1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND
3	
4	THE COALITION FOR EQUITY AND EXCELLENCE IN MARYLAND
5	HIGHER EDUCATION, et al.
6	PLAINTIFFS
7	VS. CIVIL NO. CCB-06-2773
8 9	MARYLAND HIGHER EDUCATION COMMISSION, et al.
10	DEFENDANTS
11	Baltimore, Maryland
12	October 19, 2012
13	The above-entitled case came on for trial
14	before the Honorable Catherine C. Blake, United
15	States District Judge
16	CLOSING ARGUMENTS
17	CLOSING ARGUMENIS
18	<u>APPEARANCES</u>
19	For the Dlaintiffe.
20	For the Plaintiffs:
21	Jon M. Greenbaum, Esquire Henry Thompson, Esquire Michael D. Japan Francisco
22	Michael D. Jones, Esquire Savaria B. Harris, Esquire
23	Paloma A. Zepeda, Esquire John C. Brittain, Esquire Pronda I. Shum Faquire
24	Brenda L. Shum, Esquire
25	Gail A. Simpkins, RPR Official Court Reporter

Kenneth L. Thompson, Esquire
Craig A. Thompson, Esquire
Katherine D. Bainbridge, Esquire Gregory T. Wasylak, Esquire
Carolyn W. Skolnik, Esquire Catherine M. Shultz, Esquire
catherine H. Sharez, Esquire

1 PROCEEDINGS 2 THE CLERK: The matter now pending before the 3 Court is Civil Docket Number CCB-06-2773, The Coalition for Equity and Excellence in Maryland Higher 4 5 Education, et al. versus Maryland Higher Education 6 Commission, et al. 7 Counsel for the plaintiffs, would you please stand and introduce yourself for the Court? 8 MR. JONES: Mike Jones of the law firm of 10 Kirkland & Ellis. 11 MR. GREENBAUM: Jon Greenbaum from the Lawyers 12 Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, and also my colleague, Brenda Shum. 13 14 MR. BRITTAIN: Good morning. 15 THE COURT: Good morning. 16 MR. BRITTAIN: John Brittain. 17 THE COURT: Thank you. 18 THE CLERK: Counsel for the defendants, would 19 you please introduce yourself? 2.0 MR. C. THOMPSON: Craig Thompson. MR. K. THOMPSON: Kenneth L. Thompson, no 21 22 relation. 23 MS. SKOLNIK: Carolyn Skolnik. 24 MR. WASYLAK: Gregory Wasylak. 2.5 MS. SHULTZ: Catherine Shultz.

MR. JONES: Your Honor, I would note for the plaintiffs that our reinforcements have arrived.

We've got Mr. Thompson, whom the Court has met, again, no relation to the other side.

(Laughter.)

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MR. JONES: Ms. Zepeda and Ms. Harris will be with us shortly.

Your Honor, I have a presentation that the Court will be able to see electronically, but our fancy, super-duper Holiday Inn printer was having some problems, so we are having it vended out. So we'll have the copies for you shortly.

THE COURT: Great. Thank you.

I see we have Dr. Howard here as well.

DR. HOWARD: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

All right. Thank you all. We do have a number of issues to talk about today. I thought as a preliminary matter, I would be happy to hear from one of you on each side about how you, if you have consulted about sort of dividing up the issues or what order you want to go in.

I know you are essentially dividing the time

equally. We certainly have until one, and I could resume at about probably 2:15 in the afternoon, if we still have more to talk about.

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Why don't we start with plaintiffs' counsel, Mr. Jones or Mr. Greenbaum.

MR. JONES: Your Honor, what I was kind of envisioning is sort of a discussion of traceability, part of the de jure era, and mission funding, and then the facilities, to the extent they relate to the limited missions during the de jure era.

What I would envision is discussing how we led up to the Partnership Agreement, what the understanding was or what the intention of the Partnership Agreement, related to the three current policies and practices that we challenge, and then to trace the evidence, what the Court has heard in a summary fashion, and then to discuss funding, as well as mission and unnecessary program duplication. It would be the bulk of my presentation.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. JONES: In terms of what I will call the plaintiffs' October surprise, the standing issue, my thinking was that I would spend --

I think our brief pretty fairly covers it. I actually got some Scalia clerks in my firm to help

with the writing of that.

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So what I was envisioning was that I would cover that really just very, very briefly in the beginning, and then to the extent necessary, in the afternoon session I would spend more time on the standing issue.

But that was kind of how I was envisioning my presentation. Obviously I will do whatever the Court wants me to do, but that was how I had mapped it out.

THE COURT: Sure. I think that's perfectly reasonable. On the standing, we'll see whether defense counsel is really pushing it after they have had a chance to read your brief in response, standing and mootness. I will certainly hear from defense count. I was a little surprised to see the standing issue myself.

Regarding the possibility of remedies, should we get to that point, I'm interested in hearing from you and defense counsel as well.

Obviously plaintiffs spent at least some amount of time discussing that question, educational justification and remedies. I, frankly, didn't -- I may have missed it -- I didn't see that highlighted in any particular way in the defendants' briefing.

So maybe that's something we can leave for a little bit further down the road in the arguments as

well.

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MR. JONES: Well, that was my observation too,
Your Honor. On sound educational justification, as I
read <u>Fordice</u>, that really is a part of the plaintiffs'
burden after we have established, and I hope we will
to the Court's satisfaction, traceability. I didn't
see much of that from them. I have a couple of
observations about that during my presentation.

Now in terms of a remedy, the Court is right. I think really the only extent we got into it was with Dr. Allen, giving just the Court some ideas about the kinds of programs in particular that might help to expand the mission of the HBIs.

So it would seem to me that depending on the Court's finding, we would need to have another session to discuss remedies.

I know that in the <u>Knight</u> and <u>Fordice</u> cases, the remedies phase, especially on missions, was pretty elongated.

The Court may recall in the <u>Fordice</u> case, even though, unlike Judge Murphy in <u>Knight</u>, Judge Biggers did not find funding traceable. He did find mission traceable, and there was a long proceeding that led to like a \$500 million settlement on the mission, but it was many, many weeks.

So I think that we would not want to rest on what we have presented by way of remedy.

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THE COURT: I appreciate that because I'm not sure I would feel comfortable either. They are, if we get to that, they are very complex issues, of course.

I appreciated your expert's suggestion of some programmatic niches and so forth, but obviously it would require further conversation if we get to that point.

Okay. Let me turn to defense counsel briefly for sort of an overview.

MR. C. THOMPSON: Thank you, Your Honor.

Our presentation, Your Honor, is very similar in terms of the scope, addressing the traceability issue or the lack thereof, as well as the issues that were raised during trial, those being mission, program duplication, and funding, and the lack of traceability or the absence of traceability from the de jure era of segregation.

To the extent that the Court wishes to hear from the defense on that standing issue, we can certainly reserve to do that after counsel's presentation and then in the afternoon, if that makes more sense.

THE COURT: Yeah. The standing issue, is there any dispute at the moment that there are current, as I

understand it, current students at historically black institutions who are members of the plaintiffs'
Coalition?

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We have at least, I believe, Muriel Thompson, who is still an enrolled student, as I understand it.

Is there any dispute about that, and does that affect --

MR. C. THOMPSON: Well, at this point, based on the affidavits that we have received, we don't dispute that Muriel Thompson is still in school. We were relying, of course, Your Honor, on her testimony, that she was scheduled to graduate in May, and that was the basis of our presumption that she had in fact graduated. Based on the affidavits, we don't have any reason to believe that she's not still taking classes and she's not still in school.

 $$\operatorname{\mathtt{My}}$ understanding of the members of the Coalition was that they were alumni of the HBCUs.

THE COURT: Just to divert onto that for a moment, are there current students who are members of the Coalition as well?

MR. JONES: There are, Your Honor. We submitted an affidavit from, well, we submitted an affidavit from David Burton, and then the actual name of the current student, we set it out in our papers. I'm

blanking on which one he is now. 1 2 THE COURT: That's all right. 3 MR. JONES: But I can address that to the extent that the Court is interested. But it's clear that we 4 5 did provide an affidavit from a current student, at 6 least one current student who is a member. 7 THE COURT: All right. Well, let's see. If we 8 need to get to standing, we'll push that back down the 9 road a bit. 10 MR. C. THOMPSON: Thank you, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: All right. Then I'm happy to hear 12 from you. MR. JONES: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor. 13 14 MR. H. THOMPSON: May I approach, Your Honor? THE COURT: Sure. This is the Holiday Inn 15 16 printer material? 17 MR. JONES: No. This actually came from the 18 vendor, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Okay. 20 MR. JONES: If we waited on the Holiday Inn, we 21 would still be there. It wasn't necessarily their 22 fault. So if anybody here is an employee of the 23 Holiday Inn, no offense. 24 (Laughter.) 2.5 THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. JONES: Thank you, Your Honor.

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By the way, Your Honor, this first slide actually indicates. Under Coalition Members, the current student names are listed there, Joshua Harris, and I'm not going to try to pronounce the second name.

THE COURT: Uh-huh. In terms of standing, going back to when the suit was filed, there clearly were current students.

MR. JONES: Yes. Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. JONES: Let me begin, Your Honor, with the cover slide that I have. We call it Maryland's Failure to Restructure The Policies and Practices That Have "Substantially Marginalized" Its Historically Black Institutions.

We chose the phrase substantially marginalized and to restructure the policies and practices. That actually comes from the language of the HBI Panel Report, which I will discuss in some more detail.

But I'm not going to spend time on the <u>Fordice</u> standard. The Court is very familiar with that, and set it out in the summary judgment order.

I did want to remind the Court, as I indicated in my preliminary discussion with the Court of the findings in both Knight and Fordice in terms of

traceability, having found missions and unnecessary program duplication traceable, they diverge in terms of the traceability of funding. Judge Biggers in Fordice did not find funding traceable for reasons that I will describe later that really are not applicable to this case.

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But the key point is consistent with Justice

Thomas's concurrence in <u>Fordice</u>, traceability is not a very difficult or hypertechnical standard.

Now how does our case differ from, and in fact is stronger than the cases presented in $\underline{\text{Knight}}$ and Fordice?

I put the bullet points here. The Court has seen the Maryland historical documents that actually chronicle a policy of providing inferior facilities and underfunding of the HBIs. There are documents that chronicle the need to expand the mission. Of course, there's a Partnership Agreement.

Then number four, the Court may recall there was one published opinion from the Attorney General in 2005, that contrary to Maryland's argument that the Partnership Agreement is irrelevant, he discussed the significance of the Partnership Agreement in terms of assessing compliance with Fordice.

So the other bullet points I will discuss in

somewhat more detail, Your Honor, but we have, of course, the HBI Panel Report, in which Maryland has adopted its 2009 State Plan, and the testimony of Maryland's 30(b)(6) witness, Former Secretary, Dr. James Lyons, who Maryland indicated in their opening statement that they had planned to call to testify, but they did not, and we submitted his deposition testimony.

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Now in the lead up to talking about the HBI Panel Report, the Court may recall that the presidents --

THE COURT: If I could divert you back a moment to the 30(b)(6) testimony.

MR. JONES: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I have a, maybe important, but a semantic issue. I'm wanting to understand the word vestige as compared to the concept of traceability.

Obviously there are cases that say simply proving that there are still disparities, regrettable as that may be, are not sufficient to permit a court to order a remedy. It has got to be traceable.

Perhaps you are going to be coming to this later, but I would like to hear more about the dual missions in particular as to how that is a traceable, if you are saying it is, a current policy that is

traceable.

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The facilities also, what, either through

Secretary Lyons or elsewhere, do you have to show it
as being traceable rather than again simply,
unfortunately, a carrying-over continuing effect of
past discrimination?

MR. JONES: Yes, Your Honor. I appreciate that question. I will discuss the dual mission separately and the traceability of the dual mission.

The Court may recall that, just sort of to preview it, there are de jure era documents that essentially describe the dual mission. They say that the HBIs have students who have higher financial need, they have higher remedial needs, and in fact, what the State ought to do is to give these schools more money than they give the traditionally white institutions on account of this.

They didn't use the phrase dual mission. But if you look at the HBI Panel Report and the testimony of the witnesses, that really is what encapsulates the dual mission.

Then we have the HBI Panel Report that describes the dual mission as sort of the historic mission and into the future, the foreseeable mission of the HBIs.

We have the testimony of Dr. Allen and I believe

Dr. Conrad also, who testified that the dual mission was traceable to the de jure era.

There's no question that the dual mission exists today. I think that's undisputed, and I don't think there's any real question there was a dual mission in the de jure era. We have at least the one document that I will bring to the Court's attention that describes that. So that's why I think, Your Honor, we have the traceability of the dual mission.

In terms of -- were you about to ask a question, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Well, it's traceable in the sense that historically, there was additional funding and resources necessary at the HBIs, and it still remains so because of lack of preparation, lack of finances, financial capability, and so forth. Carry the analysis forward a little bit into the educationally, sound educational justification.

The dual mission itself is something that the plaintiffs support. I mean it's a good thing that there be a dual mission.

So I'm just struggling a little bit to fit that into the Fordice analysis.

MR. JONES: Well, Your Honor, I believe that in the Knight case, Judge Murphy, in finding both mission

and funding to be traceable to the de jure era, discussed and found traceable what we are describing as a dual mission, in the sense that the HBI Panel, for example, essentially concluded that what Maryland has done is to assign the --

First of all, the HBI Panel concluded that the State assigns missions, and that schools don't just adopt missions.

THE COURT: Right.

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MR. JONES: So when they said that Maryland's policies have substantially marginalized the HBIs, they talked about two things.

They said number one, they have this dual mission, and there was no suggestion in the HBI Panel Report that this was a voluntary mission. In fact, the 2009 State Plan makes clear that the HBIs are "charged" with this mission, and all of the presidents talked about that this is a mission that they believe is imposed by the State.

So what the HBI Panel says is that Maryland has given the HBIs this dual mission --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. JONES: -- disproportionately theirs, but has not given them the funding to go along with this dual mission.

Your Honor, we --

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THE COURT: Is it the failure of funding that's the traceable part? Because the dual mission itself, and I do understand the part about it's being imposed by the State, and not being voluntary, and being consistent with the de jure past.

The presidents I believe also supported the dual mission. I mean I don't think anybody was suggesting that the dual mission itself, correct me if I'm wrong, should be eliminated, or that it was not appropriate to have that dual mission at the HBIs.

MR. JONES: I think it is both, Your Honor. I think it is the imposition of the dual and limited mission.

The mission component, as the Court is aware, has two components. One is the dual mission, which really manifests itself in terms of funding, I think is what the Court is asking, and I agree with that, and then the limited programmatic mission.

I think the HBI presidents were saying that they, you know, they like, they accept the dual mission, but logic, fairness, and Fordice, in my view, requires that this dual mission be funded. I believe that was a part of the analysis and finding from Judge Murphy in the Knight case.

The Court asked about the --

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Well, let me just back up and talk about Dr.

Lyons. I appreciate that there is indeed a

distinction between how sometimes vestiges is used

versus traceability. Dr. Lyons did not, and we don't

rely on Dr. Lyons for traceability. He's not, you

know, our expert.

He talked about that. He was asked a question, whether Maryland had eliminated the vestiges, and he highlighted the dual mission and facilities.

And separate and apart from Dr. Lyons, we can show the traceability of both of those, and I propose to talk about them somewhat more in my presentation.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. JONES: So I started to talk, Your Honor, about the HBI Panel Report. The Court may recall, the way this came about is the HBI presidents actually requested the appointment of an independent panel of experts really for the purpose of how they could expand their missions and make them more substantive.

Dr. Kirwan described, and the Court may recall, that these were leading experts in higher education.

Maryland, I think tellingly, specifically asked them not to look at the issue of whether it had complied with the Partnership Agreement and whether it had

complied with <u>Fordice</u>. This lawsuit was pending at the time, and presumably they didn't want to create a bad record.

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The next slide, Your Honor, I have basically outlines the key findings of the HBI Panel, the limited missions, the more limited academically, more difficult financially. That's the dual mission that the Court talked about, and that how the facilities do not support the dual mission. That's the next slide, Your Honor.

Again, in reference to the Court's question, when the HBI Panel was talking about these conditions, they were not assessing traceability. They were just talking about okay, here's where we are today when we look at the HBIs.

I have some other slides, and we'll talk about the de jure era. We will see the same conditions exist from the de jure era. I'm not really just focusing on conditions. They are married with the limited missions of the HBIs.

When Maryland established the HBIs during the de jure era with limited missions, it equipped them with laboratories and facilities that were in line with what Maryland saw as that limited mission, and they never expanded either the missions or the facilities

capacity of the HBIs.

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I should also say, Your Honor, I think that in,
I believe in both the <u>Knight</u> and the <u>Fordice</u> case, and
I understand, of course, the Court's prior ruling on
facilities, but I think where this came really into
play there is on the issue of expanding the missions
would require more facilities, and the inability to
expand the missions in light of these facilities that
are themselves traceable to the de jure era.

