| 1 | IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF |
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| 2 | THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI |
| 3 | NORTHWESTERN DIVISION |
| 4 |  |
| 5 | CONSTANCE MCMILLEN, ) |
| 6 | Plaintiff, ) |
| 7 | ) |
| 8 | VS. ) NO. 1:10CV61-D-D |
| 9 | ) |
| 10 | ITAWAMBA COUNTY SCHOOL ) |
| 11 | DISTRICT, ET AL., ) |
| 12 | Defendants. ) |
| 13 |  |
| 14 | BE IT REMEMBERED, that the |
| 15 | above-captioned cause came to be heard on this, the 22nd |
| 16 | day of March, 2010, before the Honorable GLEN DAVIDSON, |
| 17 | Judge presiding, when and where the following |
| 18 | proceedings were had to wit: |
| 19 |  |
| 20 | ALPHA REPORTING CORPORATION |
| 21 | Heather L. Deloach |
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17 ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANT:
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New York, New York

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Jackson, Mississippi

MS. ALYSSON LEIGH MILLS
Fishman Haygood
New Orleans, Louisiana

MR. BENJAMIN E. GRIFFITH
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Cleveland, Mississippi

MS. MICHELE HORN FLOYD
Fulton, Mississippi
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PROCEEDINGS
THE COURT: Okay. You needed a conference with the Court.

MS. BENNETT: Yes, Your Honor. Constance's girlfriend obviously, you know, may be mentioned and she's a minor. We want to just make sure that it's understood that her name wouldn't be mentioned.

MR. GRIFFITH: Absolutely, we understand that, Your Honor. That will be off limits for any questions from us and that will remain confidential from our standpoint.

THE COURT: Okay. I just wonder do you think we ought to -- it might be good to establish a ground rule and refer to her as Jane Doe or something. I don't know.

MS. BENNETT: I've instructed Constance not to refer to her by name. She can call her her girlfriend.

THE COURT: Okay.
MS. BENNETT: It would be hard for her to call her like Jane Doe.

THE COURT: Okay.
MS. BENNETT: I told her to be sure not to use her name. That $I$ would make sure that -- do you
want to establish something?
MS. SUN: I don't think her identity has anything to do with any of the issues so $I$ can't imagine that her name is going to come up.

THE COURT: All right. Do we have any other ground rules we need to post at this time?

MS. BENNETT: Are there witnesses expected to testify?

MR. GRIFFITH: Excuse me?
MS. BENNETT: Are y'all calling any
witnesses?

MR. GRIFFITH: Yes.
THE COURT: Yeah, you need to establish a record.

MR. GRIFFITH: We have all of the members of the school board who has been served or processed. The superintendent of education, the principal and assistant principal and I believe one expert witness Jim Keith. He's the general counsel for the Mississippi School Board Association.

MS. SUN: Your Honor, we have an objection to Mr. Keith's testimony. I don't believe that he's offering anything but hearsay and he's also offering expert opinions on things that are inappropriate.

Specifically the ultimate legal conclusion as to whether there was a material disruption sufficient to justify the censorship in this case. So we have an objection to his testimony. I mean, he's clearly testifying about matters that are not within his personal knowledge and also offering opinions that are inappropriate for an expert.

MR. GRIFFITH: May I respond?
THE COURT: Yes, sir.
MR. GRIFFITH: Your Honor, he is a qualified witness and will be able to testify as an expert based on his training, experience, specialized knowledge and his education. He'll be confining himself to testimony relating to the governance of school boards, the policy and the decision-making process of school boards. He will not be expressing any opinions that are legal conclusions or legal opinions. He will not be addressing the ultimate issue before this Court. But it is an essential matter because the Plaintiffs are taking issue with the action of the school board and withdrawing its sponsorship of the prom.

They are challenging that as a sham decision or a decision that's not honestly made. Because of that it is essential for us to establish a record as to not
only the normality and the propriety of that decision but how it reflects the policy judgments that must be made by school board members. Particularly in light of matters that they find as a fact are disruptive to the educational process and the core mission of the public school system which is to educate students.

MS. SUN: May I respond? With all respect those opinions that he is offering are purely legal opinions. There is no allegation that board procedures weren't followed. I think the issue is whether that decision was lawful or not and that is purely a legal conclusion. We're not challenging the board's internal policies or procedures. And as I've read his declaration, he states that he has spoken to school board members and, you know, purports to identify some disruption that would occur. All of that is hearsay. You know, if there are witnesses that can testify personally to that, you know, those are -- that would be appropriate.

MR. GRIFFITH: Your Honor, we will ask that Mr. Keith as an expert be allowed to sit in the courtroom to hear all of the testimony as well. We'll lay a proper predicate for that testimony as the Court knows under rule 702 and 703. The expert is permitted
to testify even on the basis of hearsay if it is data of a type that's reasonably relied upon by experts in his field.

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. GRIFFITH: Which we'll establish the predicate for, Your Honor.

THE COURT: This Court has always ruled that opinions of law are not admissible. Now, the only exception is in a patent case. I've permitted lawyers to testify that a patent is valid. Other than that I've not permitted expert testimony as to questions of law. Now, if he testifies to something else, then perhaps I will. I don't want to rule in limine here on matters that may or may not be relevant later on in the case.

MR. GRIFFITH: Your Honor, I really believe that once we have a record more fully developed with the lay witnesses and the board members that will testify that it will be not only a matter that we can probably all tractate and shorten the proceedings but it will inform the expert's opinion and provide a real clear basis for what he's opining. And that will not be legal opinions. It will only relate to matters of governance and the decision-making process. He's addressing the process of school board members. Many of whom he's
actually been involved in the training of.
THE COURT: We'll reach that when we get to it in the case. As far as him being in the courtroom, he's an officer of the Court and he is an attorney, he will be permitted to remain in the courtroom.

MR. GRIFFITH: Yes, sir.
THE COURT: Anything else?
MR. GRIFFITH: We do have members of the
school board and the superintendent as a party --
THE COURT: I think they can remain in the courtroom.

MR. GRIFFITH: That's all that we have from our standpoint.

MS. BENNETT: We don't have anything else, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Off the record.
(WHEREUPON, A BRIEF RECESS WAS HELD.)
THE COURT: You may be seated. The Court calls cause number 1:10CV61, Constance McMillen versus Itawamba County School District, et al. The purpose of this hearing today is a -- comes before the Court on the Plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction pursuant to Rule 65 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Are the Plaintiffs ready to proceed?

MS. BENNETT: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Very well. I show appearing for the Plaintiff Kristy Bennett, Christine P. Sun and Alysson Leigh Mills; is that correct?

MS. SUN: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: And I believe you also have present with you in the courtroom paralegals Nikita Thomas and --

MS. BENNETT: That's it, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Very well. And the Plaintiff, of course, will remain at counsel table. For the Defendant Mr. Benjamin E. Griffith from Cleveland, Mississippi and Michele Horn Floyd.

MR. GRIFFITH: The Defendants are ready, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Very well. We will address this matter pursuant to authority that all of you agree with in your submissions. That it's incumbent upon the Plaintiff to establish by a preponderance of the evidence, one, is a substantial likelihood that Plaintiff will prevail on the merits. Two, a substantial threat that Plaintiff will suffer irreparable harm if the injunction is not granted. Three, that the threatening injury to the Plaintiff if
the injunction is denied outweighs the threatened harm
to the Defendant if the injunction is granted and that granting the preliminary injunction will not disturb the the public interest. Do we all agree on those four perquisites?

MS. BENNETT: Yes, Your Honor.
MR. GRIFFITH: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: I take it you do because you said so in your submissions to the Court. Now, I did not ask you, do you wish to make a brief opening statement?

MS. BENNETT: Yes, Your Honor. Just
briefly.
THE COURT: Can we limit that to 15 minutes
per side?
MS. BENNETT: Yes, Your Honor.
MR. GRIFFITH: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Very well. I'll hear from the
Plaintiff.
THE COURT: Move that podium to any position you're comfortable with, Ms. Bennett.

MS. BENNETT: Thank you. This is fine, Your Honor. May it please the Court, Your Honor, we are here on this matter brought by Constance McMillen against the

Itawamba County School District regarding a violation of her first amendment rights. Ms. McMillen has attended Itawamba County schools her entire life and has been in Itawamba Agricultural High School since 9th grade.

She was aware of a policy prohibiting her from bringing her girlfriend to the prom and approached school officials about clarifying that and asking whether she would be allowed to bring her girlfriend to the prom. She was told by school officials that she could not bring her girlfriend to the prom. That her date must be of the opposite sex. Constance then contacted counsel and asked if we could help her in attending the prom with her girlfriend.

On March 2, 2010, I sent a demand letter along with Christine Sun and the Mississippi Safe Schools Coalition asking that the school district revise their policy prohibiting same sex couples from attending prom and also asking that they allow Constance to wear a tuxedo to prom if she so chose because she had also been told that she would not be -- her girlfriend would not be allowed to wear a tuxedo.

We gave the school district until March 10 to respond to our request. We did not receive a response about Constance's request to attend the prom
with her girlfriend and wear a tuxedo except we received
a letter on March 9 indicating that the school board needed more time to bring up the issue at the next school board meeting which would have been March 22. Then the following day or two days later, the Itawamba County School District issued a statement to the press that due to the alleged controversy raised by Constance's demand letter that they were actually going to cancel the prom. They cited a distraction to the learning environment. Subsequently there the next day we filed this instant action and the following week we filed the current motion for preliminary injunction seeking to stop Itawamba County School District from canceling the prom and allow Constance to attend the prom with her girlfriend and to wear a tuxedo.

In the Defendant's opposition to our motion, they do not seem to be challenging the first amendment protective speech issue. Rather they focus on the fact that it was within their purview under the standard set forth in Tinker $v$ Des Moines that there was a material disruption of the learning environment and that as such they were within their rights to cancel the prom.

We will offer testimony that shows there wasn't a disruption caused by Constance which is
required in order for them to be able to do that but rather any disruption that came of this result came after the actual cancellation of the prom. And we ask that you'll find in favor of Constance and issue an injunction against canceling the prom. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Very well. Mr. Griffith.
MR. GRIFFITH: Your Honor, the case before this Court is really governed by the Canal Authority Factors and that is what the proof I believe will be directed to this morning. We believe the evidence will show on behalf of the Defendants that there was not just a distraction, there was a major disruption of the educational process. The core educational admission of the school was at risk.

There were not just perceptions but there were obvious occurrences that were taking place with students being completely distracted during classroom. Teachers having to respond to questions. The entire idea that a lesson plan being marginalized as this reached a crescendo. This school board did what it was responsibly mandated to do. And that is to adhere to its core mission which is acting as fiduciaries for the students to put the educational system at the forth
front and it did so.
It's decision was not to cancel a prom. The decision was to stop sponsoring the prom at the school. That had actually been under discussion, Your Honor, for well over four years out of concerns primarily of liability arising from the holding of school dances on school property. Concerns over young students drinking and driving and a multiple other concerns that reflected very negatively on the continuation of holding a school dance in this manner.

The Court is going to have before it testimony from the Superintendent of Education who will relate to the Court the incidents, the matters that were observed by school board and school administration that justified its decision. We have with us the board attorney for the board of education who will actually present the balance of the opening statement. I would like for the Court to have her at this point come to the podium and complete this very briefly.

THE COURT: Very well.
MR. GRIFFITH: Michelle.
MS. FLOYD: If it pleases the Court, Your Honor, the American Civil Liberties Union will have you believe that this is a lawsuit that has as its
foundation a violation of the constitutional rights of one of our students due to bigotry and homophobia. That is simply not the case. This is, in fact, a lawsuit involving the Itawamba County Board of Education's ability and duty to effectively educate its students and to provide them with a safe learning environment. The facts are straight forward.

The board was faced with a difficult
decision. It had a growing situation that was escalating and jeopardizing the education of the students of Itawamba County. They were presented with facts that evidenced that classes were being disruptive to the extent that teachers could not actually perform their duties in their classroom. They were also presented with issues of growing concerns of dressing protest at the prom.

These new facts were coupled with the fact that the board of education had been considering for years the fact of not sponsoring the prom. Those facts it had already contemplated were concerns over liability. Teachers were taking away their time from their classroom to actually prepare and decorate for the prom. There were concerns over drinking and drug use, and there were also the fact that other schools had
stopped sponsoring their proms. Many schools have stopped sponsoring their proms and has allowed the parents to do that.

Upon being presented with all of these facts, the board did what it thought was best for the Itawamba County School District. It made a difficult decision to not host a prom but to, in fact, allow parents to sponsor that prom. There's been a misconception that it's been cancelled. That's not true. They simply withdrew their sponsorship. This is simply a case about the authority of the Itawamba County School District to withdraw sponsorship of a social event that it has absolutely no duty to host. Because doing so is in the best interest of the educational process of the Itawamba Agricultural High School.

It's my contention, Your Honor, that at the end of the day after we have given all the testimony and we've gone through the Canal Authority factors that the Plaintiffs will be unable to prove those four factors that are mandated in order for this Court to order a temporary injunction. And we ask that that be denied.

THE COURT: Very well. Plaintiff will call the first witness.

MS. BENNETT: Your Honor, the Plaintiff
calls Constance McMillen.
THE COURT: Very well. Ms. McMillen if you'll come around and be sworn, please, ma'am.

CONSTANCE MCMILLEN,
having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Please take a seat in the witness stand and state your name and address for the record.

THE WITNESS: My name is Constance McMillen and I live in Fulton.

THE CLERK: May we have your entire address?
THE WITNESS: Oh, 204 West Gray Street,
Fulton, Mississippi.
MS. BENNETT: You can lower that mic a
little so you don't have to talk up to it.
DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MS. BENNETT:
Q Constance, we've established that you live in Fulton. How long have you lived there?

A My entire life.
Q And is your family from there?
A Uh-huh (affirmative response).
Q You have to say yes.

A Yes.

Q You have to give a verbal response because the court reporter is taking it down. Are you nervous?

A Yes.

Q Have you attended school with the same kids your entire life?

A Yes.
Q What are the kids at school that you go to school with know about your sexual orientation?

A I mean, they know I've liked girls since the 8th grade.

Q Has there ever been any -- anything said to you about liking girls?

A Not that I remember. I don't remember anybody saying anything or being mean about it.

Q Okay. What --
THE COURT: Excuse me just one second. You said no one has been mean to you about it.

THE WITNESS: No one has ever like said anything but people have asked me if I like girls but -THE COURT: Very well. BY MS BENNETT:

Q What happened earlier this year that
prompted you to seek out the school officials about attending prom with your girlfriend?

A I mean, I knew that there was a policy from last year so I went to them.

Q What policy are you talking about?
A The policy for no same sex dates.
Q Okay.
A And so I went to them hoping that I could talk to them and -- you know, because I thought maybe they had the policy in place for a different reason and maybe I could talk to them and them understand how it made me feel and maybe change it.

Q How did it make you feel?
A I mean, it upset me because I felt like I wasn't getting to go to prom because if I can't share prom with my girlfriend who is special to me then I didn't want to go to the prom anyway.

Q And what were you told about bringing your girlfriend to prom?

A That it wouldn't be allowed.
Q And what did you do once you were informed that it wasn't allowed?

A You know, I was upset, you know, but I had been told that there was ways around it. That I could
get a boy to bring me and a boy bring my date. And, you know, $I$ was just going to let it go because I didn't know what to do. I was very upset.

Q So what did you do about not knowing what to do?

A I mean, I didn't do anything after the tux, when I talked to them about the tux. That's when I decided to call the ACLU.

Q What was the conversation about the tux?

A I was just told that it wasn't formal for a girl to wear a tux. That boys wear tuxedos and girls wear dresses.

THE COURT: Now, who told you this, please, ma'am?

THE WITNESS: The vice principal.
THE COURT: The vice principal?
THE WITNESS: Uh-huh (affirmative response).

BY MS BENNETT:
Q And what's his name?

A Coach Mitchell.
Q And did you hear that from anybody else about the tuxedos?

A Well, after that $I$ went to the principal
because he told me, Coach Mitchell, told me he didn't know for sure but I could go he thought -- I could go to the principal. So I went to the principal and he told me basically the same thing. And I mean, I was explaining to him how it made me feel, and he was like, well, I mean, if you want to, you can go over my head to the superintendent because if she says you can then I'll let you.

Q Was this in relation to wearing a tux?
A Yes. And so I went to her, but I mean I told him I didn't want to do that.

Q How did you reach out to the superintendent?

A I called her.
Q And what did you tell her you wanted to talk about?

A Well, actually first I talked to an attorney and then the superintendent.

Q Which attorney?
A Ms. Michelle Floyd.
THE COURT: Just I'm having trouble understanding you. What was the attorney's name?

THE WITNESS: Ms. Michelle Floyd.
THE COURT: Very well.

BY MS BENNETT:

Q And she directed you to talk to the
superintendent?
A She said that she would talk to the superintendent and get back with me but the superintendent called me that day.

Q What did you tell Michelle Floyd that you wanted to talk about?

A About the tux situation and about the same sex date.

Q The superintendent what's her name?

A Ms. McNeese.
Q Teresa McNeese?

A Uh-huh (affirmative response).
Q So she called you back?
A Right. And she told me that she would talk to the school board about it.

Q And did she get back with you?
A She did.
Q And what did she convey to you at that point?

A She told me that the girls had to wear dresses or that -- she told me that the girls had to -they could wear pants when $I$ was talking to her. And

24 around, but I mean, no one really -- no one really knew
about it. No one asked me about it or anything.
Q And did that continue for the next week and a half before the prom was cancelled?

A It did.
Q Was there any -- in the classes that you attended was anything out of the ordinary?

A No. I mean, I had a teacher ask me about it like the day before the 10 th or whatever so I mean that was really the only thing that was said about it at school so --

Q Were students at school surprised about your request?

A I mean, no. I mean, they -- I had told them that I was talking to the principal. I mean, my friends I had told them that $I$ was talking to the principal and them about bringing the same sex date and wearing a tux. And they had -- you know, I told them what they said and most of the kids thought it was ridiculous that the -that they weren't going to let it happen, you know. But I never -- at that point when I told them, I never knew I was going to call the ACLU. I was just upset about it.

Q How did you find out that prom was cancelled?

A A reporter.
Q A reporter contacted you?
A Right.
Q And how -- did you go to school after you found out that prom was cancelled?

A I did.
Q And how was school at that point?
A It was hostile. I actually wound up leaving that day because there was so many people -- so many like dirty looks and people whispering when I walked by and stuff like that because most people felt like I had caused the prom to get cancelled. You know, a lot of people didn't like me very much.

Q What did you think would happen when the demand letter was sent on your behalf?

A Well, I thought that -- I thought maybe the school like maybe they didn't know that they weren't supposed to do that. Maybe they thought that they could or something. And I thought that maybe whenever the demand letter was sent they would realize. It had like court cases in it. I thought maybe they would realize and then change it because it was the right thing to do and that's what I thought.

Q Did you see a copy of the demand letter?

A I did.

MS. BENNETT: Your Honor, may I show the demand letter to her to have her verify it?

THE COURT: Yes, ma'am, yes.
BY MS BENNETT:

Q Does that appear to be the letter that was sent on your behalf?

A Yes.
Q And I'll show you it's actually a two-page
letter. Does that appear to be the letter that was sent?

A It is.

MS. BENNETT: Your Honor, may we have the demand letter entered as Exhibit 1 to this hearing?

THE COURT: Any objection?
MR. GRIFFITH: No objection, Your Honor.
THE COURT: It will be admitted as $P-1$, as Plaintiff's Exhibit No. 1.
(WHEREUPON, THE ABOVE-MENTIONED
DOCUMENT WAS MARKED AS PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT NO. 1 TO THE TESTIMONY OF THE
WITNESS AND IS ATTACHED HERETO.)
THE CLERK: Just put it on the table. Thank you.

1 BY MS BENNETT:

24 Miller maybe, but I'm not positive on that.

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THE COURT: You say you have not received an invitation?

THE WITNESS: No.

THE COURT: Very well.
BY MS BENNETT:

Q Why have you pursued this matter, Constance?

A Because I feel like I have the right to go to the prom just the same as someone who's straight and I feel like -- I mean, I don't feel like I should have to not go to prom just because I'm gay, you know, or like go with someone else and not be able to enjoy being there with a person that's special to me just because I'm gay.

MS. BENNETT: Okay. May I have a moment, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, ma'am. BY MS BENNETT:

Q Constance, what do you believe you would be expressing if you got to go to the prom with your girlfriend?

A That, you know, that's who I am.
Q And what do you mean by that?
A Like I don't understand what you're
asking.
Q Well, who are you? I mean, what is the statement, this is who I am mean?

A Well, that I'm a lesbian and I mean, I have a girlfriend. And that I'm equal to everyone. I mean, I'm equal to people that are straight.

Q Okay. And by wearing a tuxedo, what would that have to do --

A I mean, like I'm -- you know, I can wear whatever but I felt comfortable wearing the tuxedo because I didn't want anything fall out like in the middle of the night and have to worry about all of that. So, you know -- but I think that just because you're a girl doesn't mean you have to dress feminine, and I don't think you should -- I don't think they should put gender laws on that.

MS. BENNETT: Okay. We tender the witness. THE COURT: Let me ask just a few. I am having trouble hearing her. You said at one point -- I thought I heard you say I was told I could come with a boy and my girlfriend could come with a boy. Now, did somebody tell you that?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
THE COURT: Who told you that?

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THE WITNESS: The vice-principal.
THE COURT: The vice-principal told you

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that?
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THE WITNESS: Uh-huh (affirmative response).

THE COURT: Very well.
MS. BENNETT: Your Honor, may I ask a follow-up question in relation to that?

THE COURT: Yes.
BY MS. BENNETT :
Q When you asked the superintendent about whether that would be acceptable, what did she tell you?

A She -- I mean, about the --
Q Attending with opposite sex dates and once
you got there --
A Yeah. Well, I asked -- I mean, she said that it was okay and then I asked about dancing. Because I mean, I didn't want to go and then have to pretend like $I$ wasn't with that person all night.

Q And what did she say about the dancing?
A She asked me not to push buttons, and I mean, basically like if we slow dance together and someone is uncomfortable about that, someone gets
uncomfortable and complains, we could get kicked out for that.

MS. BENNETT: We tender the witness, Your

Honor.
THE COURT: Very well.
MR. GRIFFITH: May I proceed, Your Honor? THE COURT: Yes, sir.

CROSS EXAMINATION
BY MR. GRIFFITH:
Q Good morning, Ms. McMillen.
A Good morning.
Q Did you, in fact, buy a ticket to the prom?

A I did.
Q I want to show you what you just referred to earlier, and that was the decision I believe you put it to cancel the prom?

A Uh-huh (affirmative response).
MR. GRIFFITH: I'm not able to get it to
zoom.

BY MR. GRIFFITH:
Q Ms. McMillen, I'm trying to get this up to a level that it can be read. Do you see that?

A Uh-huh (affirmative response).

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Do you see where this is the Exhibit that accompanied the response to the board of education?

A Yes.

Q Can you read that first full paragraph where it cites the board has adopted the following statement.

