1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK		
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3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,) Civil Action Plaintiff,) No. 13-4165 (NGG)		
4	vs. STATE OF NEW YORK,)		
5	Defendant.) CIVIL HEARING		
6) Brooklyn, New York RAYMOND O'TOOLE, et al.,) Date: March 22, 2017 Plaintiffs,) Time: 11:00 a.m.		
7	vs. ANDREW M. CUOMO, in his		
8	official capacity as Governor) Civil Action		
9	of the State of New York, et) No. 13-4166 (NGG) al.,		
10	Defendants.)		
11	TRANSCRIPT OF CIVIL HEARING		
12	HELD BEFORE THE HONORABLE JUDGE NICHOLAS G. GARAUFIS		
13	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE		
14	A P P E A R A N C E S		
15			
	For Plaintiff United Michael J. Goldberger, Esq. States of America United States Attorney's Office		
16	in Case No. 13-CV-4165: Eastern District of New York, 271 Cadman Plaza East		
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18	- and -		
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22			
23	(Appearances continued on next page)		
24	COURT REPORTER: Annette M. Montalvo, CSR, RDR, CRR		
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10	ALSO PRESENT:			
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13		, Wharton & Garrison, LLP		
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15	Ann Marie Sullivan Mark Noordsy			
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24 25	4 Brooklyn, Ne 718-804-2711	Brooklyn, New York 11201 718-804-2711		
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(Open court.) 1 2 COURTROOM DEPUTY: All rise. THE COURT: Please be seated in the back. Everyone 3 4 at the tables may stand. COURTROOM DEPUTY: Civil cause for a Hearing. 5 6 Counsel, please state your appearances. 7 MR. GOLDBERGER: Good morning, Your Honor. 8 Michael Goldberger, Assistant United States Attorney, for 9 the United States. 10 MS. DERMODY: Good morning, Your Honor. Eliza Dermody from the Department of Justice. 11 12 MR. ZUCKER: Good morning. Cliff Zucker, 13 Disability Rights of New York, for the plaintiff class. 14 MR. SENTER: Jeff Senter for the Urban Justice Center, for the plaintiff class. 15 16 MS. MATHIS: Jennifer Mathis, Bazelon Center for 17 Mental Health Law, for the plaintiff class. 18 MS. MUELLER: Roberta Mueller, New York Lawyers 19 for the Public Interest, for the plaintiff class. 20 MS. MASTERSON: Faith Masterson. I'm a paralegal 21 at Paul Weiss. 22 MR. O'LOUGHLIN: Robert O'Loughlin from Paul 23 Weiss, for the plaintiff class. 24 MS. LOEWENSTEIN: Nina Loewenstein, Disability

Rights of New York, for the plaintiff class.

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1 MS. BORGMANN: Jota Borgmann, MFY Legal Services, 2 for the plaintiff class. 3 MR. CHEPIGA: Geoff Chepiga, Paul Weiss, for the 4 plaintiff class. MR. GORDON: Andrew Gordon, Your Honor, Paul 5 Weiss, for the plaintiff class. 6 7 THE COURT: Thank you. 8 MR. LAWSON: Matthew Lawson, Assistant Attorney General with the New York State Office of the Attorney 9 General. 10 Jason Brown, Chief Deputy of the New 11 MR. BROWN: 12 York Attorney General's office. 13 MR. STAUFFER: Kent Stauffer, Executive Deputy 14 Attorney General. 15 THE COURT: Please be seated. 16 Let me just start by asking the defense whether it 17 has received the letter from Mr. Gordon, dated March 21st, 18 2017, that was filed last night. 19 MR. BROWN: We have, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: And let me ask Mr. Stauffer --21 MR. STAUFFER: Yes, Your Honor? 22 THE COURT: -- you're the only one who's going to 23 speak for the state. You're it. I'm not hearing from 24 anybody else today. I don't care. You sent me the

affidavit. You're going to speak for the state, because I

25

1	don't know what's going on.
2	MR. STAUFFER: Well, respectfully, Your Honor
3	THE COURT: Excuse me. I'm not finished.
4	MR. STAUFFER: Sorry.
5	THE COURT: I'm going to read to you from the
6	transcript of the last proceeding, so you have an
7	understanding of why I'm not going to hear from this
8	gentleman over here.
9	But let me start with this. Are the following
10	people here? Alphonso B. David, is he here?
11	MR. DAVID: Yes, Your Honor. I'm here.
12	THE COURT: Thank you.
13	MR. DAVID: You're welcome.
14	THE COURT: Paul Francis, is he here?
15	MR. FRANCIS: Yes, Your Honor.
16	THE COURT: Thank you.
17	Keith Starlin, is he here?
18	MR. BROWN: Because he's a witness, he's outside
19	the courtroom, Your Honor.
20	THE COURT: All right.
21	Howard A. Zucker?
22	MR. ZUCKER: Yes, Your Honor. I'm here.
23	THE COURT: Michael Bass?
24	MR. BASS: Yes, Your Honor.
25	THE COURT: Ann Marie Sullivan?

1 MS. SULLIVAN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And Mark Noordsy?

MR. NOORDSY: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

I think the best place to start is at the beginning. I don't quite understand how we've gotten where we are today. I also see that the Solicitor General is here. She was here at the beginning, too.

I welcome you, ma'am.

The State Attorney General has made a motion to withdraw as counsel in this case, correct?

MR. STAUFFER: Yes. Correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: In order to place the Attorney

General's motion to withdraw as counsel in its proper

context, I believe it would be useful for me to briefly

document the long history of this complex litigation,

particularly in view of the fact that there are so many

quote, players, in this situation who weren't here at the

beginning or the middle.

In 2002, the *New York Times* featured a series of articles on the deplorable condition in many New York City adult homes. The articles documented the dangerously poor care afforded residents, the vermin and squalor present in the facilities and the mismanagement of residents' funds entrusted to administrators. The investigative journalist

who wrote these stories, Clifford J. Levy, was awarded a Pulitzer Prize in 2003 for reporting on this subject.

In 2003, Disability Advocates, Inc. brought a suit to vindicate the rights of individuals with mental illness residing in or at risk of entry into New York City adult homes. The lawsuit named as defendants the governor of New York, the New York Department of Health and the New York Office of Mental Health, and the commissioners of DOH and OMH, whom I will refer to collectively as the "state defendants" or "the state."

The Office of the Attorney General began its representation of the state defendants in 2003, when this lawsuit was filed. Following years of litigation, including extensive discovery, multiple expert reports and a five-week bench trial, during which 29 witnesses testified, more than 300 exhibits were admitted into evidence and the excerpts from the deposition transcripts of 23 additional witnesses were entered into the record.

The Court issued a 210-page Memorandum and Order, setting forth findings of fact and conclusions of law. The Court found that the state had violated the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 and the Rehabilitation Act by failing to serve adult home residents in the most integrated setting appropriate for their needs.

The Court gave the state an opportunity to submit

a proposed remedy to address these civil rights violations. Finding the state's proposal to be egregiously deficient, the Court subsequently adopted the plaintiff's remedial proposal with minor modification and over the state's objections, appointed a court monitor to oversee the implementation of the remedy.

The state appealed, and in April 2012, the Second Circuit vacated the Court's decision after determining that Disabilities Advocates, Inc. lacked associational standing. The Second Circuit noted, however, that the United States would have standing to sue the defendants on the same underlying claims, should it choose to pursue the matter.

The Court of Appeals expected that should the United States or individual plaintiffs with standing refile the action, the undersigned -- meaning this Court -- would preside over that new case, noting the following in its decision: Quote, we are not unsympathetic to the concern that our disposition will delay the resolution of this controversy and impose substantial burdens and transaction costs on the parties, their counsel and the courts. Should that situation arise, we are confident that the experienced and able district judge, as a consequence of his familiarity with the prior proceedings, can devise a way to lessen those burdens and facilitate an appropriate, efficient disposition, end quote.

On July 23, 2013, the United States filed an enforcement action against the state of New York for failing to provide individuals with mental illness residential opportunities in the, quote, most integrated setting, end quote, suited to their needs as required by the Title II of the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990, Section 504, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, and their implementing regulations as interpreted in *Olmstead v. LC*, 527 US 581, 1999.

A group of adult home residents simultaneously filed an action on behalf of themselves in a class of individuals with serious mental illness who reside in 23, quote, impacted adult homes, end quote, in New York City, against the governor of New York, DOH, OMH, and the commissioners of each of these agencies, seeking injunctive and declaratory relief on the same grounds. The two cases were consolidated and assigned to this Court. The Attorney General of the state of New York represents the state defendants in this consolidated action. The parties immediately filed a joint proposed Stipulation and Order of Settlement.

On November 20, 2013, the Court certified the class as, quote, all individuals with serious mental illness who reside in impacted adult homes in New York City with a certified capacity of 120 or more beds and a mental health

census of 25 percent or more of the resident population or 25 persons, whichever is less, end quote.

On March 17th, 2014, after ordering two separate revisions of the agreement and conducting a fairness hearing, the Court "so ordered" the amended Stipulation and Order of Settlement. The Attorney General signed the settlement agreement on behalf of the state defendants, and has since represented the state defendants in their implementation of the settlement agreement.

Clarence Sundram, an experienced disability rights advocate, was appointed to serve as the independent reviewer, and is tasked with monitoring implementation of the settlement agreement.

At the fairness hearing, the Court heard from numerous individuals, and I'd like to read for your benefit, for those of you who were not present at that hearing, the statement of one of the speakers.

Speaker Number 117, quote, I'd like to speak about what I miss the most about living on my own. I miss my recliner where I used to sit in Sunnyside, Queens. I would sit, watch my TV, eat Chinese food takeout and sit with my cats.

I miss cooking. I miss skirt steak in my toaster oven. I miss hot chocolate in my microwave. I miss the spoonful of ice cream every now and then from my big fridge

that I bought for myself. I miss so many things.

I miss cut flowers that I could afford to buy every now and them. There's so many things that I miss. And it's something that I want again. With support, I think I can do that. I had a rent-stabilized apartment and lost it in the fire. And that led me to being where I am, and I feel stuck. And with support, I think I can go back to being where I was. And I'd like the opportunity to do that. Thank you.

And there were many other statements of that type during the fairness hearing.

Now, under the settlement agreement, the state agreed to take various steps to assist adult home residents who desire to transition out of impacted adult homes and into supported housing in the community. The state must provide a minimum of 2000 supported housing units for current adult home residents and any additional units that are necessary.

Adult home residents have the opportunity to undergo individual assessments to evaluate their eligibility for supported housing, identify housing in the most integrated setting appropriate for their needs, and determine what mental health services they would need in this setting.

To help adult home residents make an informed

decision about whether to move, supported housing providers conduct, quote, in-reach, unquote, to explain the benefits of supported housing, detail the options available and address any concerns. Eligible residents who choose to transition into supported housing or other housing that is appropriate to their needs receive services to aid with their move and transition into the community. The settlement agreement does not require any individual to move or undergo assessment against his or her will.

The settlement contains certain milestones that the state must meet. By the end of the fourth year of the agreement, the state must have assessed at least 2500 adult home residents and if appropriate, have transitioned those who desire into supported housing. By the end of year five, the state must provide all class members the opportunity to move into supported housing.

The deadline for the four-year milestone is fast approaching in July 2017, and the state is far from hitting its numbers. According to the last quarterly report filed by the state on December 22nd, 2016, the state had assessed 1,545 class members, and as of the last status conference held on February 22nd, 2017, the state had transitioned only 472 residents from impacted adult homes to supported housing.

And I'm advised that -- by Mr. Sundram, that

number is approaching five hundred, as of today.

The settlement agreement also references certain regulations that were promulgated by the Department of Health and the Office of Mental Health in 2013, after the Second Circuit vacated the decision in the DAI 1 case.

And in advance of the United States and the class plaintiffs filing the second iteration of the case in DAI 2, the regulations provide that: One, adult homes with certified capacity of 80 or more and a mental health census of 25 percent or more of the resident population shall not increase the mental health census of the facility, i.e., shall not admit additional individuals with serious mental illness; and two, psychiatric inpatient units of hospitals and freestanding psychiatric facilities licensed by the Office of Mental Health shall not discharge individuals with serious mentality illness to adult homes whose mental health census is 25 percent or more.

Pursuant to the settlement agreement, if enforcement of these regulations is enjoined by a Court or a Court finds the regulations to be invalid, the parties must meet and confer in good faith at least three times during a period of 120 days after such court order, to determine appropriate modifications to the settlement agreement. If at the end of the 120-day period, the parties cannot agree on modifications to the settlement agreement, the agreement

becomes null and void.

Several actions have been filed challenging the regulations, including Residents and Families United to Save Our Adult Homes versus Zucker, which is before this Court, which was removed to this Court, and also the following state court actions: Oceanview Home For Adults, Inc. V. Zucker, in Albany; Hedgewood Home for Adults v. Zucker in Dutchess County, and John Doe v. Zucker, in Albany County.

Until recently, the Attorney General represented the state defendants in these actions. It is my understanding that the Attorney General has withdrawn from its representation of the state agencies in the state court cases.

Now, that's out of my control, but the Attorney General is still counsel for the state defendants in this case before me, including residents and families. One of these state court actions is of particular importance to today's hearing, *John Doe v. Zucker*.

John Doe, an individual with serious mental illness and a former resident of the Oceanview Manor Adult Home, transitioned to supported housing and now wishes to return to the adult home. Doe filed an action against Howard Zucker, M.D., in his official capacity as Commissioner of the Department of Health, and Ann Marie Sullivan, M.D., in her Official Capacity as Commissioner of

the Office of Mental Health, challenging the regulations which limit admission of individuals with serious mental illness into certain adult homes.

On February 14th, 2017, Doe filed a motion for a preliminary injunction, requesting that the state court enjoin enforcement of certain regulations which are referenced in the DAI settlement agreement. Two days later, on February 16th, 2017, Judge Hartman of the State Supreme Court in Albany, entered a temporary restraining order enjoining enforcement of the regulations pending a determination on the Motion for a Preliminary Injunction.

None of the parties to the John Doe action informed this Court of the development in the state court at the time that it occurred; however, on its own initiative, this Court held a hearing with the DAI parties to discuss consequences of the TRO on the settlement agreement in the case that is before this Court.

At the hearing, a representative of the Attorney General's office informed the Court that the Department of Health and the Office of Mental Health -- who were represented by the Attorney General's office at the time of the hearing before the state judge in Albany -- had consented to the entry of the Temporary Retraining Order.

Kent T. Stauffer, Executive Deputy Attorney

General for State Counsel, has since submitted a declaration

which documents the events surrounding the TRO hearing. At today's hearing, we will examine some of those events more closely.

Entry of the TRO triggered Section 0 of the settlement agreement in this case. Accordingly, the parties in DAI are now in a 120-day period, where they must meet and confer in good faith and work to make appropriate modification to the settlement agreement. This is a critical time in the present litigation. If the parties do not reach an agreement on the modifications, the settlement agreement becomes null and void.

The Court has set a date for a new trial, July 10th, 2017, but is cautiously optimistic that the parties will come to an agreement, avoiding the need for a trial which would, in fact, be largely duplicative of the one held in 2009.

The Department of Health and the Office of Mental Health consented -- consented to the entry of a five-month-long temporary restraining order, which put this settlement agreement in jeopardy and has also prompted the Attorney General to file a motion to withdraw as counsel for the state defendants.

With that important background setting the stage for further steps here today and after today, I'm going to turn to the plaintiffs, and I'm going to start with Mr.

Gordon.

MR. GORDON: Thank you, Your Honor.

Let me start by saying why I'm here. As Your Honor knows, in ten years of litigation, I have not been here all that often, allowing other more junior people in our office to handle a lot of the work, but --

THE COURT: Let me just say this. The people who did the work, who did the trial and have been involved in this case from Paul Weiss, working pro bono, have done an excellent job and I've complimented them repeatedly.

And I would say that, generally speaking, until this turn of events, the attorneys for all the parties have done a creditable job, but what's happened now is a completely new situation.

MR. GORDON: Well, that's why I'm here, Your Honor.

I don't even know how to catalog my outrage. I mean, whether it's the Court's efforts, Paul Weiss' efforts over the last ten years, whether it is the fact that it appears that a federal order of this Court has been ignored, whether it is the fact that the Department of Health and the Office of Mental Health -- who are charged with protecting one of the most vulnerable populations -- appears to be in cahoots with the adult home industry. I don't even know where to start, Your Honor.

And we thought long and hard about submitting that letter yesterday. I don't take things lightly. In twenty years of practice, I haven't seen as much as a lot of people in this room, but I've seen enough. I've never accused an adversary of misrepresentation. I've never used the words "fraud on the Court" in a letter, but we have a problem here, Your Honor. And let me tell you what we know, tell you what we don't know, and how we think we need to proceed, longer term.

On Monday, we received a document production from both Mr. Sherrin, who is one of the defense counsel in the residents' case and from the state. And I'd like to just briefly review the chronology of what those documents show, so you know what we know.

On November 3rd, Mr. Sherrin sent Mr. Bass a letter. He had already filed the Oceanview case. It's one of the oddest letters I've ever seen in private practice because -- and I think Mr. Sherrin admits it -- he says, while an attorney does not usually telegraph his or her game plan to opposing counsel, I'm doing so here. And he makes it clear that his plan is to challenge the regulations by finding various plaintiffs, including plaintiffs who have left a home, gone into supported housing and now want to get back, in bringing actions against the state.

So Your Honor, when you were told last time by the

state that they were seeing a specific set of facts that the state was seeing for the first time, Mr. Sherrin had told the state on November 3rd exactly what he was going to do, which was to bring actions challenging adult home residents who had left, had gone into supported housing and had come back.

By November 6th, three days after receiving this letter which invited settlement discussions, the state begins to have settlement discussions with Mr. Sherrin. From Mr. Sherrin's perspective, the goal was absolutely clear and quite simple. It was to get rid of the challenge regs. He made that very clear from day one.

On November 8th, the state entered into a tolling agreement that was done with the knowledge of the Office of the Attorney General, who had reviewed that tolling agreement. So everybody here on the defense side knew exactly what was going on.

On November 10th, drafts start exchanging, settlement -- Mr. Sherrin is quite clear again. We need to remove the regs. From November, December, January, the drafts are exchanged.

That is always a central premise of those drafts and Your Honor, it is also clear that Mr. Sherrin and the state realize they have a problem -- and I say this with all due respect to you. It's you. They know they need to avoid

you. Mr. Sherrin, in his letters, says things like, we can't settle the removed action because we'd have to come to this Court for approval. Mr. Sherrin implores them to move faster because they're afraid of pressure that this Court would put on the state.

So two things are clear, Your Honor, from these documents: One, they wanted to get rid of the regs and the state was going along with it; and two, they wanted to get rid of you and the state was going along with it.

And Your Honor, on December 27th, a settlement agreement -- and we can show you this later -- was commented on about -- and emails were exchanged about confirming there would be no further enforcement of the regs, and the Metadata for those documents show that the AG reviewed that draft.

So, Your Honor, I don't know who knows what at the AG's office, and I don't want accuse anybody who spoke at the last time, but this notion that this all came as a shock, you know, to use a bad analogy, it reminds me of *Casablanca*, in the scene where one character remarks he's shocked to see gambling going on here.

Your Honor, from January to February, there's a gap. I don't know what happened, and we need to find out. I suspect somebody finally realized that a settlement agreement wasn't going to get away -- going to make a

federal consent order go away. We don't have the documents that show what happened there because the state and Mr. Sherrin also didn't want to put things in email. And they meet for lunches and coffees to discuss things. They know what's going on here and where this is going to lead, but it's interesting.

On February 14th, it appears the settlement dialogue has broken down, for whatever reason and Mr. Sherrin and Mr. Bass arrange for a lunch. And Mr. Sherrin writes Mr. Bass, "Is it okay if I bring the associate who is preparing the papers in the lawsuit on February 14th?" And they meet thereafter. Mr. Bass says, "Sure. Why not?"

On February 15th -- February 15th -- that was a Friday. On that Monday, the TRO is filed at 11:16, the state gets served. So the state knew -- because I assume when they said, who is preparing the papers, the state knew that TRO was going to be filed.

On February 16th, by 9:23, the emails that have been put in front of Your Honor about the settlement and agreement to the TRO have been exchanged and by 10:30, Judge Hartman has entered the TRO for five months.

But Your Honor, you were told at the hearing by

Mr. Bass last time that, "I do not think it was contemplated

by any of the attorneys in that room" -- meaning the

courtroom -- "that this particular order on this very

specific case was going to throw out this settlement."

Your Honor, since November, the whole point of the interaction between Mr. Sherrin and the state was to get rid of the regs which are obviously a crucial component of the settlement. It was the whole game plan, Your Honor.

So that's what we know. And that's bad enough, but obviously, it raises some real questions in our mind, Your Honor, about the extent of the collusion, the extent to which parties were evading the consent judgment, the extent to which misrepresentations have been made to this Court, whether or not a fraud on this Court has been perpetrated. We are really quite concerned, Your Honor. And so, let me tell you our proposal, to what end, where we think we should go.

Well, I know Your Honor wants to get some testimony today, and I don't want to get in the way of that. We feel on the plaintiff's side, for the class, that we need more discovery. We have only received documents from two custodians, Mr. Bass and Mr. Zahn letter. That production is clearly incomplete, because Mr. Sherrin, who we also subpoenaed, has produced documents that the state has not produced.

We don't believe that only two custodians at the state have responsive documents. We would like to know more about who's been involved, who has documents, whether the --

what extent the Office of Attorney General had knowledge of what was going on, the governor's office. We have been promised a privilege log. We have not received it yet. We have questions about, given the facts and circumstances of this case, whether the state could even inappropriately assert privilege.

And we would like depositions, Your Honor.

Cross-examination today is not the best place to conduct a deposition. Quite frankly, it would prolong and waste your time and we would like to conduct real depositions of quite a number of people.

And what we would propose is 30 to 45 days of that discovery, that Your Honor would set a May hearing, and that we would come back, Your Honor, and if the facts play out the way the tip of the iceberg that we have indicate they are going to play out, we're going to ask you to strike Section 0 because that section was not put in there so the state could collusively enter into a TRO to get rid of a federal consent judgment.

And I believe, Your Honor -- we believe, Your Honor, that you have the equitable powers to do so. You have the ability to do so, given this is a federal consent order. You have the ability to do so, given the breach, the clear breach of this consent order. And that is what we propose to do.

And let me just close, Your Honor, by saying I think oftentimes, you know, lawyers forget there are real people here and I'm glad Your Honor read the quote you read. There are real people here, Your Honor. There are people who have been waiting for years to get out of these adult homes and we have been negotiating in good faith with the state under this -- what turns out I think semi-false premise that the state actually cared that these people were in the adult homes.

And we have been negotiating and we have been hearing about how hard it is to transition people and move people and this and that, and we've accepted that. It's the state. When they tell you something, I don't know. I don't view them as just another private litigant.

But it turns out since November, while the state has been having negotiations with us, they have been in a scheme with Mr. Sherrin to jettison the regulations, jettison the settlement agreement and totally ignore the class of people that they're charged with protecting. And I think we should all remember before we go forward today that these are very real people with very real issues.

So, Your Honor, that's our proposal for a way to go forward, and we hope Your Honor would schedule a, you know, a mid-May hearing. I think, quite honestly, Your Honor, if we're going to get this done in 30 to 45 days, we

may need a special master appointed because the state has -took us from March 2nd until this past Monday to get
documents. I mean, you know, I'm just not really ready to
twist myself up in a pretzel to get the state to do what it
should do, given that it's a litigant in federal court.
Thank you.

MR. GOLDBERGER: Your Honor, on behalf of the United States, we would echo much of what Mr. Gordon just said. I think it's quite clear that there has been a lot going on that has not been disclosed to this Court, has not been disclosed to the parties who have negotiated in good faith or attempted to negotiate with the state around various issues, to get done what needs to be done for the people in the adult homes.

The critical point I think that I want to pick up on from what Mr. Gordon just said is that there have been all of these negotiations. We have been negotiating a variety of things with the state for a long time and we have been before this Court most recently in February, and we have represented to the Court before that that the parties had come to some conclusion jointly, that we were in a place where the existing system was not working to transition people into the adult homes -- out of the adult homes, excuse me. And that there needed to be structural reform of the process.

And we were told by the state in January and we represented that to the Court in January, that we were in a place where the parties really were going to get together and combine their efforts and combine their collective intelligence to try to work something out, so that we could, in fact, expedite and accelerate the process of transitioning people into the adult homes. The state was essentially acknowledging that it was failing in its efforts and failing in its obligations under the agreement.

And yet when faced with an attack on the regulations which are a critical part -- from the state's perspective, a critical part of this agreement because it closed the front door to the adult homes, rather than defending this consent judgment, rather than saying to the Court and to the world at large, we are standing up for this consent judgment. We are standing up for what is right and what is true and what is in that consent judgment, what we have agreed to, the state seems to have done something else.

As Mr. Gordon points out, we don't have all the facts yet. We certainly need to collect them fully. But if at the end of the day, the facts continue to play out the way that Mr. Gordon's letter suggests, the way that the facts seem to indicate from the discovery that that have received, the relief that Mr. Gordon is suggesting -- striking Section O -- is the appropriate relief here because

the state can't have it both ways, Your Honor. It cannot represent to the world that it is trying to do good and then undermine that very good.

THE COURT: Mr. Stauffer?

MR. STAUFFER: Your Honor, first, may I just make an application that Mr. Brown be permitted to address this issue? He is a direct report to the Attorney General. The Attorney General has asked him to address these issues directly. I report to him.

THE COURT: That's fine.

MR. STAUFFER: And he's prepared to do it.

THE COURT: But I'm also interested in knowing about your -- in light of what has been learned, your affirmation, which would appear to be, if nothing else, incomplete, as to the activity of the Attorney General's office in connection with these discussions with Mr. Sherrin, who represents -- and has forever during this litigation -- the nursing home operators, who are synonymous at least in the Court's mind with the adult home operators in their interests.

Mr. Brown, welcome, sir. Thank you.

MR. BROWN: I'll follow the example. I'm used to speaking from here, but --

THE COURT: Please.

MR. BROWN: Jason Brown. I'm the Chief Deputy of

the New York Attorney General's office, as Mr. Stauffer 1 2 has --3 THE COURT: Who did you replace? 4 MR. BROWN: Harlan Levy. I'm sorry, Your Honor. Harlan Levy. 5 6 THE COURT: A distant memory, I take it? 7 MR. BROWN: Not a distant memory, but as I Yeah. 8 always say, they lost about a foot when I came in --9 THE COURT: A little more. Go ahead. 10 MR. BROWN: -- when I did replace Mr. Levy. And 11 Mr. Schneiderman did ask me to be here today. 12 THE COURT: All right. 13 MR. BROWN: Let me start by saying we are very 14 much here between a rock and a hard place and let me start 15 with a point that you raised with Mr. Stauffer at the outset 16 about his declaration being incomplete. 17 There's a reason for that, Your Honor. We have an 18 attorney/client privilege that is held, as the Court knows, 19 by the state, not by us. We do not have the unilateral 20 authority to waive that privilege and to disclose to the 21 Court facts that may be relevant to those proceedings. 22 THE COURT: Would you prefer to have the parties 23 involved disclose them to a grand jury? Because that's 24 where we're headed here.

MR. BROWN:

I completely understand, Your Honor,

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which is why we have a direct and irreconcilable conflict with the state.

We did not -- we did not make the motion to withdraw as counsel lightly. We represent the state in thousands of cases. This is a highly unusual, extremely problematic case, for the reasons that Mr. Stauffer's declaration --

THE COURT: Well, why wasn't I told about this on January 18th that you wanted to withdraw or February 22nd? Why are we sitting in March, after the disclosure of the -- some limited discovery with a situation where your office has been engaged or peripherally engaged in what could be described as a conspiracy to up-end a settlement which the governor took credit for when it was issued. All right? As something that he wanted, that your client wanted? Why are we doing this in March? And why wasn't I being told about it in January or before January?

I don't understand that. You could have made your application a long time ago, sir, and you didn't. So don't tell me about your obligations. You have a preliminary, primary and essential obligation to this Court that you shouldn't be putting your assistants in a position to tell the Court incomplete statements or possibly erroneous statements. That's your obligation.

And the buck stops with Mr. Schneiderman. Maybe

he should be spending more time working on his day job and not issuing press releases.

MR. BROWN: We totally understand the Court's frustration.

THE COURT: No, you don't understand it. I've been doing this case since 2003. These people, these four thousand people at any one given moment have rights. The state fought this case with your help -- your office's help -- and got the Second Circuit to reverse this Court on Article III standing. You didn't come back and say, well, you know, the facts of the case are such, we want to resolve the case on a settlement.

Now, you weren't in the Attorney General's office.

Mr. Schneiderman wasn't there, but Ms. Underwood was there.

She's in the courtroom today. She went up to the Second

Circuit -- which is the state's right.

And then we came back. Years go by. Years go by. And now I find that there's some sort of a deal, allegedly, between the Department of Health and the Office of Mental Health and the nursing home industry. That's how it appears. And we're going to find out exactly what the deal is because if there is deal, I would consider it a fraud on the Court.

MR. BROWN: And that's where our conflict comes in. I totally understand Mr. Gordon saying --

THE COURT: Well, I'm not going allow the governor 1 2 to decide who the lawyer is for the state of New York, where 3 the lawyer he chose has a website that indicates that the 4 firm represents 150 nursing homes. It doesn't pass the laugh test. 5 6 MR. BROWN: A practical question, Your Honor, what 7 do we do about the irreconcilable conflict about the 8 attorney/client privilege here? It's our not our privilege. 9 We're prepared to waive it. We're prepared to say that 10 Section 0 has not been triggered by this TRO. We're 11 prepared to say many things that our client very well may 12 not be prepared to say. 13 THE COURT: Why don't you sit down for a minute 14 while I talk to the Commissioner of Health? 15 Sir, why don't you come on up here. I want to 16 talk to you. 17 COMMISSIONER ZUCKER: (Complies.) 18 THE COURT: I'm not going to put you under oath 19 today. You can do that later. 20 COMMISSIONER ZUCKER: 0kav. 21 THE COURT: But what I am going to do is indicate 22 to you that I've learned certain things about previous 23 individuals who have been placed in supported housing under 24 this settlement, and I'm going to give you a directive.

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Hi.

You are?

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MR. BEGLEITER: I am Robert Begleiter.
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                                                       I have
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    been asked to represent the commissioners today in front of
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    Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Oh, thank you.
              MR. BEGLEITER: You're welcome.
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              THE COURT: Who asked you?
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              MR. BEGLEITER: I've been asked by the
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    commissioners, by the state of New York.
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              THE COURT:
                          Welcome.
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              MR. BEGLEITER: In their personal capacity only.
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              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
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              MR. BEGLEITER: Excuse me, their official capacity
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    only.
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              THE COURT:
                          Thank you.
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              MR. BEGLEITER: And I'm not representing the
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    departments.
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              THE COURT:
                          That's fine. I just need to know.
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              MR. GORDON: You need a chair?
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              THE COURT: Let him stand there. He knows how to
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            Mr. Begleiter is always well received in our court.
    stand.
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              MR. BEGLEITER: Thank you. I hope it remains that
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    way.
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               (Continued on the next page.)
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THE COURT: Just a moment, sir. I wanted to ask
Mr. Sundram.

Mr. Sundram, are you aware of any cases of members of the class who went through the process of being placed in supported housing, who have been permitted to return to the adult homes where they had resided prior to being placed in supported housing?

MR. SUNDRAM: Yes, Your Honor. In the course of preparation of my annual report to the court, I requested information from the New York State Department of Health about the individuals who had left an adult home, had gone to supported housing, and subsequently returned to the adult home, either the one they were in or another one, over a period of time. There's been eight such individuals that I know of, as of December.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.

Commissioner, it would appear that exceptions have been made to the regulations by your department and the Office of Mental Health permitting a handful of adult home members of the class who have transitioned to supported house, who found it difficult to make the adjustment, that they were permitted to return to their adult home so that they could not feel that they were under some stress. And, of course, these are people with mental illness. So our job, collectively, is to do what's best for them.

Does your agency have any objection to this John Doe returning to the -- which one is it?

MR. GORDON: Oceanview Manor.

THE COURT: Oceanview Manor?

COMMISSIONER ZUCKER: The department, obviously, would do whatever's best for individuals, whether they are out in the community or back at the home. And that's where our goal is, to make sure that those who are served in the best capacity as possible.

THE COURT: So we don't know who this person is, it's a John Doe. But I take it from what you said, reading between the lines, which I must do under the circumstances because you didn't give me a direct answer, that the department would not have an objection in an appropriate case.

COMMISSIONER ZUCKER: Right.

THE COURT: Well, I am exercising my equitable powers, equitable supervisory powers in this case to direct you to make that accommodation with respect to John Doe. And I am also directing the State Attorney General to advise the court in Albany that this matter has been resolved and that the case is moot. And the TRO will therefore be rescinded because there is no case involving this John Doe once that person is permitted to return. And then we can get on with the rest of this.

And the purpose of all this is not to embarrass the

commissioners or the State. The purpose of what we're going to do now, next, is to get to the bottom of what Mr. Gordon has sketched in for us. So I want you to understand the Court appreciates that you are here, and that your fellow commissioner is here, and the counsel for the governor is here, but you have to understand that the authority of this Court cannot be lightly breached, especially in a situation where we have been attempting since 2003 to help people who cannot help themselves.

That's why we have federal courts, that's why we have judges who serve for life. I am trying to outlive this case, and the State is not making it easy. But the message that has to go back, I think to Albany, is whatever has happened, it needs to be fixed in a way that doesn't create the clear impression that there's a -- there is a -- there's an atmosphere in Albany that you can sort of jiggle the system, use the courts in such a way that the people who are being protected by this settlement are going to be undermined. This is about them. That's why I read that statement.

You have many things on your plate, as does your fellow commissioner. But I am asking you, I am asking Commissioner Sullivan, and I am asking the Governor through Mr. David, to put the politics of the State capitol aside and to deal with the really difficult lives that these people have to live.

1 If I sound dramatic, it is because it is dramatic. 2 It's about them. It's about 4,000 people. And I don't want 3 to micromanage your work or the work of your staff, many of 4 whom have done an excellent job. But I will not allow the kind of political, legal activity that is going on in this 5 case behind my back and the behind the backs of the plaintiffs 6 7 to continue. So I am asking you to make this your priority. 8 I doubt that you have been advised on every last detail what's 9 been going on, I'm not asking you to answer that question. 10 But it's got to stop. And as far as the law firm that the State has 11 12 identified to be substituted for the Attorney General, I am 13 holding your motion in abeyance and the Attorney General's 14 motion. 15 On their web site they say they represent 150 16 nursing homes. Where did they come from? To represent the 17 interests of the State Department of Health and the State

Thank you for coming in. You may be seated.

COMMISSIONER ZUCKER: Thank you.

MR. BEGLEITER: Can I speak for a moment, Your

Office of Mental Health. I doubt that's ever going to happen

in this court. Ever, ever, ever. You've got to do better

24 Honor?

than that.

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THE COURT: Yes, sure.

MR. BEGLEITER: I have been in this case since Friday, which is a lot less than everybody else has been, but maybe I can add some value and clear some air.

You can get a commitment, Your Honor, if you wished it today, from the commissioners. It is more than a commitment, it's already happened, that they will continue with the core relief in the settlement. In other words, assessments, in-reaches, and transitionings for those who want it --

THE COURT: In-reaches.

MR. BEGLEITER: -- and they will do it, they will do it even after the 120 days. In other words, there's no intention to stop that. I hope that makes Your Honor feel there's some sort of receptivity on the part of the commissioners and the people I represent today in their official capacities. I want that out in the open. There's no question about that. This will continue, I have been told. I don't know -- again, I don't know what impact that has on Your Honor, but I think it is something that is important for the very group, for the class that you are talking about.

As far as Your Honor's order regarding the return on -- using your equitable powers, I have no authority to agree or disagree with that. I think the State may want to submit some kind of -- I don't know what it would be, I don't know what the position's going to be, but they may want to

submit something on that. It won't be from me.

THE COURT: Well --

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MR. BEGLEITER: There's counsel.

THE COURT: Ms. Underwood's here.

MR. BEGLEITER: That's true.

THE COURT: Mr. Brown's here. But my view is that I have certain equitable powers to oversee this litigation, and if this can be done in such a way that the case in Albany is moot, the TRO is dissolved, that would be the best way to handle it, since we're talking about a human being, I think, although I don't have a name to put to a face, who would be benefitted by returning, according to Mr. Sherrin, by returning to an adult home. And I don't think that the situation for one individual should implicate the entire settlement for 4,000 people. And I am sure that even though there was no transcript kept of the proceeding before the judge in Albany, which is interesting, and the judge was apparently never told about this litigation, which is interesting, and the Attorney General was in the room when the TRO was issued, which is interesting, it wouldn't have been a violation of the lawyer-client privilege to indicate that the State of New York is in a litigation in New York City before a federal court, with a settlement, so at least the state judge could ask questions about what was going on down here. didn't happen apparently. What do you think the Court thinks

1 when it is all like hocus-pocus and here we are? So don't 2 tell me, please, about whether they should allow this 3 individual to go back to the adult home. 4 MR. BEGLEITER: You haven't heard that argument from me, Your Honor. All I'm saying --5 No, but the implication is, maybe yes 6 THE COURT: 7 and maybe no. You don't know, so don't say it. I told --8 MR. BEGLEITER: All I'm saying is --THE COURT: Excuse me. 9 10 MR. BEGLEITER: Okay. THE COURT: 11 I told your client what to do. 12 MR. BEGLEITER: Right. 13 THE COURT: I told him that it was in my equitable 14 powers, overseeing this case, if the State of New York wants to bar this individual who wants to go back to the adult home 15 from the adult home, in order to preserve a TRO that lasts 16 from February until July -- you know, in this court, in the 17 18 federal court, you know how long a TRO can last? You know. 19 MR. BEGLEITER: I know. 20 THE COURT: How long? Tell me. 21 MR. BEGLEITER: It can last up to 20 days. 22 THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. BEGLEITER: That's right. Ten days plus ten

THE COURT: So how does a state judge on consent

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days.