But I will talk about that in somewhat more detail in a minute, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. JONES: Now the Bohanan Commission, as the Court recalls, and I am not going to go through this in any great detail, but it had a number of specific recommendations in terms of the HBIs to respond to this issue of their being marginalized. They required funding the dual mission.

They also had some specific suggestions on the right-hand side in terms of programs and infrastructure, and in particular, Your Honor, they called for the appointment of essentially another panel to look at the HBIs' programs and to figure out what additional programs they might need.

As the Court is aware, on the next slide,

Maryland has fully adopted the HBI Panel Report -THE COURT: Uh-huh.

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MR. JONES: -- and has agreed that the HBIs need substantial additional resources to overcome the competitive disadvantages of prior discrimination.

That's not the heart of our case. The heart of our case is traceability, but that really goes to the notion that the Court saw during the trial, the suggestion really through Dr. Lichtman that the HBIs are in fact overfunded rather than being underfunded.

This next slide, Your Honor, though, makes clear that in the HBI Panel's view, we're not just talking about things that happened in the past.

They called upon Maryland to restructure the process that has caused inequities. So this is not just making up for something that happened in the past, and they talk about the process, that Maryland sets missions, approves new programs, and funds the institutions.

THE COURT: Let me just interrupt you for a moment. I'm just seeing that there are a number of people standing. I don't know if there is any room to slide over a little bit and let people sit down.

There are a couple more seats here in the jury box.

There are three seats in the jury box. There is still

one more over here. That fills up the jury box I think.

Sorry to interrupt. Go ahead.

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MR. JONES: That's okay, Your Honor.

So this next slide, which the Court may recall from the testimony of Dr. Kirwan, who admitted, in testifying before the legislature in 2006, essentially that Maryland underfunds the HBIs.

Now I want to talk about the de jure era so we can talk about the policies, you know, from that era.

The Court may recall this document where, unlike some states that actually pretended to provide separate, but equal, Maryland admitted that its policy was just to do the opposite, was to provide education facilities for the Negroes that were inferior to the whites. We talked about how that's not just the buildings, but that's the programs.

In the next slide, Your Honor, we see that this inequality supplied across the board in terms of the breadth of the academic programs, the quality of the programs, teacher salaries, the libraries, the science labs and things.

In fact, if you look at 1937, Your Honor the Soper Commission indicated that Maryland, what they should do is to equip. Rather than have these HBIs

equipped for minimal education, they should equip them basically to start to provide college and graduate level work.

THE COURT: Right.

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MR. JONES: In 1937, there's a discussion about the deficiencies in the curriculum, the library and the labs.

In 1937, the Soper Commission said the exact same thing.

You go up to the Marbury Commission in 1947, saying that the graduate programs of the facilities at the HBIs are extensive, but nothing really at the HBIs.

Your Honor, you may recall that the HBI Panel
Report talked about generally the HBIs versus the
TWIs, but then it specifically focused on the graduate
HBIs. It talked about Morgan, it talked about UMES,
and that they don't have the -- you know, you call
them graduate programs, but they don't have the
infrastructure. The Court heard some testimony that
some of the institutions don't even have working
microscopes.

So this limited missions and facilities during the de jure era, as we walk through it, you will see that Maryland recognized that they needed to expand

both the facility capacity and the missions of the HBIs, but they just never did it.

This next slide, Your Honor, is where we say that you can see the dual mission during the de jure era. This is from the Soper Commission Report from 1937.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

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MR. JONES: By the way, the Court may recall that in the opening statement, you know, we had quotations from Fordice and other places that say that, you know, vestige, and I think even the Court's summary judgment decision said it, basically it's a remnant. It's not a hypertechnical requirement of drawing a straight line from the de jure era to the present day.

The next slide, Your Honor, talks about the limited missions at the HBIs. Again, the Court has seen this, so I am not going to read that. Of course, we will leave it with Your Honor to review.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. JONES: This slide, as with any of the other slides, Your Honor, I am happy to take whatever questions you have. Otherwise, I will, with apologies in advance, go through these pretty quickly so I can focus on some of the specific things that the Court

raised.

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THE COURT: That's fine. Thank you.

MR. JONES: So what I'm going to do is just skip through these next several slides, because I don't think there was any real dispute about the program inequality during the de jure era and the recognized need to remedy that.

Your Honor, I will talk towards the end of my presentation on funding, that the current inequality between land-grant funding is traceable to the de jure era.

We did not focus on that so much at trial. I know Dr. Toutkoushian didn't talk about it, but we presented evidence on that from the president of, I think UMES, and through one of Maryland's documents.

So I just want to spend a minute to talk about that during the land-grant era, I'm sorry, during the de jure era, the Court will recall the land-grant institutions were Princess Anne, which is now UMES, and essentially College Park. That really was the greatest disparity I think in terms of the HBIs between those two institutions.

In fact, the next slide talks about that, that the most obvious difference is between Princess Anne and College Park.

THE COURT: Right.

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MR. JONES: In fact, Maryland's de jure era documents recognize the need to provide UMES or Princess Anne with an equitable share of the land-grant funding. That was not done during the de jure era, and I will discuss a little bit later on that that funding disparity continues, and it is traceable to the de jure era.

I want to skip now, Your Honor, to the slide that I have on the screen. The Court may recall the significance of this, Your Honor, to me is this:

During the de jure era, we had Maryland documents that talked about how bad off the HBIs were. This one talks about Princess Anne or UMES and says in fact it is so bad, we should just abandon it. There were other documents that said it was a disgrace to the State of Maryland.

But in court, Maryland said something very different than that. They argued to the Court that it affords equal facilities, and that Princess Anne was just as good, and in fact, Princess Anne was better funded on a per FTE basis than College Park.

Now why does that sound familiar? Because we have the exact same thing, you know, happening here.

We talked about all of these documents. We have

the HBI Panel Report. We have the State Plan,

President Kirwan in front of the legislature, who were

making one sets of arguments in terms of what they

recognized to be the condition of the HBIs and the

underfunding of the HBIs.

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But the defense in this case seems to be different, that the HBIs are overfunded on an FTE basis, that their facilities aren't any worse off than anybody else's.

So in some sense, Your Honor, not only are the policies traceable, but at least some of the defenses as well.

Limited missions, this, Your Honor, is just a slide from Dr. Conrad, where he recites what the Court has already seen about the limited missions during the de jure era. So I've skipped ahead now.

Now, Your Honor, 1974, Maryland recognized the need to expand the missions of the HBIs. Now you will see, Your Honor, this slide and a couple others that bump into the notion from Maryland that the HBIs controlled their own missions. It points out, of course, that they need to have funding in order to expand their missions.

In 1981, Maryland had a comprehensive study to figure out well, what do we need to do to enhance the

HBIs, and in particular, they were talking about to strengthen the rate -- that should say role -- the role and mission of the historically black institutions.

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The Court asked about facilities, and I just put this slide here in some ways in anticipation of that question, to talk about, from Dr. Kaiser, the role between facilities and missions.

So in this 1981 report, Maryland documents the continuation of these facility inequalities, the limiting facilities at the HBIs that really prevent them from having more robust missions.

So I'm going to skip through all of these. They talk about the libraries, of course. One thing that's interesting, Your Honor, it points out that the failure to respond and to correct these problems in terms of the libraries will become permanent.

Now the Court heard from a lot of witnesses about the inadequacies of the HBI libraries. I think it's pretty telling, Your Honor, to talk about the Maryland defense, the per FTE defense.

The Court may recall that Dr. Lichtman even presented slides that say well, on a per FTE basis, the HBIs have a higher per FTE library holdings than the TWIs, not withstanding the documented

insufficiencies of the libraries.

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THE COURT: You're probably going to get to it.

On mission, I understand the point that a college, again, a university cannot just create its own mission as it likes. There are restraints and so forth.

Of course, on the other hand, not every institution should have the same mission presumably across the State. There's room for research institutions and for non-research institutions.

I guess I would like some help on the missions, what the evidence is in the record of the HBIs attempting to expand their missions and not being able, not being able to do that, if that evidence is in the record. I think there are one or two instances.

I understand your general overall argument of limited missions, but specifically focused on what the mission should have gone to, what the attempts were to make it greater for a particular HBI that was rebuffed in some way, if that happened, by the State.

MR. JONES: Thank you, Your Honor. I appreciate that question. I will respond to it now and touch upon it in somewhat more detail in the rest of my presentation.

I think the question requires a discussion a little bit, Your Honor, about what does it take to have a mission, what does it take to expand the mission? Of course, it takes, as the Court is aware, it takes funding. It takes facilities.

The Court may recall, in the late 1960's, at about the same time that OCR approached Maryland in 1969 to say that it was still operating a dual and unequal system, just before that, Morgan requested to be established as the State's first biracial institution. Maryland turned down that request. Instead, what it did was to found a brand new institution, UMBC, to take that role.

The Court may recall that there was a report in the 1970's, 1974 or '75, that recommended that UMES actually be the principal institution on the Eastern Shore, because at that time it actually was somewhat ahead of Salisbury. Maryland denied, well, ignored that recommendation, and in fact, it invested more heavily in Salisbury, such that Salisbury outgrew UMES.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. JONES: The Court may recall also that rather than put resources into either Coppin or Morgan, Maryland took over the then bankrupt, or was

about to go bankrupt, UoB, even though there was concern about the impact that this acquisition was going to have on the HBIs.

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THE COURT: Yeah. Certainly that seemed to be a focus on the program duplication issue as well,
University of Baltimore being taken over.

All right. In terms of mission, okay.

MR. JONES: In terms of mission, the Court could see that the way that the programs -- I guess there are two things. One, there is sort of missions and then there are programs.

In terms of whether the HBIs wanted to have their missions expanded, and where do they make a request to do that, I think if you look at the 2005 letter that we talked about, I think it's kind of telling that the HBIs, the Court will remember, they didn't even want to be known to be the authors of this letter.

So they submit a letter saying they want their missions to be expanded. This comes, of course, Your Honor after Maryland had already committed in the Partnership Agreement to expand their role and missions.

So I appreciate the Court's question about well, not all institutions can have the same role or can

have the same mission, but I think that Maryland has already made the determination in its 2009 State Plan, and by entering the Partnership Agreement, that in its view, it was educationally sound and practical for the HBIs to have more expanded missions, and to be able to compete with the TWIs for students, regardless of race.

So, you know, in some other kind of case there could be a defense that it is not educationally sound and practical to give the HBIs more expanded mission, but I think that door is blocked to Maryland because of the Partnership Agreement, the State Plan.

In fact, the Court may recall that in my cross-examination of Dr. Kirwan, he agreed that the HBIs should be able to compete with the TWIs for students, regardless of race.

THE COURT: Sure.

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MR. JONES: So the next slide, Your Honor --

I hope I fully answered the Court's question. I do have some additional slides on mission. So maybe when I get to that, the Court can indicate whether I have satisfied the Court's concern or not, if that's okay.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. JONES: So I will go through the next one

pretty quickly. The Court has seen the comparisons of the institutions in 1981, about the science labs and the like.

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So then 1992, Your Honor, in terms of funding, this really gets to the whole issue of the adequacy of the per FTE funding. This was a draft document from Maryland, but they recognized the need to, in order to allow the HBIs to basically do what colleges should be doing, they needed to provide catch-up funding.

So that takes us to the Partnership Agreement,

Your Honor, and the Partnership Agreement, as the

Court will remember, had discussions about -- in fact,

one big part of it was Maryland committed itself to

expanding the programs at the HBIs and to provide them

with unique programmatic identities.

Now let's look at how that came about. This is the testimony of Dr. Sabatini, who was the Former Acting Secretary of Higher Education.

Essentially Maryland did not believe that it was in compliance with <u>Fordice</u>. It did not believe that it had dismantled the vestiges of the de jure era, and rather than have the OCR have a compliance review, they entered the Partnership Agreement.

MR. C. THOMPSON: Your Honor, I have to object.

I certainly don't want to interrupt the presentation,

but that misstates the record. I'm not sure how Your Honor wishes to address that, but that's not what Dr. Sabatini said.

MR. JONES: I have a number of slides on this point, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Probably in general, if you want to take notes on points like that that you want to disagree with, that's probably the best way to do it.

I guess we should also be thinking about -- the other possibility is to figure out how far, or at what point would be a good time for a short recess and a chance for the defense to do some talking. If we were to go until about 11:30 and take a break, and then I will hear from the defense.

MR. JONES: That sounds fine, Your Honor. The way I have it organized is to go through mission. I think that by that time, that's about where I will be.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. JONES: So Judge Garbis, Your Honor, this is from his summary judgment opinion, where indicated that we didn't have standing to pursue the contract claim.

But this is how Judge Garbis saw it, that in exchange for the commitments that Maryland made in the Partnership Agreement, OCR agreed not to commence an

enforcement action against the State.

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THE COURT: Which is, of course, different from Maryland admitting that it was not in compliance.

MR. JONES: Exactly. I've got some additional slides on that point. Judge Garbis didn't get into that point, but it is sort of consistent with.

This is from the MHEC Chairman, Mr. Oliver, who agreed that the Partnership Agreement was to eliminate the remaining vestiges of segregation, and that was the understanding of the State of Maryland at the time.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. JONES: Again, this is from Mr. Oliver, who was Maryland's signatory to the agreement.

In that first sentence, "Did MHEC understand at the time of the initiation of the Partnership

Agreement that vestiges of segregation still existed in Maryland?"

His testimony was, "Yes."

THE COURT: Is there anything in that testimony, though -- Mr. Oliver can certainly speak for the State on certain things, but is there anything that defines vestiges in a Fordice context?

MR. JONES: Well, Your Honor, the Partnership
Agreement, I think in the context of the Partnership

Agreement, yes, because what was being discussed in particular were limited missions, unnecessary program duplication, and the funding of the HBIs. That was really in Commitments 8 and 9, which Dr. Conrad, the Court may recall, was instrumental in helping OCR to craft the language for the Partnership Agreement.

So I think that in this context, vestige is discussed in terms of traceable policy or practice.

Your Honor may recall that the Partnership

Agreement, and I didn't put the details of the

Partnership Agreement up there because the Court has

seen it and can go and look at it again.

THE COURT: Sure.

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MR. JONES: But this relates to the point that I made earlier, that in order to have programs, you have to have funding. In the Partnership Agreement, when Maryland agrees and commits itself to provide programs to the HBIs, that necessarily carried with it a commitment to provide the funding, and this is the understanding from Maryland's signatory to the Partnership Agreement, Mr. Oliver.

In fact, Your Honor, as we talked about -again, this is related to the Court's question about
well, what does it mean when it talks about vestiges
in this context, the Partnership Agreement?

The Attorney General's opinion is instructive on that, and it talks about --

You know, the Court can read it there, but I think that if you look at the body of the testimony and the documents in the case, and his testimony, that the Partnership Agreement was designed to enhance student choice and reduce the stigmatic identity of the institutions.

I don't think there is any real question that vestiges, in the context that Mr. Oliver was discussing, and as we have been discussing the last few minutes, is talking about traceable policies and practices.

The Court asked about the testimony of Dr. Lyons on vestiges. I just reproduce that here for the Court's convenience. I'm not going to dwell on it.

THE COURT: Right. Okay.

MR. JONES: Okay?

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THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. JONES: I want to spend some time, Your Honor, talking about mission, and what is the importance of missions.

If the Court may recall, that in Maryland's statement of the case, they had a different view that they adopted at the trial. The view then was that the

mission was very important. It determines -- it influences the kind of program one offers, the funding it receives, the buildings, and the students it attracts.

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As I said, the Partnership Agreement, when you take the testimony of Mr. Oliver, committed Maryland to providing and funding programs at the HBIs.

Maryland, according to Dr. Kirwan, never changed its policy.

This is the issue the Court raised about what did the HBIs do to try to expand their missions?

Under the Maryland statute, in order to have a program, you have to have, in fact, you have to document that you have the resources, you have the library, you have the facilities, you have the faculty to do that.

Now one way that the HBIs could show that they were trying to expand their missions and have programs, they could just go and set up a program, to put out a sign to say we have a Ph.D. in whatever, microphysics, and that would be some evidence that they tried. But Maryland didn't give them the funding and didn't give them the facilities.

But I don't think that's really the level of evidence that is necessary when you look at the

structure of Maryland's system, and Dr. Kirwan admitted that they didn't change their policy, though, essentially they agreed to do it.

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I referenced this earlier, Your Honor. The

Attorney General indicated that the Court would look
at compliance with agreements with the OCR with
respect to institutional missions in terms of whether
Maryland had complied with its obligations under
Fordice.

This is from the letter from the HBIs. I'm not going to spend time talking about that.