A Due to the distraction to the educational process caused by recent events, the Itawamba County School District has decided to not host a prom at Itawamba Agricultural High School this year. It is our hope that private citizens will organize an event for the juniors and seniors; however, at this time we feel it is in the best interest of the Itawamba County School District after taking into consideration the education, safety and wellbeing of our students that the Itawamba County School District not host a junior, senior prom at Itawamba Agricultural High School. We sincerely apologize for any inconvenience this causes anyone.

Q Thank you. In that was there any reference in canceling the prom or was it simply no longer sponsoring it?

A They cancelled the prom that the school was hosting.

Q And you got that information from a reporter?

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MR. GRIFFITH: May I proceed, Your Honor? THE COURT: Yes, sir.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. GRIFFITH:
Q Ms. McNeese, very briefly will you give the Court the benefit of your educational background and your training and your current position?

A Yes, sir. I'm a 1977 graduate of Itawamba High School and a 1979 graduate of Itawamba Community College and then in 1981 University of Mississippi with a bachelor's degree. And then in 1984 an Ole Miss graduate with a master's degree in education. I've been in education and served as a teacher and a coach and an administrator in Pasadena, Texas; Senatobia, Mississippi; Mooreville, Mississippi. Been a principal at Fairview. That is in the Itawamba County School District. And then in the fall of 2007, I was elected Superintendent of Education, and I took office in January of 2008.

Q What is your relationship, Ms. McNeese, to the Board of Education of Itawamba County?

A My job is to be their advisor in matters, to make recommendations to them and then, of course, on their vote and recommendation, then I implement those
policies or rules within our schools.
Q The issue that I'm asking you about relates to the disposition or how the school prom was to be handled this year. What was the decision of the board of education regarding the prom and why was it made?

A Yes, sir. After a period of time which Mr. Wiygul and I, Mr. Trae Wiygul, the high school principal at Itawamba High School, we had been discussing this matter for a couple of years, just about liability issues that -- that seem to come about from schools hosting proms and the time taken out of class for students to decorate and teachers and so forth. That it was becoming such a distraction and becoming such a liability that we had been discussing the fact of no longer hosting the prom. But with the events of the media and the press, you know, just we were being hounded every day. Our students being hounded every day. That we just felt like the best thing for us to do was to withdraw our sponsorship.

Q Could you specifically tell Judge Davidson what actions took place that constituted hounding or disruption or distraction of the educational process that you observed?

A Yes, sir. I've had -- I had parents call me
that said, you know, news media had contacted their children via their cell phone asking for statements. This is before we had made any decisions. You know, children talking about it in the classrooms, things that were being done that was just causing our teachers not to have school, which our motto in our school is bell to bell instruction. And we were having a hard time of having bell to bell instruction.

We have state test right around the corner that our high school students are required to pass to be able to graduate. And we were not able to have school. And it is my duty as the superintendent obviously to provide a safe and orderly environment at our schools that is conducive to learning and we felt like we were losing that.

Q What is and what was at that time the core mission of Itawamba County with regard to education?

A It is to provide a quality education for every student.

Q What effect, if any, was there upon that core mission by the distractions and the disruption that you've described?

A We just felt like that we were not able to instruct our students as they were needing, you know,
the full bell to bell instruction of our -- of our instructors.

Q In making the decision that the board of education made, first of all were you present during that board meeting --

A Yes, sir.
Q -- on March 10?

A Yes, sir.
Q In making that decision, what alternatives were open to the board of education? What could they have decided?

A I don't know if I understand your question.

Q In terms of cancellation altogether or simply withdrawal of sponsorship or any other type of decisions, what alternatives were open to them?

A Well, obviously, it was almost a no-win situation either way. We knew that if we continued on the course that we were in it was just going to be, you know, just a snow ball rolling down hill. That we were losing control of our education process at the school, so we knew that we had to make a decision. It had come to that point where we knew it was no longer something that we could not address.
have from other schools nearby regarding the holding of proms and how they were sponsored?