- 1 impose a TRO for months and months and months? Because the
- 2 parties agreed to it. Why should the judge have any concern?
- 3 | There may be reasons for it. They don't want to litigate it.
- 4 They just want to impose it. And the Assistant Attorney
- 5 General was in the room. The Assistant Attorney General,
- 6 who's here, rather, Mr. Bass from your department, was in the room.
- 8 MR. BEGLEITER: Correct. They were in the room with 9 the judge.
 - THE COURT: And I want to know what was going on in the other rooms, and I want the Paul Weiss firm and the other lawyers here to dig into it. Because if there are going to be sanctions, I will be presiding at that trial.
 - MR. BEGLEITER: Your Honor, I just wanted to say that my consent does not imply -- my silence does not imply consent.
 - THE COURT: I understand that.
- MR. BEGLEITER: And the other thing is, you're quite right. There are --
- THE COURT: You have been doing this since Friday.
- 21 | I have been doing it since 2003.

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- 22 MR. BEGLEITER: That's right.
- THE COURT: That's the difference between the two of us.
- 25 MR. BEGLEITER: And the other thing is, I will say,

is that the witnesses are prepared to give an explanation today, but I understand from the Paul Weiss lawyer, he doesn't want to do it.

THE COURT: No, I think it would be better to hold off on that, and I don't want to waste everybody's time, but we'll decide at a later time who should testify at a hearing, if we have a hearing.

MR. BEGLEITER: Okay.

THE COURT: You know, there is another way of dealing with this, for the commissioner's and the Governor's office, is to find a solution.

MR. BEGLEITER: That's right.

THE COURT: Is to find a solution.

MR. BEGLEITER: And there's --

THE COURT: And I think that the parties -- you know, we already had a solution. It may not have moved quickly, but we had a solution. And the question is, has there been good faith in implementing the solution. So we will find out about that. Thank you.

MR. BEGLEITER: If I may, Your Honor, there's a conference -- there's a meet and confer this afternoon, a settlement conference this afternoon, and the hope is that some progress can be made in getting to a final solution, getting to a solution here.

THE COURT: I am going to authorize discovery. I

don't care that you are going to have a meeting. Meetings can be worthless, if there's bad faith. I am not interested in people getting together, although apparently there are people in the Attorney General's office and the Department of Health who like to have lunch to talk about my case and how to undermine it. So let them have their lunches in Albany, but they have to come down here and explain to me what's going on.

MR. BEGLEITER: I understand.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. BEGLEITER: I assume that the Attorney General remains as counsel while the motion is being held in abeyance?

THE COURT: I just said, I am not going to take any action on this at the present time.

MR. GOLDBERGER: Your Honor, if I may, for a moment.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. GOLDBERGER: Recognizing the limitations that Mr. Begleiter has on his representation with Mr. Zucker in connection with his official capacity, I want to put what Mr. Begleiter said together with something that Mr. Brown said, as a possible, at least temporary, fix for some of the problems that we're facing here today.

If the State is, as Mr. Begleiter represented just now, truly committed to continuing the process that exists under the consent, Judge, and as Mr. Brown suggests, the AG's office is probably willing to find some way to not trigger a

Section 01, for lack of a better term, than the solution is right in front of us, Your Honor. We have engaged in good faith negotiations, we will continue to engage in good faith negotiations, but if Section 01 were to be rescinded, Your Honor, and this is not to take anything away from the need to find out exactly what happened here, but if Section 01 were rescinded by agreement of the parties and order of the Court, then we would be in a position where we could have good faith negotiations. It would be a good faith offer by the State to say to us, "We don't want to undermine this agreement, we don't want to undermine the judge's consent order. We want to have a good faith discussion about how we can make this process better for everyone."

If that were something the State were willing to consider, I am hearing some indications the State's willing to continue to do what it's been doing under this consent order, then that may be a solution.

THE COURT: Your point's been made. This is something that the parties should discuss. I understand that the Attorney General has a difficult problem. But the fact of the matter is, that some of the stuff that has been going on apparently has involved the Attorney General's office. It is not that they have clean hands in this situation. And so I think it is time for the parties to like figure it out. In the meantime, we're going to have discovery.

You said you need about six weeks? 1 2 MR. GORDON: That would be great, Your Honor. And I 3 also question Your Honor whether Your Honor wants us running 4 to this court to deal with issues or whether --THE COURT: I am going to have you deal with the 5 magistrate judge, Judge Levy. I tried to reach him this 6 7 morning and wasn't able to reach him. He may have been on the 8 bench. And Judge Levy is assigned. Judge Go had been 9 assigned, she retired, and so Judge Levy's been assigned, and 10 I will be talking to him. 11 Let me give you a date for completion of discovery. 12 Friday, April 5 -- May 5. I'm sorry. May 5. 13 MR. GORDON: Your Honor? 14 THE COURT: Yes. 15 MR. GORDON: Just to clarify, that is for the 16 discovery related to this discrete issue --17 THE COURT: Yes. 18 MR. GORDON: -- obviously, with the July trial, there's a lot of other stuff that needs to happen. 19 20 Right. And so that's -- I am glad you THE COURT: 21 mentioned the July trial. You know, we don't have to have a July trial if you work this all out. I would much rather do 22 23 something else in July. 24 But I set May 5. And then I am on trial in the

Middle District of Alabama the week of May 8. So we can have

1 this -- we can have a hearing here on May 17 at 10:00 a.m. on 2 the issues that -- whatever the issues are that you wish to 3 bring to the Court's attention. 4 MR. GORDON: And, Your Honor, can we take the April 5 conference off in light of this? 5 THE COURT: You can take that off. 6 7 MR. GORDON: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: And the other thing is that when we have 8 9 a trial in July, should we have a trial, all the named 10 parties, defendant, will be required to sit at this trial. 11 Because if I have to do this again, the commissioners are 12 going to do it with me. I am not going to sit here in the 13 middle of the summer while everybody else is on vacation. So 14 you're forewarned. 15 Anything else from the plaintiffs? MR. GORDON: Your Honor, I hate to keep jumping up, 16 but while we're here, can we get a very quick date by which 17 18 you will order privilege logs to be produced? 19 THE COURT: What date would you like? 20 MR. GORDON: I would like in about five minutes, but, I mean --21 22 Well, I mean, understanding that that's THE COURT: 23 not reasonable. How about a week from today? 24 MR. GORDON: A week from today. Thank you. 25 THE COURT: By 5:00 p.m.

1 MR. C. ZUCKER: Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. C. ZUCKER: There is a pending motion regarding the Elizabeth Jones matter. I don't know if that's gotten lost with all that's happened here.

THE COURT: Well, I will look at it.

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

THE COURT: Mr. Brown?