What I do want to talk about, though, the funding, Your Honor, if you look at that first bullet point -- this is slide 57, the hard copy -- they make the point that I had made, that the budget enhancement for the HBIs is weak, and if you don't have the money, you can't expand your missions.

If you can't expand your missions -- if you look at the next point, Your Honor -- they say you can't be attractive to students, regardless of race. This is what they were looking to do.

What is the current role of the HBIs? The Court may remember this testimony from Dr. Kirwan, that it is essentially as it as was during the de jure era, to provide education for African Americans. This is the

operative mission. He agreed that they have been unsuccessful in attracting non-African American students.

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I thought this was pretty telling, interesting testimony, Your Honor, to look at sort of what's the programmatic quality in comparison to the TWIs and the HBIs, and what's the scope and the missions, that the HBIs play in a whole different arena than the TWIs that Dr. Eschbach doesn't consider them to be recruiting peers.

That's consistent, I think, with the testimony of Dr. Conrad and Dr. Allen in terms of the role and mission of the HBIs within the System.

THE COURT: Didn't Dr. Conrad find the least issue of program duplication as between UMES and Salisbury?

MR. JONES: That's correct, Your Honor. That's correct.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. JONES: So what's the evidence that we have presented in terms of limited missions? We presented the testimony of Dr. Allen. We bullet point it here. I know the Court was very attentive, so I don't have to spend a lot of time on these.

So I want to go next to the HBI Panel, and, Your

Honor, to say that the HBI Panel found the HBIs and TWIs were not comparable and competitive. Let me just spend a moment, because the Court may be about to ask me, what did they mean by the phrase comparable and competitive? So I want to talk about that in the context of this case, in the context of what they were called upon to do, and what they did.

One of the things that they did, as I indicate in the slide, Your Honor, is to look at the programs at each set of institutions, and they looked at, paid particular attention to the graduate programs, but they looked at all the programs. They visited the institutions. They looked at the facilities, and basically saying that the HBIs --

There are two phrases, comparable and competitive. So let me talk about comparable first.

I think, Your Honor, this traces back to the de jure era slide that the Court saw earlier that talks about the quality and the scope of the programs at the HBIs are not the same, are inferior to those at the TWIs.

So the HBI Panel was talking about two things.

One, they were talking about quality, but they were also talking about results.

So when they talked about competitive in

particular, they were talking about things like graduation and retention rates, and there is a stark difference between the graduation rate and the retention rate of the HBIs versus the TWIs, even when comparing just African Americans at both sets of institutions.

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What the HBI Panel Report recommended, if the Court recalls, was to increase funding to get up the graduation and retention rate. We have testimony from one of Maryland's 30(b)(6) witnesses who agrees that this is an area where the HBIs need substantial additional funding.

THE COURT: Some additional funding was provided, was it not?

MR. JONES: The Access and Success? Yes, Your Honor.

I would say that substantial additional funding, minus the \$1400 -- minus the Access and Success, because when the State Plan in 2009 agreed, and when Maryland's 30(b)(6) witnesses agreed that the HBIs need substantial additional resources, they were indicating in addition to the Access and Success funding.

Dr. Conrad testified at length about the limited missions and programs at the HBIs.

The Court may recall -- you know, I'm not going to read this, but this is just from Knight that talked about limited missions and lack of comparability have segregative effect.

The next slide, which is slide 65 in the hard copy, is where we say that Maryland concedes. Now I'm talking about missions, but they concede that program duplication and limited missions are traceable to the de jure era.

This is from the 2006 Committee I report. This is where they talk about, Your Honor -- the Court can read this, so I will just pause for a second.

THE COURT: All right.

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MR. JONES: So in terms of missions, Your

Honor -- and I think I maybe have three more slides on
this, but just kind of see where we are on missions -we know that during the de jure era they had more
limited missions academically, more expensive
financially. That was the dual mission.

1981, Maryland recognized that enhancing the HBIs required expansion of the missions. So we look at the current missions to see that they are more limited academically, more expensive financially, as was the case in the de jure era. So it's a limited dual mission.

Maryland agreed to expand the missions of the HBIs and promised to fund them with new academic programs, says the Partnership Agreement.

2005, it hadn't been done.

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2008, the HBI Panel recommended expanded missions.

2009, Maryland adopted the conclusions of the HBI Panel, and the Court has the trial testimony of Dr. Conrad and Allen.

I quote again from $\underline{\text{Knight}}$ about enhancing the mission as a way of dismantling the vestiges of the de jure era.

THE COURT: I think that's the part --

There's again sort of attention or caution I think in the case law, that while you can say there is a need to upgrade an HBI, if that is absolutely, I mean if that is to make up for a traceable policy that still has segregative effects, you have to be careful to distinguish between that and upgrading or enhancing an HBI just for the sake of the institution.

MR. JONES: Absolutely, Your Honor, absolutely. In fact, if I had not had so many slides already, I might have had some slides on that. But I'm glad you asked the question, and I think it is worth my spending some time on it.

The Partnership Agreement and the State Plan talk about enhancing the HBIs, funding facilities and programs to make them more attractive to students, regardless of race. That's the same thing that the HBI presidents' letter talked about in 2005, and I think what Dr. Allen and Dr. Conrad testified about.

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So where this comes in, we have been able to prove, I think, that the HBIs had limited missions in the de jure era.

We have been able to prove I think that the HBIs had limited missions coming up to the Partnership Agreement in 1999, that Maryland agreed, in order to enhance, in order to make the HBIs more attractive to students, regardless of race, this is a traceable policy, they agreed to enhance the HBIs and expand their missions.

So I recognize, of course, that before you get to having to expand the missions of the HBIs, you have to prove, we have to prove that they are traceable policies, and then all of the rest that Fordice indicates is a part of the analysis.

So Dr. Conrad, Your Honor, did an analysis of program uniqueness, comparing the TWIs to the HBIs, and he found in the statewide analysis a large disparity in terms of the number of unique high demand

programs at each set of institution.

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Even the Court asked about Eastern Shore, but even on the Eastern Shore, you have 18 programs at Salisbury, and UMES has 10 programs. You still have that program inequality there.

The next thing I would like to talk about, Your Honor, and this is also on the issue of missions — this is my hard copy slide number 69 — is not only are the missions more limited, but then you have this quality disparity between the TWIs and the HBIs, which you also had during the de jure era which has, we believe the evidence has shown, segregative effects.

Dr. Conrad listed these quality indicators of where the HBIs lag, I'm sorry, where the HBIs lag the TWIs, and the Court can see them there.

THE COURT: Coming back to that slide for a moment, faculty salary, for example, to the extent you would argue that that's traceable, does it depend on limited mission, or is that just an example you are giving me out of Dr. Conrad's expert report?

I mean some of the cases specifically addressed the question of faculty salary.

MR. JONES: I think, Your Honor, yes, and let me say this. Your Honor said yes to what?

Yes, it is an example of quality indicators, but

we also believe that the faculty salary differential is traceable.

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In particular, the Court may remember in the de jure era, the black teachers at the black schools were paid less, and Maryland had the nerve to argue but that didn't affect the quality of the teaching.

But in any event, they were paid less. I have some slides in my funding discussion.

The doctoral HBIs, and this is again the focus of the HBI Panel Report, the doctoral HBIs, their salary substantially lags the salaries of the doctoral TWIs.

In fact, the faculty at the doctoral HBIs, like Morgan, for example, their salaries are more in line with master's institutions rather than the doctoral TWI institutions.

Your Honor, the next slide, really, you know, the Court has seen some of this before, but on the left-hand side, we sort of talk about Bowie. The first bullet is what was the state of play in terms of the size-related facilities in the 1950's? Then we look at, you know, these same kind of buildings.

I think I skipped over the slide, Your Honor, where during the de jure era, Maryland said when it put up the HBI buildings, it didn't pay much attention

to quality. That's not that big of a surprise, but you still have some of these buildings that are supposed to be providing science education for African-American students in the State of Maryland.

If we look at the last bullet, what Dr. Burnim was talking about is that -- again, I think this is traceable to the de jure era -- the science building is so bad that when they bring students in who are interested in science, they don't even like to take them to the science building.

So we saw on the right-hand side something similar. The Court has heard a lot about Morgan, so I'm not going to really spend much time on that point.

Your Honor, this is the doctoral institutions of the HBIs and the TWIs, again, talking about the missions, that the HBIs are at the top (sic). College Park is at the very top, followed by UMBC, and the doctoral institutions, Morgan and Bowie are at the bottom.

Now Bowie, the Court may recall, sort of has just moved up to that Carnegie Classification.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. JONES: If we look at the master's institutions, we sort of see the same thing. We see the TWIs are at the top, there's nobody in the middle,

and at the bottom are the HBIs.

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Now what's interesting about this, Your Honor, is the bottom point, master's smaller programs, Coppin, UMES.

Now the Court may remember that the HBI Panel Report talked about the doctoral institutions as including UMES. But an objective assessment of UMES under the Carnegie Classifications, it really puts them down at the master's smaller programs, smaller, in terms of their programs.

The Court may remember some discussion about how bad off the library is. This, of course, I think is traceable to the de jure era, all of the discussion we had about Maryland's treatment of Princes Anne during the de jure era.

The Court asked about salary. So this is the next slide that gets to that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: When you say it's traceable, again, that's the current policy. That's again because of funding and limited mission?

MR. JONES: Yes, Your Honor.

The Court asked about salary. This slide shows the doctoral faculty salaries at the TWIs versus the HBIs in terms of the doctoral institutions. You can see quite a disparity there.

Your Honor, we believe that the evidence shows that this program inequality, in term of the quality indicators, is traceable to the de jure era.

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In the de jure era, we see that none of the HBIs are equal in quality to the institutions maintained for the white population, their phrase. In Dr. Conrad's view, this continue today.

So what we have we seen from Maryland by way of defenses to the missions? I think one part of it is that they write their own mission statements. As we point out, I think this ignores the reality that the mission statements have to follow this formula that Maryland establishes, and has to follow the State Plan.

The Court in <u>Knight</u> recognized that to a certain extent, the HBIs are involved in writing their own mission statement, for what that's worth, but that's very different from their role and operative missions.

The Court even made a comment about that I think at the summary judgment hearing.

I think, Your Honor, that -- oh, one more?

The final point I want to make, Your Honor, in terms of the missions, one of Maryland's defense, they cited to four exhibits.

The Court may remember this exchange. You know,

during the testimony of Dr. Blanshan, we alleged that we were being sandbagged. But it eventually came out that Dr. Blanshan was asked to testify and sponsor some exhibits that the truth was she didn't really know anything about.

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The Court struck those exhibits, but they popped up again in Maryland's findings of fact inexplicably.

So, Your Honor, I think that consistent with your suggestion about now being a time for a break, I have gone through missions, and obviously I am happy, when my time comes again, to answer whatever questions the Court has.

I will confer with my colleagues to see whether there were some questions that the Court asked that I did not adequately address, but that's what I have to say on missions, Your Honor, so far.

THE COURT: Okay. That would leave when it's your turn again?

MR. JONES: I would propose to go into unnecessary program duplication, funding, including the dual mission. But I think maybe given the Court's question, I will pull up -- I will make dual mission more prominent. Maybe I will discuss that earlier. But then I've got unnecessary program duplication and funding.

1 If the Court wants me to reverse the order, I 2 can do that, but I think right now I'm discussing unnecessary program duplication first, and then 3 funding last. 4 THE COURT: That's fine. 5 6 MR. C. THOMPSON: If I might be heard on that, 7 Your Honor? THE COURT: Yes. 8 9 MR. C. THOMPSON: I would just as soon have it 10 that Mr. Jones finish, and if that takes us into after 11 the break, that's fine. I think it would be more 12 efficient to have Mr. Jones complete his presentation, and then I can respond to same. 13 14 THE COURT: How long do you think it would take 15 you to go ahead and complete your presentation, Mr. 16 Jones? 17 MR. JONES: I'm advised, Your Honor, that I have 18 been going about an hour. So under the original 19 allocation, that means that I have I guess a half an 2.0 hour left. 21 I don't want to act like those guys in the 22 debate, presidential debate. 23 (Laughter.) 24 THE COURT: Oh, no. You are all much --2.5 MR. JONES: Let the record reflect that Your

Honor had no comment on that. 1 2 (Laughter.) 3 So a half an hour, I will get to point, I will get myself to the point of finishing-ish within a half 4 5 an hour, to give them their hour and a half Maybe I'll take 20 minutes, because I will want 6 7 some rebuttal. Then we will see where we are after 8 that. 9 But I will get through all of the issues, Your 10 Honor, though, there may be some additional points and questions that the Court has for me, and I will make 11 12 myself available to answer them. 13 THE COURT: Great. Is our court reporter and 14 everybody doing okay to press forward for another 20 15 to 30 minutes? Okay. 16 MR. JONES: Okay. 17 THE COURT: Unless you need a break, Mr. Jones. 18 MR. JONES: Your Honor, actually, that wouldn't 19 be a bad idea. If I had about five minutes, that will 20 help me to consolidate them and to be sure that I am 21 covering what the Court wants me to do. 22 THE COURT: Let's take a short break. 23 (A recess was taken.) 24 THE COURT: All right. 2.5 MR. JONES: Thank you, Your Honor.

What I would propose to do is to actually go
forward to funding instead of unnecessary program
duplication, which on the hard copy slides will be 92,
in light of some of the Court's questions. But I want
to double back very briefly, Your Honor, to one of the

questions that you asked about the phrase vestige.

Mr. Greenbaum seems to remember that in the Supreme Court principle decision, the decision in Fordice, the Court actually used the phrase remnant instead of vestige, and maybe the concurrence used the phrase vestige. Of course, the other courts have used the phrase vestige.

It's pretty clear that they are synonymous. I think when we see, for example, Secretary Lyons saying that the facilities and the dual mission are a vestige of the de jure era, it's just as simple to say it is a remnant of the de jure era. It's something that was taking place in the de jure era, and it is still existing, a remnant.

So on funding, Your Honor, I just want to start with the fact that Court knows that we contend that funding is a traceable policy.

The Maryland Code indicates that funding is mission based, and this is one of the things that Judge Murphy noted in the Knight case, about

mission-based funding.

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"If the past has been noted for inequitable allocations to institutions, so will the future -- unless the formula is changed to ignore the inequities of the past."

One of the things that the Court noted at least at one point in the decision, which is something that Maryland has focused on a lot, is that even though the HBIs had been funded on a per student basis for some period of time, that was not enough under <u>Fordice</u> to, first of all, get the HBIs out of the hole that they were in, but it was not a defense to a traceable policy, mission-based funding.

The Court noted here in the <u>Knight</u> case that the funding for the HBIs was not sufficient for funding of the students to overcome the effect of past discrimination, and to provide an education that was free from the stigma of past discrimination, such as physical facilities and the tarnish of a reputation of lack of quality education.

Now I want to turn to what exactly is Maryland's current funding policy.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. JONES: The Court may remember there's the Funding Guidelines, and I think the testimony was that

initially the Funding Guidelines drove the appropriations. This is from Mr. Vivona.

THE COURT: right.

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MR. JONES: It seems to be the case that once the recession came, Maryland, instead of having the Funding Guidelines drive the funding allocations, it now, I guess as court decisions may say, it informs it. They use it sort of as a benchmark, but it is a part of the funding process.

So what they do now, according to --

Your Honor, let me do this. Let me skip forward a minute. Let's see. Okay. I'm skipping forward.

You can see it on the screen. This is slide 100.

So what Mr. Vivona describes is what they call the Current Services or Cost Model, and that is what are you currently doing in terms of services and programs and the like, and what does it cost to continue that, continue funding you at that level?

So now I'm going to go back, if I can, a couple of slides. I might need your help. I did it. Okay.

So what Mr. Vivona says is that under the Current Services Funding Model, mission is a part of that. He said mission determines a lot, but within the appropriate Carnegie Classification.

So I think it is fair to say that the current

funding model is mission-based.

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So what we see, Your Honor, if we look at the de jure era, we had mission-based funding. The HBIs had the limited missions, and we saw that the Funding Guidelines were mission-based, and the Current Services Model is also mission-based.

THE COURT: Do you distinguish between the funding system that was in place during the 1990's, which I recall was perhaps more mission-based than what the State then put into place in 1998 and 1999?

MR. JONES: I think that's right, Your Honor. I think that it was more mission-based in the 1990's. I think that's what Dr. Toutkoushian said.

But the Funding Guidelines, as Dr. Toutkoushian explained, has a mission component, as does the Current Services. It's not exactly the same as the 1990's model.

THE COURT: It seemed like a fairly significant change to me at that time; but I understand your point that it still reflects mission to some extent.

MR. JONES: Your Honor, I think, just on that point, I think under the case law, even if there were a change in the 1990's that the Court believed was more advantageous to the HBIs, I don't think that's enough to cut off traceability of the current funding

formula and the Current Services Model under the Fordice decision.

