's not a certified architect, but he has an architectural background and maybe degree; certainly training -- who assisted the judges of this court when we were building this courthouse to make sure that the people that the GSA, the Government Services Administration, the outfit that owns this building, all the federal buildings -- they had hired somebody to watch the contractor, and we hired him, the Court did. The clerk of our court hired, at the request of the judges, our watchdog to watch the government's watchdog to watch the contractor.

Now, I will tell you this: As lavish as some of you may think this building is and truly as fine as it is, we came in under budget. We got a lot more bang for the buck. And whatever we paid him at the hourly rate -- and I've forgotten what it was back then, but my belief is he makes \$85 an hour now, or will charge \$85 an hour for something like this.

I'm going to order him to report, to make an investigation, report what needs to be done, and for the school board to pay his fee at \$85 plus his expenses. And then, based on what he says -- and if we need to have a hearing, I'll have a hearing, because everybody's got a right to say what they want to say, or you can say we don't need a hearing, we're just going to do what he said.

Because enough is enough on this, too. And I believe, again, everybody is in good faith, but this is not the way to proceed. And again, what will happen, members of the school board, you will get sued. If they prevail, you loose, you pay attorney's fees. Again, it won't be \$125 an hour; it will be a lot more than that, certainly more than \$85 an hour. I can't imagine it being a very big expense for this gentleman to go over there. But I'm going to make sure he can do it, make sure he's willing to do it. He's from New Iberia and a first-class human being, and I have great confidence in him.

So that's how I'm going to handle that. Understood, Superintendent Nassif?

1 SUPERI NTENDENT NASSI F: Yes, sir. 2 THE COURT: Mr. Miller, president of the school 3 board, understood? 4 MR. MILLER: Yes, sir. 5 Just put it up there every time I say it. THE COURT: I suspect everybody will say, "Well, that's what the judge 6 7 sai d. " 8 MR. MILLER: Yes, sir. 9 THE COURT: What else have you got, Ms. Taylor? 10 MS. TAYLOR: We did want -- -- we will be requesting 11 some information, in addition to the aforementioned items, 12 regarding the progress of the district's plan to address the 13 racial disparity of students identified with, I think it's mild 14 mentally disabled, and so we -- we understand there was some 15 kind of plan implemented in November of 2007 or in 2008, so we 16 just want a status of that and we expect to see some 17 information regarding that. 18 Mr. Budden, you can stay back there if THE COURT: 19 you want. We're about through, Mr. Budden, I believe, if you 20 want to. You can stay back there if you want to. It's up to 21 you, your choice. You can come on in if you want to. 22 MR. BUDDEN: Thank you, sir. 23 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Caswell, you want to make 24 a response to that, if you could? 25 MR. CASWELL: Yes, sir. According to Mr. Nassif, we

1 would like to have our director of special education respond to 2 that, if he can, as to how we're going on that plan, what 3 progress is being made. 4 THE COURT: All right. If you'd come on up here and 5 identify yourself first, and let's see what's going on right 6 quick while we're all here. 7 Thank you, Your Honor. What has been MR. GUI LLORY: happening --8 9 THE COURT: If you'd state your full name. Joseph A. Guillory. I'm Director of 10 MR. GUI LLORY: 11 Special Ed for St. Landry Parish school system. 12 THE COURT: Thank you. As of January 23, I think it was, the 13 MR. GUI LLORY: 14 last court hearing that we had here, we established a committee 15 that I chaired to come up with a plan to solve the 16 disproportionality issue in regards to response to 17 i nterventi on. That plan was submitted to the superintendent 18 and ultimately submitted to the St. Landry Parish School Board 19 for their review. It is also my understanding that the plan 20 was also submitted to the Justice Department, that is, 21 Ms. Taylor, for her review. 22 At the present time, the plan consists of a program 23 that we are going to implement to solve the disproportionality 24 issue in regards to a program called STEEP. This program has

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a -- let me back up.

We have given a substantial timeline of training, in-service implementation dates, as well as we have made specific recommendations as to its implementation in terms of personnel required for such an implementation. The implementation should begin in May in regards to having webnars where the person, Dr. Joseph Whit from Florida, will present information to the approximately 30 individuals who will be the trainer of trainers in regards to this program. Three schools have been selected in St. Landry Parish to begin the implementation. That is Park Vista, Southwest, and North Elementary. The timeline runs from May of this year, Your Honor, up until 2009.

As you are aware, such a program, in terms of looking at statistical data, it will take approximately three to four years to see any really substantial change in regards to the number of students, of minority students who are diagnosed, if you will, as mild mentally disabled or the other exceptionalities that are in question.

19 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, sir.

Ms. Taylor, were you familiar with this gentleman?

MS. TAYLOR: Oh, yes, I met Dr. Guillory.

THE COURT: You have any questions of Mr. Guillory --

MS. TAYLOR: Very impressive, very thorough --

THE COURT: -- or Superintendent Nassif?

MS. TAYLOR: -- and we look forward to reviewing the

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     plan and also looking at the results. In addition to that, we
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     will ask for information. I understand the three schools
     they've chosen are Park Vista, Southwest, and North Elementary.
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     We would like to see the plan of implementation for the schools
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     after the three you designated. So we'll be looking forward to
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     that information.
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                           Thank you, ma'am.
               THE COURT:
               Thank you, Mr. Guillory.
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               MR. GUI LLORY:
                              You' re wel come.
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               THE COURT:
                           Anything else, Ms. Taylor?
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                           Nothing further, Your Honor.
               MS. TAYLOR:
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               THE COURT:
                           Mr. White, anything that we need to
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     address --
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               MR. WHITE: Yes, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT:
                          -- from your perspective that has not
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     previously been addressed?
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               MR. WHITE:
                           We would request a short bar conference,
     if possible.
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               THE COURT: All right.
                                        Does this need to be on the
     record or just off the record?
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                           Well, I don't think. It depends upon the
               MR. WHITE:
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     Judge's --
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               THE COURT: Well, let's do it off the record; we'll
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     try it that way and then we'll see.
                                          0kay?
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               MR. WHITE:
                           All right.
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THE COURT: We'll just meet you right over here by 1 2 Ms. Hayes. 3 (Si de bar had off the record.) 4 THE COURT: All right. Mr. White, other than the 5 matter that we just resolved, is there anything else you'd like to bring to the Court's attention? 6 I have nothing, Your Honor. 7 MR. WHITE: 8 THE COURT: Thank you, sir. Mr. Caswell? 9 MR. CASWELL: Nothing further, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: All right. And again, I just want 11 everybody here, in whatever role you serve, just keep on doing 12 the best you can under the oath we all took to do our jobs. 13 And remember, if you can believe it or not, it would be like 14 taking those other three wisdom teeth out. I don't like this 15 any more than one of you who feels the greatest abused by being 16 here today. 17 Thank you all. We're in recess. 18 (Proceedings concluded at 3:18 p.m.) 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

CERTIFICATE I, Marie Moran Runyon, Official Court Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages numbered 1 through 92 do constitute a true and correct record of proceedings had in said Status Conference to the best of my ability and understanding. I certify that the transcript fees and format comply with those prescribed by the Court and the Judicial Conference of the United States. Subscribed and sworn to this 1st day of May, 2008. Marie Moran Runyon, RMR, Federal Official Court Reporter 300 Fannin Street, Room_4212 Shreveport, Louisiana (318) 222-9203 Phone: