_			
1	JOSEPH H. HUNT		
2	Assistant Attorney General		
	CARLOTTA P. WELLS		
3	Assistant Branch Director		
4	LISA A. OLSON, D.C. Bar No. 384266		
_	Senior Trial Counsel		
5	CAROL FEDERIGHI, TX Bar No. 06872950 Senior Trial Counsel		
6	CRISTEN C. HANDLEY, MO Bar No. 69114		
7	DRADIEW CRAICAGUE II R. M. (20/7/0		
7	Trial Attorneys	,	
8	U.S. Department of Justice		
9	Civil Division, Federal Programs Branch		
9	1100 L Street, N.W.		
10	Washington, D.C. 20005		
11	Tel: (202) 616-8101		
11	Fax: (202) 616-8460		
12	Email: Bradley.T.Craigmyle@usdoj.gov		
13	Counsel for Defendants		
	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
14	DISTRICT OF		
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16	Stephen C., a minor, by Frank C.,	No. 3:17-cv-08004-SPL	
17	guardian ad litem, et al.,	PRETRIAL BRIEF SETTING OUT	
18	Plaintiffs,	DEFENDANTS' OBJECTIONS TO	
	v.	THE TESTIMONY OF INDEPENDENT EXPERTS WHO	
19		WERE HIRED FOR MEDIATION	
20	Bureau of Indian Education et al	PURPOSES ONLY	
	Bureau of Indian Education, et al.,		
21	D.C. I.		
22	Defendants.		
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Consistent with the Court's Order Setting Final Pretrial Conference, ECF No. 222-1 at 2 n.1, Defendants respectfully submit the following trial brief.

To facilitate settlement, the parties mutually agreed to participate in mediation. To that end, the parties mutually agreed on a mediator and have engaged in mediation on and off over the past two years. To aid in this "[a]lternative [d]ispute [r]esolution," the parties agreed to hire a team of independent experts, Bryan Brayboy and Kathleen Thorius, through an entity called Just Perspective LLC. See DOJ Contract at 1, 4 (awarded Mar. 4, 2019) (attached as Exhibit 1). Thus, as part of the parties' mediation, the experts entered into a contract with the Department of Justice ("DOJ contract"). See generally id. Under the DOJ contract, Defendants arranged for the independent experts to travel to the Grand Canyon to visit the Havasupai Elementary School ("HES") in the spring of 2019. During this visit, the experts had access to non-public information: they observed the school, visited classrooms, and interviewed teachers and families. Defendants also arranged for the independent experts to meet with community and Tribal members.

In the summer of 2019—based on their observations of HES's conditions and operations—the independent experts submitted a draft report that recommended various remedial measures. The report is "for settlement purposes only." *Id.* at 13 (Scope of Work). The parties commented on the draft report so that the independent experts could address the parties' concerns in the final report. The experts have not yet issued the final report.

In the proposed joint pretrial order, Plaintiffs designated the independent experts as witnesses they may call to testify at trial. Plaintiffs state that the independent experts are expected to testify as "fact witness[es] regarding recent conditions at HES." The Court should exclude the independent experts' testimony for four reasons.

First, the Court should exclude the independent experts' testimony because their testimony would violate the DOJ contract. Unigard Sec. Ins. Co. v. Lakewood Eng'g & Mfg. Corp., 982 F.2d 363, 368 (9th Cir. 1992) (explaining that, as part of their inherent authority, courts have "broad discretion to make . . . evidentiary rulings conducive to the conduct of a fair and

v. M/V Gemini, 619 F.2d 24, 27 (9th Cir. 1980))). By testifying about HES, the independent experts would be breaching their contract with the Government. Under the DOJ contract, the independent experts "shall treat all information obtained during this case as privileged and confidential, and shall not disclose any case-related information without the written consent of the Department of Justice attorney except as otherwise required by the law." See DOJ contract at 4 (emphasis added) (Schedule of Supplies/Services). The information the independent experts obtained through their observations of HES's "conditions" during their visit were "obtained during this case" and thus are "privileged and confidential." Id. Their disclosure of that information violates the express terms of their contract.

orderly trial," which includes the power to exclude witness testimony (quoting Campbell Indus.

Second, the Court should exclude the independent experts' testimony because their testimony would violate the mediation agreement that the parties signed that states as follows: "In order to promote communication, we agree that all statements made during the course of the mediation are confidential. All statements made during the course of the mediation are also privileged settlement discussions and are not admissible in any future proceedings." See Confidentiality and Mediation Agreement (attached as Exhibit 2). Any statements from the independent experts about observations that were permitted for the purposes of drafting their report to facilitate settlement are effectively "statements made during the course of mediation," id., and are therefore confidential.