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This is from Dr. Toutkoushian. The Court, of course, remembers him. He described the deficiencies from the de jure era which he believed were -- I'm sorry. He described the deficiencies. He did a calculation from 1984 to 2009, and he came up with some cumulative deficiencies which he believed was the result of the HBIs being assigned less research-intensive missions.

The Court has seen these slides, so I am not going to spend time on them. I just wanted to put them up. But if you look at appropriations and then the enhancement, the Court will recall this was a part of Dr. Toutkoushian's rebuttal testimony, where the 1400 was done, as actually intended by the Bohanan Commission, 1400 per students needing remediation.

Now, of course, this is not -- I guess I should make this point, Your Honor, which I think I made in the opening statement as well, which is that it is impossible to calculate the extent of the underfunding. So this is not what that was purporting to do.

I think that Dr. Lichtman took Dr. Toutkoushian to task for a few errors that he made in some of his

calculations, but I think what you will see is, when I get to the gist of it, the gist of Dr. Toutkoushian's testimony was fully supported by Maryland's own records in terms of the cumulative underfunding of the HBIs.

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One of the key points that Dr. Toutkoushian was indicating was that in terms of trying to understand the underfunding of the HBIs, you should take into account not just State appropriations, but tuition and fees, because tuition and fees are an important part of an institution's revenue source. This chart, which the Court has seen, makes that point.

Dr. Toutkoushian indicated that he could not quantify, his deficiency calculation did not include economies of scale, because it was so difficult to quantify. But there's no question that Maryland itself has recognized that there are economies of scale.

So the smaller HBIs who end up with higher per

FTE funding -- in fact, I think Judge Murphy in Knight

made this point, Your Honor, which I believe I

discussed in the opening statement, that the HBIs

seemed to be better funded than they in fact are

because they are smaller and don't take advantage of

the economies of scale.

You know, I'm not going to spend time on this slide, Your Honor. This is in terms of funding.

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One of the arguments that Maryland made through Dr. Lichtman was that it gives -- this is one of its current defenses -- that Maryland gives more money per FTE to its HBCUs than the other southern states do, and I just thought it was interesting that they made that same argument during the de jure era.

One of the other points that Dr. Toutkoushian made, Your Honor, was that, and the Court may remember this, in terms of the support of institutions -- he made a couple points.

One is that Maryland gives an inordinate amount of money to private institutions -- let me go back to that -- an inordinate amount of money to private institutions, and as a state, for its wealth, it actually underfunds higher education. So it actually could afford to provide additional funding to the HBIs.

So I want to go now to the dual mission very briefly, Your Honor, because I mentioned it. This is just from the HBI Panel that talked about historically and into the future, they have the dual mission.

The 2009 State Plan, if the Court reads it, it makes a number of references to the dual mission, and

not a single time does it use the phrase optional or voluntary or non-mandatory to refer to this dual mission.

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In fact, the next slide, which is the hard copy slide 110, this is where they use the language that the HBIs are charged with providing this access mission.

The Court has seen this, so I am not going to spend much time on it, except to say that the HBI Panel recognized the additional expenses that the HBIs have on account of the dual mission, and the number two point in particular, Your Honor, where they talk about they have to charge lower tuition and fees.

This is one of the reasons why it is appropriate under Dr. Toutkoushian's analysis to look at, when you are looking at the total amount of money that is coming into the HBIs, you look at not just State appropriations, but tuition and fees as well.

THE COURT: Does the State appropriation not take into account revenue from tuition and fees?

MR. JONES: I would say this, Your Honor. It does not adequately take it into account. Dr. Toutkoushian made two points about that.

He mentioned that the State guidelines look at tuition and fees to support his point that you should

consider tuition and fees, but it does not adequately take that into account for the HBIs. This is I think also a point that the HBI Panel was making, because if it was adequately taking it into account, they wouldn't need to call that out as one of the reasons why the HBIs need substantial additional funding.

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Of course, the Court has seen, you know, where the HBI Panel concluded they were not funded appropriately to carry out both of those missions.

Your Honor may remember this. I think we presented him by way of deposition. This is a 30(b)(6) witness from Maryland. Again, contrary to the suggestion presented in court that the HBIs are, you know, that they are doing swimmingly, that he agreed, that MHEC agreed that they need substantial additional resources in terms of recruitment, retention and graduation.

I alluded to, and I think the part of this, Your Honor, that I want to focus on is the first bullet point, that Maryland has recognized that what we are talking about in terms of the missions of the HBIs, the funding of the HBIs, and the facilities of the HBIs, it's not just to -- I can't remember now --

Well, actually, just as I said I couldn't remember, it came into my head.

Another thing I thought was interesting, Your
Honor, about the defenses that Maryland makes now,
just like they made in the de jure era, Maryland now
says well, if you do all of the things for the HBIs
that we promised we would do in the Partnership
Agreement, if you do all the things for the HBIs that
we said in the State Plan that we were committed to
doing for them, that would somehow be a violation of
the Brown decision, because what you are simply going
to do is to create a good, high quality private
enclave just for African-American students, and that's
what Fordice says you can't do.

It's interesting that that same argument was made back in the <u>Murray</u> case. But when we look at this first bullet point, consistent with what's in the Partnership Agreement, Maryland recognizes that in order for the HBIs to recruit, retain and graduate an academically, racially, culturally and ethnically diverse student body, that is one of the reasons why you need to provide the expanded missions and the funding.

I think I can skip this next slide, Your Honor, because you have seen it. You have seen the financial aid slide.

I'm about to start talking, I think, about some

of Dr. Lichtman's analysis. So I wanted to spend a moment talking about what are the drains on the HBIs' budgets that existed during the de jure era and that exist now, and that are not accounted for in a strict per FTE analysis?

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The Court may remember that during the de jure era, there was discussion about the HBIs were not getting sufficient funding for maintenance because then, as now, you have to fund maintenance out of the same budget that you have to fund your dual mission out of.

The leaking Jenkins Building and that Cartabello Building, or whatever the name, Montebello Building at Morgan, the abandoned psychiatric hospital, has to all come out of this operating budget.

So what the HBI Panel also talked about was that the HBIs, they don't have money for, consistent money for maintenance. This is one of things that Dr.

Kaiser, who went and saw the buildings at the HBIs, said, look, some of these labs are like high schools.

Anyway, this is all impacting the operating budget and is relevant to our discussion of the FTE funding by Dr. Lichtman.

As the Court will recall, on the left-hand side, Dr. Lichtman's principal thing that he brought to us

was that if you do a mathematical calculation, divide the amount of money that the HBIs get by the number of students they get, voilà, you get a per FTE that is higher than the HBI, so let's go home.

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But if we look at the HBI Panel Report and the <u>Knight</u> decision, both, I think it is a fair reading to say, rejected that approach in part because the HBIs have this more difficult mission, a mission that is more difficult than the TWIs.

Dr. Lichtman also brought to us a per FTE analysis of the libraries at the two institutions. I think I said in the opening statement that I had never ever seen anybody do a per FTE analysis in terms of the library books.

So what he told us is that the HBIs have more books per FTE than the TWIs. So when all of these people were talking about having to go to the TWIs to visit their libraries, I guess they weren't aware of this FTE calculation.

But in any event, if we look at Maryland's documents, Dr. Allen and Dr. Conrad, these libraries are some of the smallest ones that they have seen.

Dr. Lichtman also did an FTE analysis to try to say that well, in terms of space, the HBIs, you know, they are in better shape than the TWIs, because they

have lower space deficits. Well, the HBI Panel also addressed that and said that's something to talk about, but what you need to look at is the quality of the space. They indicated, and I guess it will be in my next slide what they thought about that.

So Dr. Lichtman we know did not visit the campuses, but the HBI Panel did, and found that they visibly, and this was a phrase that they used, they visibly lagged the campuses of the TWIs.

What they noted, Your Honor, was that not only do they visibly lag, but if you are going to put the HBIs in the position to compete with the TWIs in terms of attracting students, regardless of race, and improving the retention and graduation rate, these were points that needed to be addressed.

The only point of this, Your Honor, is that Dr. Lichtman did not, of course, look at whether this was true during the de jure era. The Court saw in my opening statement, we know that part of the time it was true, and I focused on --

THE COURT: Princess Anne.

MR. JONES: Princess Anne -- good memory, Your

Honor -- but it was also true -- there were some

slides, and I took them out, but I think we cited to

them in our findings of fact -- the same was true for

Bowie. Bowie had a very high per FTE. In fact, I think it was higher than almost all of the other TWIs because of its size.

Of course, we know that Dr. Lichtman pointed out that there was a trend line in favor of the HBIs in terms of per FTE funding, and that was true when the HBI Panel made its recommendations. That was true when Maryland promulgated the 2009 State Plan, and that was true when their 30(b)(6) witnesses testified as well.

On the issue of whether College Park is a substantive outlier in terms of its programs, I just thought it was interesting that -- Dr. Toutkoushian, of course, disagreed with Dr. Lichtman -- neither the Partnership Agreement, nor the HBI Panel, nor the State Plan, so far as I could see, excluded out College Park from its comparisons with the HBIs.

So, for example, when the 2009 State Plan says we want to make, we are committed to making the HBIs comparable and competitive with the TWIs, it doesn't say except for College Park, and the same thing with the HBI Panel Report.

Now in terms of the issue of statistical, whether it's a statistical outlier, which this is the testimony of Dr. Lichtman, the Court can see this

slide. What you can see is that, you know, UoB
University of Maryland - Baltimore is pretty far out,
and they both agreed that was a statistical outlier.

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The same thing with University of Maryland College Park, I'm sorry, University of Maryland University College on the far right. But looking at
this data, University of Maryland - College Park does
not seem to us to be a statistical outlier. I think
we pointed out that Dr. Lichtman did not do a standard
deviation analysis to prove up this point.

So what's the, you know, what's the sum of it all? Even though Dr. Toutkoushian initially, when he was trying to calculate the deficiencies from '84 to 2009, you know, he made some miscalculations that Dr. Lichtman gleefully pointed out, but in terms of who has the bulk of the evidence in their favor in terms of whether there is or isn't a cumulative underfunding, the Court can see this score card.

I haven't seen any evidence outside of this litigation from Maryland to suggest that they believe that the HBIs are not underfunded.

So land-grant funding --

THE COURT: I think you probably need to wrap up reasonably quickly, understanding you may be able to come back later this afternoon. But we're at 12

o'clock.

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MR. JONES: So what I would propose to do, Your Honor, if it pleases the Court, is to talk about my next slide, land-grant funding. I will spend a minute on that. Then it would be a good time to break. I think I will be done with funding.

THE COURT: Okay.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ JONES: I could cede the floor to Mr. Thompson after the break.

So land-grant funding, Your Honor, I think the slide speaks for itself. We talked about during the de jure era there was a discrepancy in land-grant funding. That's true today.

The first bullet point is from Maryland's own document that talks about how UMES struggles with the required match. Mr. Neufville testified that Maryland provides College Park seven dollars for every dollar of federal land grant, and UMES receives far, far less than that, making it difficult to make their match.

So, Your Honor, at this point I'm happy to have to pause for the lunch break and, as I said, hear from Mr. Thompson when we come back, unless the Court wants me to --

THE COURT: It's noon. I was going to take the lunch break at one.

MR. JONES: Oh, I'm sorry. I was going to move 1 2 into Mr. Thompson, if he's ready. 3 MR. C. THOMPSON: I am, Your Honor, if I could have just three minutes to get my notes together. 4 5 THE COURT: Sure. MR. C. THOMPSON: So if I understand, Your 6 7 Honor, you have a hard cutoff at one? 8 THE COURT: I was going to take lunch from one 9 to two. I've got a 2 o'clock conference call, but I 10 don't think it will be more than 15 minutes. So I can 11 pick up again at 2:15. Does that make sense? 12 MR. C. THOMPSON: To the extent that it makes 13 sense, Your Honor, we can take a lunch break now and 14 resume at one, and then go until Your Honor has her 15 meeting. I'm fine either way. 16 THE COURT: All right. If you would prefer to 17 do it that way, we can --18 MR. C. THOMPSON: I don't prefer to. I'm simply 19 saying that to the extent that's feasible. Otherwise, 20 I'm ready to go now, after three minutes. 21 (Laughter.) 22 THE COURT: Okay. Well, why don't we give you 23 five minutes, but really five minutes instead of 15. 24 Then if you are okay with it, then go ahead till --2.5 I mean it could be a little bit after one. It

doesn't have to be a full hour, but that's what I was 1 2 thinking of doing. MR. C. THOMPSON: That's fine. Thank you, Your 3 4 Honor. THE COURT: We'll take five minutes. 5 6 (A recess was taken.) 7 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Thompson. 8 MR. C. THOMPSON: Good afternoon, Your Honor. 9 May it please the Court, and please excuse my 10 voice, I would like to begin where Mr. Jones spent 11 quite a bit of time, and then place in context some of 12 what you heard so far. Your Honor, glaringly absent from Mr. Jones's 13 14 presentation was any evidence, any testimony, any 15 information provided in the record that demonstrated a 16 cognizable legal injury to students who have rights under the Constitution. 17 18 On January 3rd, I suggested to Your Honor in my 19 opening that the plaintiffs were going to talk about 20 institutions who did not have rights under the 21 Constitution, and the State would talk about students. 22 It's interesting that in the hour and a half 23 that Mr. Jones presented, not once did he mention the

The plaintiffs in this case are not the HBIs.

plaintiffs in this case.

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The plaintiffs in this case are not the institutions in the State of Maryland or the institutions of higher education in the State of Maryland.

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I would like to begin first, if I might, with the title of the presentation, Maryland's Failure to Restructure The Policies and Practices That Have "Substantially Marginalized" Its Historically Black Institutions.

This case is guided under the case law under Fordice.

I also suggested to Your Honor on January 3rd that this case was about three things, three major themes, choices, change and context. What we attempted to do, Your Honor, was focus on the context of this litigation, the context of the case law, look at the changes that have taken place not only within the HBIs, but education generally, as well as the demographics of not only the State of Maryland, but the nation, how the mechanism of changing -- the delivery of education is simply different. This isn't 1970 in Mississippi.

In 2012, Your Honor, you heard a great deal of testimony from Dr. Kirwan, and even from the plaintiffs' witnesses, about how the delivery of education is changing in terms of online education, in

terms of Tegrity programs. You heard Dr. Reginald

Avery say that Coppin has become a leader in Tegrity

education, and the technology that is available with

regard to how students receive education.

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So the title of the presentation, Maryland's
Failure to Restructure The Policies and Practices That
Have "Substantially Marginalized" Its Historically
Black Institutions, is not what this case is about.
The case is about whether or not the State has removed
the policies and practices that have been traceable,
or that are traceable to the de jure era segregation
that continue to have segregative effects. I think
that's an important distinction, Your Honor.

If we go to page two of Mr. Jones's presentation, it lists who the actual plaintiffs in this case are, and I think it's telling that there was not a discussion about how these particular plaintiffs were injured.

You did hear testimony from Muriel Thompson who testified in January that she was scheduled to graduate from Morgan State University with a doctorate in community college leadership development in May. She testified that she chose Morgan because of its rich academic history, because of its academic tradition of producing leaders in, not only the State

of Maryland, but the nation, and that she wanted to attend an HBI.

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She didn't suggest that she was channeled there, that she was funneled there, or in any way pushed by any policy or practice to attend Morgan State
University.

Most important, she indicated that she was set to graduate. So she didn't indicate that there was any policy or practice by the State of Maryland that prevented her from graduating. In fact, she testified that she was scheduled to graduate I believe a year or two ago, and that the reason that she did not at that time was because of a health issue, not because of anything with regard to the school or with regard to any policy or practice of the State of Maryland.

Importantly, she also testified that although she had to travel to University of Maryland - College Park at times, and Towson State University at times, she understood as a graduate student that the library offerings, the physical library offerings in graduate school in a doctoral program were more limited, and that there would be some additional interlibrary loans and online viewing of books.

We also find, Your Honor, Muriel Thompson's involvement as a plaintiff in this case to be

particularly interesting, because she is involved in a unique program that the plaintiffs have argued the State simply doesn't allow, and the program itself is the product of the program approval process that avoids program duplication working.

This, as you remember, Your Honor, was one of those programs that was challenged by Morgan State

University when the University of Maryland - University

College attempted to introduce it, and that program,

after going through the program approval process, it

was determined that UMUC could not host that program

in the State of Maryland.

THE COURT: Actually --

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MR. C. THOMPSON: I'm sorry. Does Your Honor have a question?

THE COURT: Let's back up. We talked about this a little bit briefly at the beginning, separate and apart from the point you're making, which I understand.

Why did the defendants bring up standing? Why was that such a major issue in your proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law after a six-week bench trial?

MR. C. THOMPSON: I will address it as quickly and as efficiently as I can, Your Honor.

First, the defendants did assert standing as a defense in its answer to the complaint. The issue of standing itself, as Your Honor is aware, is a jurisdictional question.