MR. BROWN: Your Honor, at the risk of raising more issues, I do apologize, but I have to. I have to.

We understand the Court's order to proceed with discovery, and we will certainly comply in any way that we can. It doesn't -- and I understand the Court has held in abeyance our motion to withdraw as counsel, but for the reasons I articulated before, and I am willing to repeat again, it's impossible for us, particularly now that the notion of sanctions has been raised, we are in bed with the State or somebody, I think there were words to that effect that one of the parties mentioned.

It's impossible for us both to adequately represent the State during this discovery process and represent ourselves. I am telling the Court that there is a direct irreconcilable conflict, and we don't know what to do about that.

THE COURT: Right. With regard to the process of

doing this discovery, if the State defendants want to obtain counsel -- not the Abrams firm. They're out at this point, until we have a hearing on whether they're conflicted. But if there is a law firm somewhere out there that isn't busy in the lobby of the State Senate and State Assembly, and on the second floor doing business for the nursing home industry, and that's where we are right now, then I need to know who it is. Because I am not going to tolerate a situation where the State defendants are represented by an entity that represents parties who have an adverse interest to this settlement.

So if you can find them, Mr. David, I want to know who they are, and I will let you know whether it's acceptable to the Court. Certainly you have a right to have counsel for the agencies.

The other thing I will make very clear is that it's important that the -- that anybody who may have a problem based on the evidence that may be divulged about complicity between the nursing home industry and the State actors, any of the State actors, that person or persons, they are -- it is recommended that they consult private counsel.

I am directing the Attorney General to advise the Court when the issue of the TRO and the rights of Mr. John Doe to return to the adult home have been resolved. And if they aren't resolved, or if the State decides to do something else about it, then we'll take it up in due course.

Sir?

MR. GORDON: Sorry to keep popping up, Your Honor, but I just want to put one thing on the record in terms of our position. If the bringing in of new counsel slows this up by one minute, because I see already the movie, which is --

THE COURT: No. Let me explain. The purpose of the new counsel is not the general representation of the State actors. The purpose of the new counsel is to deal with the discovery. We're going ahead on July 10. The commissioners and I are going ahead on July 10, if we need to go ahead on July 10. But I can't deny the concern of the Attorney General that based on what's happened thus far, some of which was its own doing, apparently, by being involved in these discussions behind the back of the Court, that there may be an irreconcilable conflict. They'll need their own attorney, potentially.

MR. GORDON: Yes. I don't disagree with any of that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I've never heard of this before.

MR. GORDON: You and I both. But I am concerned that we're going to hear from --

THE COURT: Oh, no.

MR. GORDON: -- new counsel that the next week for privilege logs, and the May 17 date, Your Honor, and the discovery --

1 THE COURT: Nothing --2 MR. GORDON: I just want to make sure we are full 3 steam ahead. 4 THE COURT: I've advised the counsel to the Governor. He's in the room. 5 6 Did you hear me, Mr. David? 7 MR. DAVID: Yes, Your Honor, I heard you. 8 THE COURT: Thank you. 9 MR. DAVID: You're welcome. 10 THE COURT: It's the best I can do. 11 MR. BEGLEITER: Your Honor, I want to say something, 12 so the Court is not misled. As I understand the situation 13 today, Mr. Doe could return to the nursing home. That is the 14 impact of the TRO. As I understand it. If I've got it wrong, then someone should tell me. That's my understanding. 15 16 THE COURT: Look. I am not getting into the 17 weeds --18 MR. BEGLEITER: Okay. 19 THE COURT: -- on the TRO. I am just saying that if 20 Mr. Doe goes back to the nursing home, then there would be no 21 need to set aside the regulations. 22 MR. BEGLEITER: Mooted. 23 THE COURT: It would moot the regulation, it would 24 moot the injunction in effect. This injunction that was done 25 without a hearing. Because it went from being a TRO to being

a preliminary injunction, under State law, the way I remember 1 2 it, when I was an Assistant New York State Attorney General. 3 But normally you need a hearing. You don't just do 4 it with a wink and a nod. This is not justice. So don't parse these things. If the commissioner is willing to waive 5 6 the regulation --7 MR. BEGLEITER: I understand. 8 THE COURT: -- then there's no need for a TRO. 9 only thing standing in the way of this person going back was 10 that there was a regulation that prohibited it. Now there 11 isn't a problem, is what I am saying. 12 MR. BEGLEITER: I understand. 13 THE COURT: I think that the Attorney General can 14 handle that, if the commissioner is willing. 15 MR. BEGLEITER: Correct. 16 THE COURT: Is the commissioner willing? You're his 17 lawyer. 18 MR. BEGLEITER: This is -- I would have to consult with him. 19 20 THE COURT: Well, go consult with him. We'll wait. 21 MR. BEGLEITER: Okay. 22 (Short pause.) 23 THE COURT: Mr. Bass, you wait there. You are not 24 going anywhere. He's got a lawyer.

MR. BEGLEITER: I have spoken to Commissioner

1 Zucker. He has no problem doing that. 2 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Thank you, sir. 3 There's no conflict on that. 4 MR. BROWN: Glad to hear it. THE COURT: 5 Me, too. Anything else from plaintiffs? 6 7 MR. GOLDBERGER: One thing, Your Honor. We have a 8 date, at this point, of April 1 to report back to the Court 9 regarding negotiations. All of this that has come up in the 10 last couple weeks has sort of delayed things a little bit. We 11 do intend to have a meeting today, so we would like to push 12 that back a couple weeks, if that's okay with the Court. 13 THE COURT: As long as Mr. Sundram is a participant, 14 and as long as I get a prompt report. 15 MR. GOLDBERGER: Absolutely, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Thank you. 17 Anything else from the State? 18 MR. BROWN: No. Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Oh, by the way. Let me talk about the 20 Attorney General's duties as a State elected official. Attorney General under State statute is to represent the State 21 22 of New York. In the case that the federal government has 23 brought, they sued the State of New York. There is a real 24 question about whether the Attorney General can withdraw as

the representative of the sovereign. And I know I have been

provided with some case law, which is not particularly helpful to me.

But the fact is that the Attorney General was elected to be the attorney for the sovereign, and there is an issue which we may take up later, maybe not, about whether even if he withdraws as the attorney for the commissioners, or the governor, or State employees, whether he can relinquish his responsibility to be the attorney for the sovereign. And I just wanted to lay that on the table as an issue, because it may come into play at a later date.

Thank you, everyone. Have a nice day.

(WHEREUPON, at 12:24 p.m., the proceedings were concluded.)

Annette M. Montalvo, CSR, RDR, CRR
Official Court Reporter