Third, the Court should exclude the independent experts' testimony because Plaintiffs could have requested an on-site visit under Rule 34(a)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure during the discovery period and failed to do so. They should not now be permitted to compensate for their failure to meet the Court's discovery requirements by using the independent experts as a backdoor to testimony about the "conditions" at HES. The

¹ The DOJ contract further requires that "information made available [to the independent experts] under this contract shall be used only for the purpose of performance of this contract and shall not be divulged or made known in any manner to any persons except as may be necessary in the performance of this contract." *Id.* at 6 (Addendum section III(C)).

independent experts' visit to HES was roughly concurrent with the discovery period, and their alleged observations could offer no more current information about the conditions at HES than an on-site visit under Rule 34 would have yielded.

Fourth, excluding the independent experts' testimony would not prejudice Plaintiffs because they can call other witnesses who could testify about the conditions at HES. For example, HES staff members and HES students' parents could testify about these conditions, and none of these witnesses would be breaching a contract with the Government by offering this testimony. The Court should thus exclude the independent experts' testimony. Cf. Fed. R. Evid. 403 ("The court may exclude relevant evidence if its probative value is substantially outweighed by a danger of . . . wasting time[] or needlessly presenting cumulative evidence.").

* * *

Even if the Court does allow the independent experts to testify, the Court should, at a minimum, limit that testimony to Count III because the experts' testimony as to Count IV would violate Rule 408 of the Federal Rules of Evidence. Under Rule 408, "[e]vidence of . . . conduct or a statement made during compromise negotiations" is "not admissible" "to prove or disprove the validity . . . of a disputed claim." Here, any information the independent experts gathered about the conditions at HES is a direct result of—and therefore evidence of—"conduct" by BIE that the independent experts never would have had access to but for the settlement negotiations. *See, e.g., Bradley v. Kryvicky*, 577 F. Supp. 2d 466, 468 n.1 (D. Me. 2008) (excluding representations that "indirectly transmit[ted]" the parties' conduct).² Such

² Although the court in *Bradley* noted that the witness "may testify as to anything he observed" during a site inspection conducted pursuant to confidential settlement negotiations, *see id.* at 468 n.2, that does not change the analysis here. In this case, the parties jointly selected the independent experts for the sole purpose of assisting with mediation. And they visited HES only because they were writing a report *to facilitate mediation*. By contrast, the witness at issue in *Bradley* was the defendant's expert. *See* Def.'s Memo. in Opp'n to Pls.' Mot. to Exclude Expert Test. at 2, *Bradley v. Kryvicky*, 577 F. Supp. 2d 466 (D. Me. 2008) (No. 1:07-cv-109-GZS, 2008 WL 4159588 ("The parties then agreed to allow Defendant and his construction expert to inspect the allegedly defective windows at the [property at issue]."). So the witness in that case was not hired to assist with mediation, was not independent, and did not visit the property at issue solely to facilitate the parties' mediation. Therefore, the situation here is much different from the situation at issue in *Bradley*.

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1	evidence was gathered for the sole and express purpose of making settlement	
2	recommendations. To allow the independent experts to divulge information they obtained	
3	with an understanding that it was for settlement purposes and that it would remain confidential	
4	would chill any future dialogue between the parties in this case. See United States v. Contra Costa	
5	Cty. Water Dist., 678 F.2d 90, 92 (9th Cir. 1982) (noting that "the public policy favoring out-	
6	of-court settlement necessitates the inadmissibility of negotiations in order to foster frank	
7	discussion").	
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9	Dated: July 2, 2020 Respectfully submitted,	
10	JOSEPH H. HUNT	
11	Assistant Attorney General	
12	CARLOTTA P. WELLS	
13	Assistant Branch Director	
14	<u>/s/ Bradley Craigmyle</u>	
15	LISA A. OLSON, D.C. Bar No. 384266 Senior Trial Counsel	
16	CAROL FEDERIGHI, TX Bar No. 06872950	
17	Senior Trial Counsel CRISTEN C. HANDLEY, MO Bar No. 69114	
18	BRADLEY CRAIGMYLE, IL Bar No. 6326760	
19	Trial Attorneys U.S. Department of Justice	
20	Civil Division, Federal Programs Branch 1100 L Street, N.W.	
21	Washington, D.C. 20005	
22	Telephone: (202) 514-5633 Fax: (202) 616-8101	
23	Email: Bradley.T.Craigmyle@usdoj.gov	
24	Counsel for Defendants	
25		
26		
27		
28		