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With regard to whether that issue would be abandoned or that defense would be abandoned, in the pretrial order, there was a listing or a segment or section for items that would be abandoned, and the State never listed in that area that it was abandoning the issue of standing.

The assumption, if you will, Your Honor, was that the plaintiffs would put on evidence demonstrating an actual injury by the plaintiffs, and they did not do that. So that's the reason why, Your Honor, it took that time to introduce the issue in our submissions.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. C. THOMPSON: Let me continue, Your Honor, with the other plaintiffs in this case.

Dr. Chris Heidelberg, you also heard testimony from Dr. Heidelberg, who received three degrees from Morgan State University, both a bachelor's degree, a master's degree, and a doctoral degree.

Once again, Dr. Heidelberg did not suggest or testify that he was restricted in his choices in

determining whether he wanted to attend Morgan State
University or another university. In fact, he said he
had the option of attending a non-HBI, but chose to
select Morgan because of its programs.

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Dr. Heidelberg is gainfully employed. He is at another well-regarded institution in the State of Maryland. He is also working with the Social Security Administration.

He's a leader in his field. He has created a video technology, something that's unique that he has created, all based on his operation and his education at Morgan State University.

You also heard from Mr. Anthony Robinson, who graduated from Morgan State University in 1970, I believe. I'll just go through this quickly, because I think it's important in terms of who the actual plaintiffs are and the lack of a demonstration of injury.

Mr. Robinson graduated in 1970 and received a full scholarship to American University School of Law, and he has been a successful business person and lawyer over the last 40 years.

Finally, Your Honor, you heard from Mr. David Burton, who is the president of the Coalition, who also graduated from Morgan State University in the

1960's and then received an opportunity to attend the University of Pennsylvania, where he matriculated and earned a master's degree.

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Once again, Mr. Burton has also become a successful business person and a successful leader in his field.

So the extent to which 90 minutes was spent solely on the buildings, and the mission, and the institutions themselves, I just want to remind the Court that our charge and our defense in this case was not only that the State of Maryland made sufficient efforts, and continues to make efforts to enhance the HBIs, more important, that the State eliminated the policies and practices that were traceable to the de jure era of segregation.

That was the context in which we litigated this case. There has been no distinction between a non-litigation position and a litigation position.

Your Honor, if I could just direct everyone attention to the screen.

Quite a bit was made of the HBI Panel Report.

If my clock was serving me correctly, about an hour or so was spent talking about some of the findings of the HBI Panel Report.

I just want to remind the Court that this was a

panel that was convened after the cessation of, or the completion of the Partnership Agreement. You heard quite a bit of testimony on this, Your Honor.

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What the Commission or the panel was asked to do, in the broader context of what was known as the Bohanan Commission, to develop the Maryland model for funding higher education, was to look specifically at the issues of HBIs, and to make a recommendation.

Once that recommendation was made, the State, as you heard from Dr. Kirwan and others, could take certain parts of it and not take other parts of it.

The same holds true with all of the commissions that were mentioned, Your Honor, in Mr. Jones's report from the 1940's, the 1930's, and the 1970's. These commissions were charged with making recommendations. These weren't policy concessions by the State. These were recommendations made.

If I could turn to page 92.

THE COURT: Page 92 of?

MR. C. THOMPSON: Page 92. It's on the screen.

THE COURT: This is the HBI Panel Report?

MR. C. THOMPSON: This is from the HBI Panel Report. We see here it's a note from the panel.

Actually, if we can go to page 92, we see the charge. We are going to highlight the second

paragraph under the charge.

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Your Honor, this came out in some of the cross-examination, but I wanted to remind the Court that this is what the HBI Panel said in the context of it making its recommendations.

This report is intended to provide information and policy guidance to the Commission to develop the Maryland model for funding higher education as it recommends appropriate levels of funding for Maryland's historically black institutions. It is not intended to assess Maryland's compliance with the legal requirements of <u>U.S. v. Fordice</u> or Title VI of the Civil Rights Act.

If we could go back to the page, Chris, that you just had, which is a note from the panel, and if we go to the final paragraph.

This was important, Your Honor, and we went through this with Dr. Kirwan, who explained the importance of HBIs in the context of education, higher education in the State of Maryland. He talked about how committed Maryland was not only to providing a world-class education, but providing a world-class education with institutions, including HBIs, that could deliver positive and productive citizens.

If we could highlight that final paragraph.

We read in taking this initiative, Maryland has become the first state to ask not simply for more specific definitions of comparable capacity, but also what it means to be competitive in terms of outcomes and results. In doing so, Maryland on its own has reached for not only a more specific standard, but a higher and more exacting one, which demonstrates it commitment to strengthening the HBIs and the Maryland system of higher education as a whole.

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The reason that that's important, Your Honor, is because Mr. Jones made several comments, some of them sarcastic, during his presentation about Maryland's desire to enhance the HBIs. The testimony that you heard, and the evidence that's in the record is just the opposite. It's that Maryland has committed to enhancing HBIs.

But more importantly, in the context of <u>Fordice</u>, it has eliminated the vestiges of de jure era segregation, and removed any policies or practices.

There are no current policies or practices that are traceable.

Now when talking about "deficiencies," when talking about "consequences" or results, i.e. underfunding, Fordice made it pretty clear that the issue of the results, it's not about tracing

disparities. It's about tracing the policies that lead to those disparities.

So we're not in this case about tracing the disparities or the deficiencies, but looking at whether there are any specific policies that the State of Maryland has undertaken, or it is currently undertaking, that's leading to those deficiencies.

Your Honor's question with regard to the funding issue, which I'll get to in just a moment, was I thought instructive, because Mr. Jones indicated by referencing the Knight case the language, and we'll get to it in just a moment, about there being a traceable policy, unless the formula is changed.

Well, Your Honor, you heard quite a bit of testimony about the process of funding and the mechanism of funding higher education in the State of Maryland, and it has changed. It has changed. It has changed dramatically.

In fact, Mr. Jones mentioned the Access and Success funds. Well, there were two enhancement funds. There was the Access to Success, as well as the HBI enhancement.

You heard testimony from I believe David

Treasure that one of the two is now currently in the base budget for HBIs.

So the defense in this case has not been to suggest HBIs are overfunded or HBIs are greatly funded or they are funded adequately. That's not the defense in this case. The defense in this case is that the funding formula in the State of Maryland has changed, and it's not the same as it was during the de jure era of segregation.

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With that in mind, Your Honor, just as a quick backdrop, once again, the State of Maryland recognizes and tried this case understanding that what Mr. Jones said, and what the documents said, and what the witnesses said was absolutely true. The de jure era of segregation was horrible. It was tragic, and it was an embarrassing stain on this country's history.

Maryland's defense in this case has not been to run from that history. Maryland's defense in this case has not been to try to forget that history.

Maryland's defense in this case has been to suggest that it has eliminated the policies of that history or of that era, and we are moving forward. That has been the defense in this case.

So if I might Your Honor, looking at page 11 of Mr. Jones's report, once again, looking at the title, HBI Panel Chronicles Conditions Traceable to the De Jure Era That Prevent HBIs from Being Competitive,

once again, Your Honor, we are talking about chronicling or tracing conditions. What <u>Fordice</u> demands that we attend to and look at is whether there are any current policies and practices that are leading to that, and importantly, that have segregative effects.

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Your Honor, Mr. Jones talked quite a bit about missions. When we, when the defense talked about the issue of change, and I'll get to this a bit more in response to the slide presentation, you heard from Dr. Muriel Thompson, Dr. Mortimer Neufville, from Dr. Reginald Avery at Coppin, Dr. Mickey Burnim at Bowie State University, Dr. Earl Richardson from Morgan State University, and each of those HBI presidents testified about the changes that have taken place not only in their mission, but in their program offerings.

Now in our opening, Your Honor, we went to the website of each of the institutions that looked at, or chronicled the histories of each of the institutions, and each of the institutions was originally founded generally as a teachers college or as a religious institution.

When we look at what these institutions offer today, each of the HBI presidents were extremely proud about what was offered in terms of the cyber security

program, for example, at Bowie State University, at the University of Maryland Eastern Shore, the aviation science program and the pharmacy program, and the golf management program, and the restaurant and hotel management programs. These were all world-class programs that had received rewards not only nationally, but internationally. You heard Dr. Thompson talking about those.

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You heard Dr. Avery talk about the Tegrity program, and you heard also Dr. Avery talk about the unique relationship that Coppin State University has to the West Baltimore community and its partnership with the Rosemont Elementary/Middle School.

So each of the institutions is unique, and each of the institutions has its own program offerings.

And candidly, Your Honor, any suggestion that an HBI is an HBI, is an HBI, is simply wrong. Each of the institutions has its own brand, its own imprint, and to suggest that there is some limited mission to create an HBI in a certain box is not the evidence that's in this record.

I'll note for the record, Your Honor, you heard the testimony of Dr. Burnim and Dr. Richardson and Dr. Wilson about where they are in the Carnegie
Classification. Now the State of Maryland doesn't

dictate or determine what your Carnegie Classification is.

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You heard some information in Mr. Jones's presentation about funding being tied to missions, and the quote that he listed said it was tied to the Carnegie Classification.

You also heard or saw, and I'm getting ahead of myself because I sort of know the notes that I made, the issue of faculty salaries. He listed UMBC, University of Maryland - Baltimore and University of Maryland - College Park and said that Morgan was the worst of the worst in terms of faculty salaries, but those salaries were related to the types of research that are done.

So what Mr. Jones argued was that even among doctoral-granting institutions, there's a disparity in terms of the faculty pay.

Well, University of Maryland - Baltimore has all the professional schools, and I think Your Honor may have even mentioned that. University of Maryland - Baltimore is a doctoral research university, high research. University of Maryland - College Park is a doctoral research university, very high research.

So the faculty salaries are related to the type of doctoral program that you are. It's not just a

doctoral program in general. So you would anticipate there to be some difference in the average salaries.

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THE COURT: Sure. But isn't part of Mr. Jones's argument that Morgan, for example, at the doctoral level hasn't had the opportunity to become that kind of high research institution?

MR. C. THOMPSON: Yes, that is their argument.

In terms of the process that it takes to get there, we did hear testimony about the program approval process and the fact that MHEC doesn't give HBIs or any institution a laundry list of programs to implement to get it where it needs to be. The institutions are the drivers of the programs that may expand or maintain a particular mission.

So the suggestion that the State has prevented any institution from suggesting or proposing a program that would expand where they are is simply incorrect and not supported by the record.

If I look at page 17 of Mr. Jones's presentation, he lists some testimony by Dr. William Kirwan, who is the Chancellor of the University System of Maryland. The testimony is that there is no question that we have not done right over time by Historically Black Institutions and they deserve special scrutiny and attention in terms of adequacy of

funding.

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Chancellor Kirwan was being honest, and the HBI Panel, and the actions of the State of Maryland have continued to suggest that all of the institutions generally would be enhanced, but a special attention or special attention would be provided to the HBIs.

That's not inconsistent with suggesting that the system is desegregated, or that the system is a unitary system, and more important, that any student who wishes to attend an institution in the State of Maryland could do so.

Page 19, the heading is De Jure Era: Inequality.

Page 20, 1937: "Deficiencies" in Curriculum, Library

and Labs.

Once again, Your Honor, we are looking at deficiencies and whether the deficiencies are traceable; but the focus has to be on whether a current policy is producing or causing those deficiencies.

Your Honor, I was struck by a statement that you made as a preliminary matter with regard to the State's, I'll simply say, failure to, or absence of a significant argument regarding educational justification.

The evidence in this case, Your Honor, is that

the process for program approval includes within it, both in the statute and the COMAR regulation, a strict attention to whether there is an educational justification for a program.

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Out of all of the programs that Dr. Conrad listed, and as we discussed, the two that were really discussed more intensely than the others were the two that the State of Maryland demonstrated the educational justification for a particular program, or why it would be violative of, or potentially violative of Fordice in the UMUC matter.

THE COURT: Let's take, for example, the
University of Baltimore, and changing it from a
two-year upper level division institution to a
four-year institution. Do you think you presented
educational, sound educational justification for that?

MR. C. THOMPSON: In the submissions or in the trial?

THE COURT: I guess in the trial.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ C. THOMPSON: Let me answer your question directly. The answer is yes.

There was testimony by Dr. Kirwan, as well as

President Bogomolny, regarding the market need for

additional students, as well as the fact that there

was already the first and second students who were at

the University of Baltimore.

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So I believe that the evidence is pretty strong, and that there was evidence of an educational justification for that.

In terms of the argument that there has to be an educational justification for the expansion of an existing institution, I am not sure if that's a Fordice question, but I understand Your Honor's point.

THE COURT: Well, let me tell you how it's troubling me. One of the issues is unnecessary program duplication, and there is some suggestion in the case law that it doesn't take a great deal to find that that is traceable, that if you find unnecessary program duplication, that it doesn't take a great leap to say that that is traceable back to the day when there had to be two of everything.

I'm troubled by what seems to me to be a duplication of programs at geographically proximate institutions that have grown up particularly in the Baltimore area over the years, and there are some relatively recent examples of it. I sort of think that the University of Baltimore is one of them that troubles me.

MR. C. THOMPSON: If I might, Your Honor, just to respond a bit further, the expansion of the

1 University of Baltimore was called a

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Freshman-Sophomore Initiative. So in other words, the University had already been sort of an upper-level provider of education, and what this intended to do was to allow freshmen and sophomores into the University of Baltimore.

THE COURT: I understand.

MR. C. THOMPSON: So I understand Your Honor's point about educational justification, but the <u>Fordice</u> context suggests that it's educational justification with regard to unnecessary program duplication of non-core programs that lead to segregative effects.

So the University of Baltimore story is about core programs, and I think the testimony from Dr. Kirwan bore that out.

So most of the courses, and I think President
Bogomolny testified to this as well, the
Freshman-Sophomore Initiative, after it was fully
vetted, determined that most of the courses in the
freshman/sophomore year are core courses, and that
that was the educational justification for expanding.

I believe at this time there was a boom in the number of students who were college age and college ready, and the justification for that was that they would have additional institutions to attend for their

first and second year, whether it was a community college or University of Baltimore for freshman/sophomore year.

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But I think the additional testimony in terms of whether it was educationally justified was the fact that it didn't violate <u>Fordice</u> because <u>Fordice</u> talks about unnecessary program duplication of non-core programs. I believe, Your Honor, that's clearly in the record in terms of what the vetting process was with regard to the University of Baltimore. It was about adding freshmen and sophomores.

The upper level course were already in existence at the institution.

THE COURT: Right, which was the result of the decision by the State, by the failing private institution back in the '70s, as I recall.

How am I to take, in terms of unnecessary program duplication, how am I to take chronology into account?

I mean supposing there was a decision, whether it's the University of Baltimore in the '70s, or going to UMBC whenever it was, late '60s, early '70s, rather than another institution, if there's a decision like that that's made in the past, but supposing I were to find that the record supported unnecessary program

duplication in the present, is there a cutoff? Is there some sort of time, something that intervenes, would you say?

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MR. C. THOMPSON: Oh, I think there clearly is, Your Honor. When the evidence in the record is, and once again, circling back to the context of Fordice, that being current policies and practices, when the COMAR regulations and the statute in the Maryland Higher Education Article expanded or changed the program approval process, I believe at that point there was that detachment or vitiation, if you will, from any program duplication that may have been unnecessary or may have been determined to be unnecessary in the past.

When we look at the current program, and the current practice, and the current policy, that current policy is certainly not traceable to the extent that there is not only a determination of, or a demonstration, that there needs to be unreasonable duplication with demonstrable harm, which is sort of any institution objecting to any institution's proposed programs.

But it is also codified that the program approval process has within it language that addresses the Fordice question, that being whether or not there

is an unnecessary program that duplicates a program at a geographically proximate HBI.

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So I think that the evidence that's in the record with regard to the current COMAR regulation and the current statute that looks at all of those issues, as well as, Your Honor, which is very important, that additional step of the other institutions within the State of Maryland having access to proposed programs to determine whether or not, and then being given 30 days to object, that type of involvement and engagement is important.

I think it is also important, Your Honor, to note, if you recall the testimony of Dr. Hrabowski at UMBC, Dr. Hrabowski said that UMBC is the only institution, the only research institution in the country that has a master's program in electrical engineering, and a doctoral program in electrical engineering, but not a bachelor's program in electrical engineering. The reason that UMBC doesn't have it is because Morgan State University has it.

He also testified that UMBC proposed to have, I believe it was a Ph.D. in policy and history, and that they wanted a Ph.D. in policy and history for several years, but that the program approval process prevented UMBC from getting it.

In fact, Dr. Hrabowski's testimony was that whenever Morgan State University objected to a program that UMBC proposed, it was denied.

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In fact, another instance is when Dr. Conrad -you heard the testimony of Dr. Conrad -- I believe
during my cross-examination.

He had been hired several years ago by the State of Maryland to look at a couple of the programs that had been objected to, and he made the recommendation after his review that they were unnecessarily duplicative, and those programs were denied.

So the process now, the practice now is to take those things into consideration to avoid unnecessary program duplication.

So I think with the current policy and the current practices, it does in fact, in response to Your Honor's question, detach itself from that which may have occurred in the past.

THE COURT: And remind what year.

MR. C. THOMPSON: What year?

THE COURT: The current program approval process that you are relying on took effect.

MR. C. THOMPSON: I think it was in the 2000's, Your Honor, but I'll have to --

THE COURT: That's fine. I'm sure it's in

there.

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MR. C. THOMPSON: I do believe, however, Your
Honor, that it was in effect during the time of the
Partnership Agreement. I'll have to check that, but I
do think it has been in existence for over a decade.

If I might, on that question, Your Honor, there were two programs that were discussed, as I mentioned, a bit more than the others, the community college leadership development program, as well as the joint program at the University of Baltimore and at Towson. The evidence in the record did demonstrate what the vetting process was, and what the process was for determining whether there was educational justification for those particular programs.

So the suggestion that either the creation of institutions or the placement of institutions is not educationally sound, I think the evidence suggests, when you heard the testimony of Dr. Kirwan and others, who testified that during the Baby Boom, there was a need for additional institutions. I believe that was the testimony that's in the record with regard to the need for educational institutions.

If I might, Your Honor, on this issue of change,
Dr. Kirwan also testified about the number of other
types of deliver, if you will, of higher education,

the regional hubs in the State of Maryland, the online institutions, as well as the for-profit institutions.

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In fact, in the State Plan it talks about one of the major threats to the State of Maryland, to the public institutions, are the for-profit institutions.

If Your Honor recalls, during the cross-examination of Dr. Sabatini, not only did he reveal that he was employed by one of the for-profit institutions, but it was also the record and the testimony that Walden University, the university that his company controls, actually was just recently awarded a high ranking for awarding a larger number of doctorates to African Americans. They were second in the country. I believe Howard University was first.

Morgan State University was fourth.

So the private institution that plaintiffs' witness is employed by is a bigger threat to the HBIs in terms of its providing or awarding doctorate degrees.

So the issue as we were discussing, Your Honor, in context is a bit more complex than whether the University of Baltimore exists. I think the current landscape suggests that not only are there a number of additional mechanisms of delivery for education, but all of them are thriving.

You heard testimony from Thelma Thompson. The enrollment at the University of Maryland Eastern Shore has gone up.

You heard testimony from David Wilson at Morgan.

The enrollment is going up. In fact, it's at its

highest level that it has ever been at Morgan State

University.

You heard term from Dr. Mickey Burnim that the enrollment is going up.

You also heard testimony from Dr. Avery. I believe the enrollment at Coppin has either gone up slightly or has been sort of flat, but it is continuing to go up.

So the issue of whether even in spite of, or in light of the creation of a University of Baltimore, the institutions within the State of Maryland are still continuing to thrive.

THE COURT: Assume they are continuing to thrive and the enrollment is going up. Can you address the issue of what appears to be a decline in the other race enrollment.

MR. C. THOMPSON: Certainly, Your Honor.

The major issue that came out during this trial, and I believe that not only did Dr. Kirwan address it, but it was also addressed by Dr. Mickey Burnim, as

well as Dr. John Sabatini, if Your Honor recalls, I sort of took a journey with Dr. Sabatini from 1974 Prince George's County to 2012 Prince George's County, during the time that he was -- actually, 2003, before he left MHEC, and he acknowledged the 1970's and the issue of busing, and the mandatory busing that occurred -- this is just one example, Your Honor -- the mandatory busing that occurred in Prince George's County where Bowie State University resides, and how the demographic shifts in Prince George's County in particular had a major impact on the demography or the demographics of Bowie State University.

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Dr. Burnim testified in the same manner. He testified that he was aware that at a certain point in time in the '70s and '80s, there were simply more whites in Prince George's County, and now it has been reversed. Whereas in the '70s, Prince George's County was 80 percent white, now it's 20 percent white, and that has had an impact on the students who attend Bowie State University.

Another example, Your Honor, and this came out through the testimony of Dr. Kirwan, and I believe most of the other presidents, the changing demographics of America are real. You heard Dr. Kirwan testify that the State of Maryland and the

country is simply becoming more brown.

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The number of college-age and college-ready students who are white is decreasing, and has decreased dramatically over the last several years. The number of college-age students who are black, brown, Asian and Latino is increasing. So when you look at the demographics of college campuses, it's reflecting that reality.

So I think at least in those two instances, the demographics of the nation, and the demographics of specific counties in which these schools reside I think is a response to Your Honor's question. There was testimony from Dr. Burnim that he knew that prior to his arrival, there was a higher percentage of, or number of white students, and that changed because of the demographic changes.

If I might, Your Honor, just sort of circling back to this issue of enrollment, and threats to enrollment, Your Honor might recall Dr. Burnim's testimony in that regard. He was asked, because it was in the Bowie State University Master Plan, what the major threats were, what the major competitors were to Bowie State University.

Your Honor might recall that in the Master Plan for Bowie State University, the major competitors and

the major threats that were identified were University of Maryland Eastern Shore, Towson, Morgan State
University, and Howard University.

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Then when he was asked the specific question about a particular doctorate in education, and why the enrollment had gone down, his testimony was that the program itself had an internal pullback. The school simply wasn't putting as much emphasis on the program.

But then he also testified that he talked to one of his vice presidents and asked where are our students going, and that vice president responded to him that they were going to Hood College, another private institution, and they were going to Johns Hopkins, and those were where these other students were going.

So there was not a State policy that created Hood College or a State policy that created Johns Hopkins University. Those are independent institutions.

So to the extent that Your Honor's question suggests that the creation of University of Baltimore, the Freshman-Sophomore Initiative had an impact, once again, the analysis of where students are going, as you heard from Dr. Don Hossler, is much different from whether there's a physical building in close proximity

to another physical building. There's a great deal more involved in that.

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In the 2009 State Plan, Dr. Kirwan also testified who the major threats were. He identified major threats generally as the independent institutions -- these were threats to state institutions -- independent institutions, online institutions, and for-profit institutions.

So the complex landscape of higher education is the reality that we are dealing with right now in terms of student choice. Once again, one of the things that was glaringly absent from the presentation by Mr. Jones was how the context of that current reality is impacting student choice.

Now you did hear from the defense that it's impacting it greatly. The school, as you heard, within the State that has the fastest-growing enrollment is the school with no facilities, that being University of Maryland University College.

So students are choosing to attend college in a different way now, and in fact, there is a large number of minority students who are attending University of Maryland University College as well.

I hope I answered Your Honor's question.

THE COURT: Fine. Thank you.

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presentation, I just want to deal with this real quick, Your Honor, because I did object. This was an attempt to suggest that MHEC or Maryland conceded something. The question was was it MHEC's position at this

MR. C. THOMPSON: On page 45 of Mr. Jones's

time that Maryland was already in full compliance, that being with the Partnership Agreement, and there was an objection.

Then the other question was what was your position at this time at MHEC?

That we were not in compliance.

So what Dr. Sabatini was saying was what his position was, what he thought, what his individual position was, not what the position of the State or the official position of MHEC was at that time.

Since we are talking about the Partnership Agreement, similar to the language that is in the HBI Panel Report, the Partnership Agreement makes it clear in the language of the Partnership Agreement that it was not created for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with Fordice or the Constitution or Title VI.

If I might briefly, Your Honor, on this issue of vestiges and dual mission, there was quite a bit of

time taken on dual mission.

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In the <u>Fordice</u> case, in the opinion, and I'm looking at page 31, but there's a footnote that reads plaintiffs argued that the district court should have considered adjustments to the funding formula in two respects, neither which has merit.

First, plaintiffs argue that the formula should be adjusted for the higher cost of remedial education. Plaintiffs have not, however, identified any traceable policy related to the funding of remedial education, nor have they identified any record evidence that remedial education as structured under the remedial decree is, or is likely to be underfunded.

Your Honor, if I might, and I'm circling back to one of the first questions that you asked Mr. Jones on this issue of dual mission, the dual mission is not a mission that is assigned to the HBIs.

I believe my colleague, Mr. Thompson, during his cross-examination of several of the witnesses, confirmed, and the evidence reflects, that the dual mission, while embraced by each of the HBIs, and subsequently embraced by the State, is not assigned by the State. It's not dictated by the State.

And if the HBIs chose to move from the dual mission, they could. It's not a traceable policy, to

suggest that there is a dual mission.

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Also on this issue of limited mission, there was quite a bit of time spent on limited mission.

The limited mission that was at issue in the Fordice case, for example, was the distinction between the assignment of limited missions to the HBIs, those being regional or undergraduate-only universities or institutions, and providing a more comprehensive, as well as graduate mission to the TWIs or the non-HBIs.

We don't have that in this case. That was the type of distinction in mission that <u>Fordice</u> was addressing. In other words, the --

THE COURT: Why do we not, why do we not have that in this case, the limited mission?

MR. C. THOMPSON: Not one of the HBIs, Your
Honor, is only an undergraduate institution. In fact,
two of the HBIs are identified by Carnegie
Classification as doctoral research universities, and
you heard the testimony of Dr. Thelma Thompson, which
is also a Ph.D. granting university, by the way, which
as Your Honor may recall, Dr. Kirwan said is the gold
standard.

So none of the HBIs in the State of Maryland are only undergraduate-degree-providing institutions, and two of the HBIs are designated by the Carnegie

Classifications as doctoral research. As you heard the testimony of Dr. Thompson, University of Maryland Eastern Shore offer several doctorate degrees, and they are right on the cusp, I believe her testimony was, of increasing in their Carnegie Classification.

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If I might, Your Honor, there was also quite a bit of time spent on the lower Eastern Shore. The testimony in this case, Your Honor, was not that Dr. Dudley-Eschbach said that Salisbury, I'm sorry, that University of Maryland Eastern Shore, they didn't view them as a competitor. The testimony was that Dr. Dudley-Eschbach said that there are clear distinct missions between Salisbury, which is primarily an undergraduate degree institution, and University of Maryland Eastern Shore, which does provide the doctoral degree.

In fact, Dr. Dudley-Eschbach's testimony was that Salisbury does not offer a Ph.D., and doesn't aspire to, because in the lower Eastern Shore, University of Maryland Eastern Shore is viewed as the graduate school, the graduate degree, the doctoral-granting institution in the lower Eastern Shore.

In fact, since we are on the lower Eastern

Shore, you heard the testimony of Dr. Thompson, as

well as the testimony of Dr. Dudley-Eschbach, and interestingly, I'm going like this because I recall there being a distinction between where they were sitting.

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But you heard the testimony of Dr. Thompson and Dr. Dudley-Eschbach. Those two schools, if we are looking at schools within a particular geographic area, are partnering on a number of programs. I believe they have more than five joint programs that they are working on together.

So the suggestion that there is some issue in the lower Eastern Shore, that's not borne out by the facts and by the evidence in this case. It was very clear that Dr. Dudley-Eschbach was proud of the rich tradition of Salisbury and of the University of Maryland Eastern Shore, and they work together quite a bit.

In fact, both institutions testified that both of their campuses are more diverse because of their collaboration. That's also one of the things, with regard to how we address these issues, that can be done. These two institutions voluntarily partnered on a number of programs in order to do that.

THE COURT: Okay. Perhaps this is a good time to take the lunch recess, and you probably still have

1	a half hour or so to go when we come back
2	MR. C. THOMPSON: That's fine, Your Honor.
3	THE COURT: or whatever you need. Is this a
4	good breaking point or is there something else you
5	wanted to
6	MR. C. THOMPSON: I'm going to accept that. The
7	Court raised it, so this is a good time to take a
8	break.
9	THE COURT: Okay. We will resume at 2:15 then.
10	Thank you all.
11	(A luncheon recess was taken.)
12	AFTERNOON SESSION
13	THE COURT: All right.
14	MR. C. THOMPSON: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
15	THE COURT: Good afternoon.
16	MR. C. THOMPSON: Just as a housekeeping matter,
17	Your Honor, if I might, in terms of time, I think I
18	may have gone a little less than an hour. So I wasn't
19	sure what Your Honor's preference is in terms of how
20	we use the balance of our time.
21	THE COURT: Well, I was going to think that if
22	you go for as much as another half hour, as you want
23	to use, that would put you roughly equal with your
24	brother counsel. Then I can turn back to Mr. Jones
25	for some 15 to 20 minutes of rebuttal, and then the

same for you. Does that work?

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MR. C. THOMPSON: Yes, Your Honor.

Your Honor, when we broke, we were talking about lower Eastern Shore. One of the things I also wanted to mention about the lower Eastern Shore and the schools there, and I believe Your Honor mentioned it during Mr. Jones's presentation, Dr. Conrad excluded the lower Eastern Shore from his program duplication analysis, and his reasoning at the time was that the program inventory of both schools was very low. It was very limited. Therefore, he didn't see any program duplication.

It was on cross that it was revealed that in fact the schools at Salisbury and University of Maryland Eastern Shore had more programs in their inventory than some of the other schools at which he said he found program duplication.

I wanted to remind Your Honor, if we can put the slide up, that you even intervened and asked the question of Dr. Conrad with regard to his explanation that he didn't find any program duplication at University of Maryland Eastern Shore and Salisbury for that reason. You asked Dr. Conrad, and I'm going down a couple of lines, if it's the same time period.

What I understood Mr. Thompson's point to be is

that the number of programs at the University of Maryland Eastern Shore and Salisbury is actually greater than, take out UMB, but according to this, there are more programs than the ones below.

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Dr. Conrad's response was telling. They do have a sizeable number of program offerings -- that's a good observation, one that he didn't make -- and which would cause me to reflect a little bit more in my interpretation as to why there's so relatively little unnecessary program duplication in that corner of the state. It's a very helpful question.

Well, Your Honor, the reason that he didn't find any in that state is because there wasn't any in the state, in that area of the state.

What he found in his statewide analysis, which was not a <u>Fordice</u> analysis, which speaks pretty clearly about geographic proximity, but Dr. Conrad did what he called a statewide analysis, was that there unreasonable or unnecessary program duplication in certain areas of the state.

Dr. Thompson testified that she has never objected to a program that has been offered by Salisbury or any other school.

Dr. Avery testified that he never objected to a program that has been offered by a non-HBI in the

state.

Dr. Burnim testified that he has never objected to a program, and he doesn't believe that there are any programs that are unnecessarily duplicative of any of the programs at Bowie.

The school that has objected, within their right to do so, is Morgan State University. As you heard Dr. Hrabowski say, at least as it relates to UMBC, when the program is objected to, the non-HBI doesn't get it, and that's because the program, the process, the practice works. On the lower Eastern Shore, that's also the case.

THE COURT: So I agree that the lower Eastern

Shore seemed to be pretty good from that point of

view. Remind me of your basic objection to Dr.

Conrad's analysis if we are looking at the other areas

of the state, the Baltimore region, for example.

MR. C. THOMPSON: Once again, Your Honor, the issue in <u>Fordice</u> was -- you can take that down,

Chris -- the issue in <u>Fordice</u> was unnecessary program duplication geographically, between geographically proximate HBIs and non-HBIs that led to segregative effects.

THE COURT: Right:

MR. C. THOMPSON: What Dr. Conrad did is rather

than look at the geographic proximity issue, he did a statewide analysis. In other words, he was looking at programs at College Park and Coppin or Bowie State and Towson, or schools that were within the state, but not necessarily geographically proximate, which was not the analysis in Fordice, number one.

Number two, what Dr. Conrad did, and this was an issue in the case, was he looked at CIP codes, which are the markers or the identifiers for these particular courses. What Your Honor heard with Dr. Blanshan's testimony, the Director of Academic Affairs at MHEC, was that you can't just look at CIP codes. You've got to dig a little deeper.

What Dr. Blanshan found in her analysis, and simply looking at the program inventory, was that many of these programs, they weren't the same. Many of the programs, the TWI had the program first.

I asked Dr. Conrad specifically -- if we could go to slide five -- I asked Dr. Conrad specifically, okay. And did you consider programs duplicative even if the HBI program was developed after the TWI had the program first?

His response, I did not.

But when we looked at the inventory of programs that he identified as necessarily duplicative, many of

those programs, if you might recall, Your Honor, the non-HBI had the program first. Many of the programs were before 1976. Some of the programs were in core areas.

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Then there was also a discussion, Your Honor, about the fact that several of them were in areas where there was high market demand, like teachers or a STEM areas.

So that was in essence part of the challenge with Dr. Conrad's analysis, his very simple analysis of only looking at CIP codes.

Now his testimony was that he did look at a little more, and there was some exchange about being provided program files, and he was asked some questions about some specific programs. But overall, he did acknowledge, and I believe his terminology was that he did not do a systematic review, looking at either educational justification or anything else beyond the CIP codes.

So those were in essence some of the challenges to Dr. Conrad's analysis.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. C. THOMPSON: If I might, Your Honor, just to circle back, I just wanted to flesh out my response to your question with regard to the University of

Baltimore and remind Your Honor that the challenge to University of Baltimore's program actually came from the Community College of Baltimore, or Baltimore City Community College, because many of the programs that were to be offered or would be offered at UB would, in BCCC's mind, impact the community college, not necessarily any of the other colleges.

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An important distinction, Your Honor, is that there were no new programs that were offered when that Freshman-Sophomore Initiative was initiated. Once again, it was an upper level school already. So these were programs that already existed at the University of Baltimore, and they were simply adding the freshman and sophomore levels of those already existing courses.

So this was not an addition of a number of new programs. There were no new programs that were added, but simply the undergraduate level courses of already existing programs.

Your Honor mentioned, when you asked me that question, that the threshold for determining or the standard is quite low in determining program duplication. I might remind Your Honor that that standard as it relates to Fordice presumed a segregated system.

In Maryland, we don't have a segregated system.

In Maryland, we have a unitary system, and that standard should be a bit higher. In terms of whether program duplication is in and of itself a Fordice violation, I even asked Dr. Conrad that question.

I'll find it, Your Honor. But the testimony was, the question was you agree that program duplication in and of itself is not a Fordice violation, and Dr. Conrad agreed with that. I will get to the specific cite when I can, but he did agree that program duplication in and of itself was not a Fordice violation.

THE COURT: But it has to be unnecessary, sort of as a term of art. Is that the thrust of what you're looking for?

MR. C. THOMPSON: When we are looking at a segregated system, it was unnecessary program duplication in geographically proximate areas, and this is important, Your Honor, that causes segregation or continues to cause segregation. There had to be a segregative effect, which actually leads me to another question that Your Honor asked me, and I responded with some demographic data with regard to the declining numbers of whites on the campuses.

Your Honor heard testimony throughout the course

of the litigation about this issue, and Your Honor
actually asked several witnesses about it and said
look, right or wrong, we have heard testimony about
this theme or theory of comfort with the familiar.

That was a phrase that had come out from a number of

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witnesses.

When Dr. Allen from UCLA was testifying, he was talking about a societal stigma that HBIs are the victims of. Right before the cross-examination, Your Honor said I would like to deal with this stigma issue, and we heard some testimony, right or wrong, that there are some students who may be more comfortable on certain campuses. How, if at all, have you looked at that issue?

Dr. Allen's response was that he hadn't really looked at it that way, but that it's possible that students could simply be comfortable with the familiar.

It's clear in the $\underline{Fordice}$ case that racial identifiability on college campuses in and of itself is not violative of $\underline{Fordice}$.

Mr. Jones mentioned Justice Thomas's concurring opinion. Justice Thomas made clear that the identification of HBIs as such was not a violation of Fordice.

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Even Dr. Allen, in his writings, he has a paper that's pretty well-known, and it's called Honoring, HBIs, Honoring the Past and Appreciating the Future, and in that, he indicates that HBIs have played, and continue to play a very important role in terms of educating African Americans.

That was an issue in this case with regard to the role, or not the role, but the function and the ability of HBIs to provide an education for African Americans, and there was nothing wrong with that.

There was nothing violative of the Constitution in that regard. That whole issue of student choice is one that even Don Hossler talked about.

So I think in response to Your Honor's question, there is even that additional element of student choice at the granular level, and whether or not that played a role in the choices of students to attend any institution at which they have a desire.

THE COURT: I think that certainly does play a role, but it doesn't necessarily answer the question of why there would be a decline.

I mean assuming that to the extent that it exists, it's a human nature characteristic, that it has been around for a while, that in itself wouldn't explain the decline in other race population at HBIs.

Would it?

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MR. C. THOMPSON: Let me direct Your Honor's attention to an exhibit, and this is the enrollment trends.

Your Honor heard testimony, and this was when Dr. Richardson was on the stand. This was looking at the MBA program at Morgan State University.

In 1997, as you see, Your Honor, the enrollment at that time was 86 students. What you will see, Your Honor, is that over time, that number was fluctuating a bit, such that in 2004, that number was 28.

Now this is two years before the implementation of the joint program at University of Baltimore and Towson. So the decrease, not only in other race students, but students generally in the MBA program was occurring before the creation of the joint program.

Then as you will see, Your Honor, after 2006, when the joint program was in existence, the numbers were going up.

But the complexity of Your Honor's question I think speaks to the context issue that we have been dealing with.

Once again, when Dr. John Sabatini was on the stand, I remember asking him about the number of

students, I'm sorry, the number of institutions, both private, independent, for profit and online, that had an MBA program. He recalled that there were at least 12 other programs besides the program that was being offered that had, the institutions that had MBA programs.

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So when talking about enrollment reductions at one school versus another, it's not as simple as to say because there's "an unnecessary program duplication" in this particular area, that that's what drove other students away. There were online programs. There were programs at I believe Notre Dame and Loyola that were getting a number of programs, as well as Johns Hopkins that were getting a number of students, as well as some students who were going out of state.

One of the challenges that Dr. Kirwan talked about was how do we keep our best and brightest in the State of Maryland? Because what was happening was that the K through 12 system in Maryland was so strong, that many institutions outside of the state were capturing the best and the brightest, and so a number of all race students who were the best and brightest in the State of Maryland were actually going outside of the state. So that issue of student choice

once again is extremely complex.

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On that issue of not just program duplication, Your Honor, but educational justification, I did want to speak for a moment to Your Honor's question about the evidence in the record about educational justification. I wanted to remind Your Honor that we spent, the State spent quite a bit of time sort of walking through both the COMAR regulations, as well as the Maryland Higher Education Code, and there were several that we had discussed. 1988, Your Honor, was the answer to your question as to when the coordination began.

But the regulation and the Code make it clear that there are separate listings or separate procedures for, number one, submitting an application for a program, and then number two, dealing with this issue of program duplication.

So in terms of the educational justification for any particular program, you heard quite a bit of testimony that the regs require each institution to show that there is a market demand for the program, that the institution has the resources for the program, that they have the faculty for the program.

But even Dr. Sabatini indicated, and you heard the same from Dr. Thompson, that market demand is an

extremely important driver of educational justification.

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In fact, Dr. Thompson testified that when
University of Maryland Eastern Shore proposed an
engineering program, they received an objection to
that program, and the objection came from Morgan State
University.

So even when it comes to the issue of objecting, that process allows for that kind of back and forth in terms of communicating that there may not be market demand for a certain program.

I will say, and Your Honor may recall, that
University of Maryland Eastern Shore's engineering
program was ultimately approved because there was an
educational justification demonstrated for it.

Also with the testimony of Dr. Sue Blanshan, we went through quite a bit, when looking at Dr. Conrad's listing of programs that he found were unnecessarily duplicative, and for certain programs that maybe two or three institutions had, it was usually in the STEM area. We saw the State Plan, and the State Plan usually drives what MHEC does in terms of allowing certain programs and approving certain programs.

So once the State Plan identifies a need, and even Dr. Sabatini was testifying to this in terms of

teachers. We always need more teachers in the State of Maryland, and now we are talking about the need for STEM, science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

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So in those areas there is almost an assumption or a presumption that there will be a market need for that. So that, in terms of educational justification, is also what is in the record in terms of why certain programs may be approved.

There was testimony, Your Honor, about the issue of missions, and quite a bit about missions. I just wanted to flesh out the fact, Your Honor, that the presidents of the HBIs were fairly confident, and they were also fairly proud of the dramatic changes that have taken place over the years.

It seems to be the litigation position of the plaintiffs, as Dr. Conrad said in his testimony, that HBIs only provide a modest educational opportunity for black people, but that's not what the HBI presidents said. That's not what the Chancellor of the University System of Maryland said. That's not what Dr. Howard said.

In fact, if you recall, both Dr. Howard and Chancellor Kirwan were quite offended when Dr. Conrad said that HBIs' only role is to provide modest or

moderate educational opportunity for black people.

The HBI presidents said much more.

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Back on the Eastern Shore, and Dr. Mickey Burnim testified to it as well, the HBI presidents were extremely proud of all of the offerings that they had, and the changes, the modifications, the expansion of what they were able to offer in terms of not only undergraduate programs, but doctorate programs.

There was a point, Your Honor, made about, and I referenced this earlier, Mr. Jones referenced the <u>Knight</u> case in terms of funding. Let me find it. It's on page 93 of Mr. Jones's presentation, and it talks about mission-based funding.

The quote from Knight was that, "If the past has been noted for inequitable allocations to institutions, so will the future -- unless the formula is changed to ignore the inequities of the past."

Your Honor, on this issue of funding, you heard from Joe Vivona and David Treasure and others about the process for funding higher education in general, as well as the HBIs in particular. There has been a lot made about the defense's position, which is not the defense's position, that well, HBIs are funded at a higher FTE, so they are doing fine.

That's not the position. The position is that

the formula has changed, the mechanism has changed, and that way of funding higher education is not traceable to the de jure era of segregation, and the complex nature of the budget process, starting with DBM, and starting immediately after the general session ends, and looking at the 15-month period prospectively to determine what the budget will be, the base budget will be, and then guiding that or using Funding Guidelines against that.

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The additional piece that I think is important and instructive, Your Honor, is that the Funding Guidelines are just that, they are instructive. They are guidelines. The idea is that Maryland wants to see how it's funding higher education as against other states, other jurisdictions. The idea or the goal would be to be at the 75th percentile.

So the point that was being made about the funding changes, and the differences in funding, and how that is not traceable is that in addition to the base budget, there is the HBI Enhancement Fund and the Access to Success funds.

But even within the peer guidelines or the Funding Guidelines, Your Honor may recall that the system, the process even allows, and has successfully worked, for institutions to sort of protest who their

peers are.

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If you remember, in 2008, there were a number of institutions, including Morgan State University, who were able to change who their peers were to make them more aspirational. There were several criteria that Your Honor heard about what Morgan State in particular wanted to have as it peers.

The testimony that you heard was that of the ten peers who were selected, eight of them were the ones who were suggested and proposed by Morgan State University.

That process, Your Honor, is not traceable to the de jure era of segregation. The HBI Enhancement Fund is not traceable to the de jure era of segregation.

You heard testimony that the Access to Success funds are now incorporated within the base budget for HBIs only. Non-HBIs are not permitted to get that funding.

That formula, Your Honor, that process is not traceable to the de jure era of segregation. This issue of looking at funding peers is clearly not traceable to the de jure era of segregation.

When trying to compare the FTE funding in the 1930's and '40s, when there may have been 29 to 50

students on a campus, and saying well, there's a higher FTE during that period of time, therefore, they are doing fine, that's not what the State is saying.

That's not what the State is saying at all. The State is simply saying that the funding mechanism, the guideline is different.

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It looks like Your Honor has a question.

THE COURT: I was just going to say, and I think
I understand your point, but to the extent that the
Funding Guidelines, even just for comparison purposes,
are based on so-called peers, isn't that in a way, to
some extent it has to be reflective of mission?

You're going to compare yourself as a peer to a doctoral institution or a regional, whatever it might be, but it is somewhat influenced by mission who your peers are.

MR. C. THOMPSON: Somewhat, Your Honor, but I think the emphasis is on somewhat, because that's part of the story, but not the full story.

So when selecting peers, it's not just missions that are determinative, but it's the program mix.

It's whether they are more urban, in terms of geography. It's faculty. It's size. It's a number of things beyond what the missions are of a particular institution.

One of the things that we don't know, Your

Honor, when Your Honor was asking Dr. Toutkoushian

some questions -- because he indicated, his testimony

was that the funding formula or the Funding Guidelines

do not take dual mission into account.

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Your Honor asked Dr. Toutkoushian, well, if you are looking at institutions that have similar backgrounds as peers, wouldn't that possibly take dual mission into account as well?

Dr. Toutkoushian's response was I just don't know. I just don't know.

So it's incorrect to suggest that the Funding Guidelines do not take dual mission into account based on that. So there are a number of things that are included in determining who the peer group is.

Your Honor, if I might, on the issue of the land grant, there was a slide that talked about some of the challenges with the land grant at UMES. I don't want to spend a lot of time on that, Your Honor, because that issue is extremely complex, and I don't want to pretend that I understand it fully.

However, I will direct Your Honor's attention to the January 24th testimony of Chancellor Kirwan, who was asked specifically about that issue and talked about the interplay between the State and the federal

government with regard to land grants, and some of the issues that worked out around that time.

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I just want to remind the Court that even at that time, Chancellor Kirwan indicated that there was a deficiency request that was placed in the budget with the State to provide additional funding to make up for that gap for the land grant, and that they were working, that the State, the USM, was working very closely at that time with UMES. So that was an issue that was acknowledged and addressed, and there was a deficiency request that was placed in the budget for that to address it.

So it's not just the case that there is some policy not to fund the land grant properly. Once again, the practice is to make sure that there's a continuing effort to do what's right.

Chancellor Kirwan talked about the fact that in that particular instance, there was some interplay between the federal spending and the State spending. So it wasn't simply a State allocation on the land grant issue.

So I just wanted to address that issue, because it did come up.

THE COURT: I think that might be an hour and a half. If we can take a break to switch speakers for a

moment, and let Mr. Jones get up, and you will still have some time to come back, Mr. Thompson.

MR. JONES: Are you ready, Your Honor?

Okay. Do I need to hit it again?

THE COURT: It's the importance of technology that we have all been talking about.

MR. JONES: While he is working on that, Your Honor, I can go ahead and start. I think that -- You got it? Good.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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MR. JONES: One of the points that my friend pointed out, Your Honor, was that I had spent an inordinate amount of time talking about schools. I had a recollection that in the Knight case, that Judge Murphy addressed that very point, and he did.

He said the comparisons are made among schools, not because schools have rights or are entitled to funds as such, but because schools are the instruments through which the students are reached, which means that the overall resources of a school, whether in funds, facilities or programs, determines what is received by the school students.

Your Honor, we've got a big binder over there with the decisions in Knight and Fordice, and we spent the lunch break trying to see if we saw a big

discussion of the individual plaintiffs in the case, and we didn't see it, for the very reason that Judge Murphy pointed out there.

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One of the other questions I think that the

Court raised was about the University of Baltimore and
having a lower level division. I asked Dr. Kirwan
about that. This is on the issue of educational
justification and less segregative effects.

Now the obvious thing that one could have done if there was a demand for students, you could kill, as I think I said at one point during the trial, two birds with one stone. You can have those students go to Morgan or they can go to Coppin, and he acknowledged that yeah, you know, those schools, they could have gone to those schools, and Maryland did not consider that.

This is not a principal point that I want to make, Your Honor, but since I had a slide, I wanted to just really give the broader context of what I was talking about in terms of the HBIs not being recruiting peers of the TWIs, at least so far as Dr. Eschbach was concerned. She talked about the other TWIs that are recruiting peers, but none of the HBIs, not just UMES.

There was a discussion again on the issue of

University of Baltimore, that when they first came in,

I think the suggestion was made that they didn't add

new programs. But there's no question that they

subsequently added new programs.

The Court asked the question -- I forgot exactly how Your Honor framed it, but it had to do with the chronology, and when do you take that into account, or is there some breaking of the chain, so to speak? My friend indicated that that was done in his view by the adoption of the COMAR, which we ultimately learned was adopted in 1998. But I think it was --

THE COURT: I'm sorry '98 or '88?

MR. C. THOMPSON: '88.

THE COURT: '88 I think I heard him say.

MR. JONES: '88, yes. It was in adopted in '88.

The point I want to make is that even after

COMAR was adopted, when we see the Attorney General in
a published decision analyzing the applicability of

Fordice's unnecessary program duplication, he
indicated there's no question that unnecessary program
duplication is traceable to the de jure era. There
was no suggestion that there was some type of,
something that cut off this chain of traceability as a
general proposition.

The Court will recall that with respect to the

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Morgan State MBA program that was duplicated, the Assistant Attorney General, Pace McConkie, who was responsible for providing advice to MHEC, specifically wrote a memo to MHEC, indicating that in this particular instance, they were perpetuating a vestige rather than eliminating one.

So there was no suggestion that COMAR or anything else had eliminated the chain of traceability.

Now on the issue of declining demographics, the Court properly noted the decline in white population.

My friend talked a fair amount about Bowie and Prince George's County, the change in demographics there. I don't recall hearing anything about any great change in Baltimore, and the Court will recall that there was testimony from Maryland's own witnesses that demographic changes couldn't account for the decline in white population at Coppin or at UMES or at Morgan.

We discussed in some great detail these demographic issues, Your Honor, in our findings of facts. For the Court's reference, they are at paragraphs 677 and 680 through 685.

We also talked at great length in our findings of facts about the issue of student choice, so I don't

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feel the need to rehash that here. I do want to spend a minute talking about some of the things that I think were said with not as much devotion to accuracy as they might have been with respect to Dr. Conrad's analysis.

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We point out in our findings of facts that Dr.

Conrad's analysis was not limited to CIP codes, but

that he actually did, and I think the Court may

remember there was some back and forth about this at

the trial, that he actually included things other than

CIP code, and that was in his report, in his

supplemental report.

I'm reminded that there was a slide about

Morgan, and I think the focus was on 2006 with respect
to the MBA program.

I think in 2006, the slide, am I right, Mr. Greenbaum, that showed an increase in student population.

That 2006 increase in student population coincided exactly when the State provided Morgan with additional funds for the program after all of the controversy I think about the duplication.

On the issue of market demand, that 2005 AG opinion that I have made a couple of references to, talks about what the standard is, that Maryland is

going to try to ride the horse of demand to justify unnecessary program duplication. The Attorney General points out that this needs to be based on objective data, and we didn't see any objective data.

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In fact, the market demand that we saw, at least that we heard about, wasn't even as of the time that the programs were approved. It was Dr. Blanshan's discussion, I think that's really what it was, rather than a study of market demand.

There was one instance. We saw the transcript, but I'm pretty confident that Dr. Conrad simply misspoke when he indicated, at least according to the transcript that we saw, that if a program was started first at an HBI, he did not count that in his unnecessary program duplication analysis.

It's pretty clear, if you look at his report and the rest of his testimony, that he in fact did.

THE COURT: It counted regardless of whether it started at a TWI or an HBI.

MR. JONES: Yes, Your Honor, right, and Dr. Allen made that point as well.

The point that Mr. Greenbaum insists that I make is that Dr. Allen talked about why that is still important, why it would be continuing to foster a segregative system, regardless of which one had it

first.

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On the issue of funding, I was both intrigued and surprised to hear that Maryland has abandoned the per FTE funding defense. We heard a lot about that from Dr. Lichtman.

You didn't abandon?

THE COURT: I don't think they quite abandoned it.

MR. JONES: Maybe I misunderstood. I got carried away with what Mr. Thompson was saying.

THE COURT: I think he just said that was not the entire defense, that there was a higher FTE.

MR. JONES: I guess that a key point. I didn't hear the entire, Your Honor.

I was also, though, interested to hear them acknowledge that the funding formula is somewhat influenced by peers. He mentioned programs, which, of course, has to do with missions. So there's no question, Your Honor, that the funding is mission-based.

Now it may well be that it's less mission-based than it was in the 1990's, but I think under <u>Fordice</u>, it is still a remnant. It's perhaps less of a remnant than it would have been if we were -- I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Supposing it was based entirely on

student enrollment, didn't pay any attention to mission at all. Would that make it okay?

MR. JONES: I don't think it would, Your Honor. Here's why I don't think it would make it okay, and I'm not sure that Judge Murphy in Knight would have found it okay.

In this case, what we have seen, the Court will remember some of these de jure era documents, for example, where Maryland recognized that by underfunding the HBIs, and giving them the limited missions, they were constraining the growth of the HBIs.

So if we come out of the <u>Brown</u> decision, and then we go up to around like 1969 or so, Morgan, I think at that time Morgan may have been actually larger than Towson, if I'm remembering this right.

But through Maryland's funding decisions, they actually funded Towson so that it outgrew Morgan substantially, and on the Eastern Shore, Salisbury outgrew UMES substantially.

So I think that the answer, Your Honor, is that the size of the HBIs themselves is a function of their limited missions, partly their limited missions, and their underfunding. So I don't think they would be off the hook entirely if it was just enrollment

driven.

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THE COURT: What would take them off the hook?
What is a funding system that would not be traceable?
Other than just saying more money, is there any other
formula or approach you can suggest from the case law
or the literature that would not be traceable under
your view?

MR. JONES: Well, let's talk about the case law first and then I'll try to think. The two cases, of course, are <u>Knight</u> and <u>Fordice</u>, and we talked about Knight.

Now in <u>Fordice</u>, Judge Biggers' analysis was interesting. I think he found that the mission, the de jure era funding was mission-based. The contemporary funding was not mission-based. I think it's enrollment-based, if I'm remembering that right.

But a part of his conclusion was that funding the HBIs, and he used the phrase equitably, and I'm not a hundred percent sure what he meant, but he said funding the HBIs equitably in comparison to the TWIs, number one, it would not be educationally sound; number two, it would not be practical, and I'm not sure that he thought it would actually lessen segregation of the TWIs in Mississippi.

So those three things are not at play here

because, number one, Maryland has agreed that when you talk about funding the HBIs equitably, I'm going to use Judge Biggers' phrase, but in this context, what we are talking about is a funding level that takes into account the dual mission, the dual mission, the limited mission, the need to grow the mission, and with that, facilities and equipment.

Maryland has recognized, and I think we heard echos of that today, they have embraced that that is something that they want to do, but contest whether the Court can force them to do it.

So I think that that is a distinction from the Fordice case that we don't really have here.

Now to answer the question about whether there is some other kind of funding in the context of Maryland and its history that would not be traceable to the de jure era, I guess I have to think about that a little bit more, Your Honor, because what the cases tell us is, and I think even Judge Biggers in Fordice would say, that if he believed that that formula was mission-based, I think he might say that he would have to find traceability. That would certainly line him up with Judge Murphy in Knight.

So I haven't thought about it sufficiently, Your Honor, to say well, if we were doing something

radically different than what we are doing here, what the answer to the question might be.

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So the final point, Your Honor, that I want to make is I thought I heard it said that the Funding Guidelines funds a dual mission? Maybe I misheard on that.

THE COURT: What I recall was that there was some enhancement for the HBIs that had been built into the base budget for HBIs.

MR. JONES: Well, let me just make this point, because maybe I just wrote it down wrong. I'm sure the Court remembers my pointing out that Dr. Lyons indicated that the current funding formula or mechanism does not take into account the dual mission, and I just want to emphasize that point.

I think even Dr. Kirwan agreed that Maryland should fund the dual mission, an acknowledgement. He didn't agree that it was traceable, but he agreed that they should fund it as a matter of sound educational policy.

So anyway, Your Honor, I think that those are the points that were made that I wanted to respond to.

I'm sure that my colleagues have a lot of other questions they want me to answer, but unless the Court has another question for me, I think I will cede the

podium.

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THE COURT: Let me just ask, because I'm going to ask the same thing, is there anything that you want to say on this flagship question?

I mean other than the issue as to whether it's a statistical outlier, which you did address, the notion of a state wanting to, and being permitted to develop a flagship institution, like the University of Maryland College Park, and should that in some way be treated differently or affect the analysis that is applied under a theory of sound educational justification, if nothing else?

MR. JONES: Well, Your Honor, the two cases, of course, that we have, we talk about <u>Knight</u> and <u>Fordice</u>, neither of them did anything separately with the flagships.

I mean if anything, I think Maryland having designated College Park the flagship when it did really just shows, as is obvious, that the state is the one that determines missions of an institution.

But I'm not aware, Your Honor, of any kind of legal reason why exempting out College Park from any of this analysis should be done. It wasn't done in either Knight of Fordice.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. JONES: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. C. THOMPSON: Let me begin, Your Honor, by just thanking Mr. Jones for finally calling me Mr. Thompson. I'm reminded of the number of times that Joe Biden called Mr. Ryan my friend, and I don't think it was in the sincerest manner.

(Laughter.)

But thank you, Mr. Jones, for that.

MR. JONES: You're welcome. You're welcome.

MR. C. THOMPSON: I'll address each point seriatim, Your Honor.

Mr. Jones talked about the <u>Knight</u> case, and the binders that they have that do not have any evidence of a great deal of discussion about the plaintiffs.

What those binders do have, and what those cases do have, and what <u>Fordice</u> does have, is an extensive discussion on the impact on student choice, on student choice, not specific plaintiffs, but on student choice, and the impact that a policy or practice of the state may have in influencing, in either a negative of a positive way, student choice.

What we have in this case, Your Honor, is no evidence, no testimony about the impact on any specific students who were injured by a policy or practice of the State.

Once again, the plaintiffs in this case all testified that they chose to attend Morgan State
University, and graduated from Morgan State
University, because they wanted to attend, not because they were pushed there or funneled there or channeled there or restricted from choosing a non-HBI.

So the issue in <u>Knight</u>, as well as <u>Fordice</u>, and all of these cases, relate to student choice.

Mr. Jones also mentioned the UB case again, and talked about less segregative effects.

Just briefly on this, Your Honor, you may recall the testimony of President Bogomolny who said that UB now is, I think he used the term majority minority, that the student population of the University of Baltimore now is increasingly minority.

Once again, when we are talking about a unitary system, it is important, when we are talking about a desegregated system, to acknowledge the fact that the non-HBIs are attracting, and retaining, and graduating African-American students and other students of color. That's part of what it means to have a unitary system that doesn't restrict student choice.

THE COURT: Do any of the cases -- do you have a case that addresses that?

I mean you are essentially saying that the fact

that the traditionally white institutions are desegregated means there is no legal justification, no need, no basis for a remedy where you have other institutions that are virtually entirely one race.

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MR. C. THOMPSON: Well, the answer is <u>Fordice</u>, because <u>Fordice</u> addresses that question as to whether --

Once again, citing Justice Thomas's opinion,

Justice Thomas makes it clear that it's not violative

of the Constitution, and it's not violative of Fordice

to have racially identifiable schools within a

desegregated school system.

Now in terms of whether there are any cases that speak to that point exactly, I may have to say no, Your Honor. I think this is a case that's the first of its kind. Most of the other cases dealt with the presumption of a segregated system, with both non-HBIs and HBIs.

So I don't think I'm talking out of school to suggest that this is the first of its kind in terms of litigating this specific issue.

Mr. Jones indicated that I didn't mention any demographic issues or demographic data in Baltimore, and that's true. When I responded to Your Honor's question, I did give examples in Prince George's

County.

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But the record does reflect, Your Honor, that there was evidence, and that there is evidence in the record that there have been changes demographically in Baltimore City.

The white population in Baltimore City has gone down dramatically. Not only has the white population gone down dramatically over the last 20 to 30 years, but the population itself in Baltimore City, which in the '80s boasted over a million people, is almost a little bit more than half that now.

So there is evidence in the record of demographic changes in Baltimore City. So I just wanted to at least correct the record on that.

On the issue of the chain of traceability, Your Honor's question was about whether there was any break or detachment in any potential policy or practice that allowed program duplication. My response was to that, Your Honor, in terms of the coordination in 1988, and the creation of the program approval process. That's what that issue was about, and there was a detachment of any policy or practice that may have existed or may not have existed, that that was broken at that time.

Even Dr. Popovich who testified gave quite a bit of testimony about that issue, and he spent a lot of

time. He wrote a paper on it, about Maryland's coordination efforts in 1988. He said 1988 was very significant for a number of reasons, two of which Your Honor asked questions about. Number one, that's the year that the University of Maryland College Pack became a flagship.

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Interestingly, and I was a bit surprised that Mr. Jones said this, but when Your Honor asked the question about funding being more enrollment driven, the whole case that the plaintiffs laid out was that the times that the HBIs had the best funding was during the time that the Funding Guidelines were enrollment driven.

You may recall, there were several witnesses representing Morgan State University, and Dr.

Toutkoushian himself said that during the '80s, there was this huge enrollment growth of the HBIs, and that the Funding Guidelines, the funding mechanism was related to enrollment growth.

Then in 1988, when the coordination took place, it changed, and there was more of an emphasis on College Park.

I mean that has been their position during the litigation, that the funding changed in '88 and was more missions driven. Then it changed again in 1999

or 2000.

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So there was a point at which the plaintiffs were happy with the funding, when it was enrollment driven, and they weren't happy when it was more missions driven, and then when it was a mix.

I mean in terms of whether there was any break or detachment, there seems to be a suggestion that there was a desegregation in the '80s and then a resegregation in the years of 2000 and beyond.

So Mr. Jones indicated that even an enrollment-driven funding guideline wouldn't work, but that's not what their expert said. That's not what their witnesses said. So at this point, I'll move on.

In terms of student choice, Your Honor, there was a slide that Mr. Jones responded to when asking about the MBA program at Morgan State University. I recall the testimony of Dr. Taylor, Your Honor, that he did not recall any additional funding going into the graduate school budget.

So that issue of whether the increase in enrollment after 2006 was related to any additional funding by the State is not supported by the record.

If I might, on that issue, Your Honor, the State, MHEC, in no way throughout this litigation is criticizing Morgan for objecting to programs. That's

the process. That's the practice. That's the policy.

Mr. Jones seemed to suggest that I was being critical of Morgan for objecting to programs. Morgan is well within its right to do that. My point, Your Honor, and the point that the defense has made in this case, is that the process works.

As you heard from Dr. Hrabowski, every time UMBC has proposed a program, and Morgan has objected, it was denied. The only times, the only times, and there are several objections in the record, but the only times that the program has been approved over the objection of Morgan are the two programs that we spent quite a bit of time talking about, the community college leadership program, which was ultimately approved, but only out of state, and the joint MBA program.

So the point that the defense has been making is not in any way to be critical of Morgan for objecting.

It's to demonstrate that that's the process, that's the policy, that's the practice, and it works.

On this issue of Dr. Conrad, Your Honor may recall, Dr. Conrad was a very precise thinker and speaker, and the idea that he would have misspoken when asked a specific question, did you consider a program duplicative if the non-HBI had it first, I did

not, that's his testimony, and that's what's in the record, Your Honor.

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Let me simply say finally, on the issue of Dr.

Lyons, Dr. Lyons did testify in addition to, and part

of his testimony was not included, but it was

included, Your Honor, as one of our rebuttals to the

submissions -- to the designations. I'm sorry.

Dr. Lyons was asked the question about whether the Partnership Agreement was designed to address any vestiges, and Dr. Lyons responded no, because the system was desegregated at that time, and that part of his testimony was excluded.

I think that's all the points that were raised which I will address.

However, Your Honor's final question about the flagship, as Your Honor heard, there was quite a bit of testimony about whether or not University of Maryland's designation as a flagship was educationally justifiable.

Chancellor Kirwan spent quite a bit of time talking about the need for the State of Maryland to compete not only on a national stage, but a global stage in terms of providing world-class education, with a flagship, as well as a number of comprehensive and research universities within it. So during that

time, College Park was viewed as the best suited for that.

In terms of funding, in terms of programs, in terms of missions, the plaintiffs did want to lump, if you will, College Park into all of their analyses and it did skew the results.

But even when College Park was included as it relates to the funding piece, Dr. Lichtman still found that there was an excess, however you define that, for the HBIs. So the analysis that Dr. Lichtman looked at was important.

As it relates to programs, Dr. Conrad seemed to believe that programs that were at College Park were unreasonably duplicative of programs throughout the state. If we are to accept that the state has a need to compete on the global stage with the flagship, like many other states, along with a number of other high-quality institutions, to provide and inform and drive student choice, then once again the State continues to support the position that the University of Maryland College Park's designation as a flagship was a good thing.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. C. THOMPSON: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: We're all satisfied to stop here.

MR. JONES: Your Honor, I am, though I probably for the record should talk some more just so I can say Mr. Thompson, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Thompson.

(Laughter.)

But I don't have any other points to make, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Well, let me just thank you all. These are extremely complicated issues, and you all have done a wonderful job on both sides presenting them, and being cordial and professional, whether you call each other a friend or not.

(Laughter.)

But I very much appreciate it. We will certainly continue to put our attention on this and get you a ruling. I'm not going to tell you it's going to be immediate. There's a lot, there's a lot to go through here. But I appreciate your arguments.

MR. C. THOMPSON: If I might, Your Honor, and I'm certain that Mr. Jones agrees --

MR. JONES: We're friendly on this one.

MR. C. THOMPSON: We're friendly on this issue.

We want to thank you. This has been a matter with some very complex issues. So we want to thank you for your time, for your attention, and for your commitment to making sure that all of the issues were

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1	fully explored.
2	So on behalf of the State of Maryland, we want
3	to thank you as well.
4	THE COURT: Thank you.
5	MR. JONES: I join with that, Your Honor, and
6	say that we are all very happy about the ruling that
7	came out in terms of judicial compensation.
8	(Laughter.)
9	MR. K. THOMPSON: Now, now.
10	THE COURT: Well, if you can I'm not holding
11	my breath get that extended to me.
12	Thank you all very much.
13	MR. K. THOMPSON: Thank you.
14	(The proceedings concluded.)
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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the foregoing transcript in the matter of The Coalition for Equity and Excellence in Maryland Higher Education, Inc., et al., Plaintiffs vs. Maryland Higher Education Commission, et al., Defendants, Civil Action No. CCB-06-2773, before the Honorable Catherine C. Blake, United States District Judge, on October 19, 2012 is true and accurate.

Gail A. Simpkins

Official Court Reporter

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