A Yes. We had spoken, you know, through my affiliation with other superintendents and advice from other school districts that they no longer hosted a prom through their school district. They allowed the private citizens, parents to do that, and there are several who do not host the prom.

Q Specifically can you give us an example?
A I know Lee County doesn't. I probably know more than that. I think some of our schools may just host a sit-down dinner for those students who are in that particular grade and don't have a dance per se.

Q In withdrawing its sponsorship of the prom, what direction or detail directives, if any, did the school board give to parents or any parents' group or were there any specific directions on how to do it, where to do and when to do it?

A No, sir. We asked -- you know, I had a few parents who had told me that they would be interested in helping with a prom if the school district chose to withdraw their sponsorship. But we told them, you know, we would not want to be a guiding light in that. We
wanted that to be totally parent directed.
Q As of this date, what is the status of the plans that are underway for the prom?

A My last contact that someone actually talked to me said that it was going to be at the Tupelo

Furniture Market and that it would be open to all students. You know, they're not sending out
invitations. I think they basically just say, we're having a dance and, you know, it's available to all students. So I don't think there was an invitation per se being sent out.

MR. GRIFFITH: Your Honor, may I confer with counsel briefly?

THE COURT: Yes, sir.
BY MR. GRIFFITH:
Q One final question, Ms. McNeese. Do you know where the Mantachie school is and whether it is within Itawamba County and was one of the schools at which proms were to be handled in a different way?

A Yes, sir. It is one of the schools that's in the Itawamba County School District, and they no longer host their prom. The parents host it.

MR. GRIFFITH: No further questions, Your

## Honor.

THE COURT: Cross examination.
CROSS EXAMINATION
BY MS. SUN:
Q Good morning, Ms. McNeese.
A Good morning.
Q I just have a few questions for you. Let me show you the February 5 e-mail. Do you recognize this document?

A Yes, ma'am.
Q What is it?
A It's the Itawamba High School's regulations for their prom.

Q Do you see where it says that the 2010 Itawamba High School junior, senior prom will be held Friday April 2 in the IAHS commons?

A Yes, ma'am.

Q Where is the IAHS commons?
A It is the cafeteria area at the high school.

Q Do you see below where there's some paragraphs about the payments and what dates they're due?

A Uh-huh, uh-huh, Yes.
Q And it says that payments must be made by

February 5 or at the absolutely latest March 5?
A Yes.
Q To your knowledge was the school collecting money from students to attend the prom during that time?

A Yes, ma'am.
Q And do you see that below there's some criteria about the dates that students may bring?

A That's correct.

Q And so it is the policy of Itawamba County High School District that prom dates must be of the opposite sex?

A It is not a county policy.
$2 \quad$ Okay.
A That is not a policy for the county school district. That is the rules of that particular high school.

Q Do you believe that that policy is appropriate?

A Those rules?

Q Yes.
A Yes.
Q Specifically the policy that the date must be of the opposite sex?

A If you're referring to the rules, yes.
Because that -- that rule has been in effect 20 years, and it has nothing to do with same sex. It is to do with control of the prom situation.

Q So to the best of your knowledge up until March 10 when the school board made that announcement --

A Uh-huh.

Q -- was the high school fully intending to hold a prom at the IAHS commons?

A Yes, ma'am.
MS. SUN: Your Honor, may I have this e-mail
entered into evidence?
THE COURT: Pardon?
MS. SUN: May I have this e-mail entered into evidence, this flyer that $I$ just showed the witness?

THE COURT: Any objection?
MR. GRIFFITH: No objection, Your Honor
THE COURT: There's no objection. It will be admitted as $\mathrm{P}-2$.
(WHEREUPON, THE ABOVE-MENTIONED
DOCUMENT WAS MARKED AS PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT NO. 2 TO THE TESTIMONY OF THE
WITNESS AND IS ATTACHED HERETO.)

BY MS. SUN:
Q Let me show you what's been marked as Exhibit A to this hearing. Do you recognize Exhibit A?

A Yes, ma'am.
Q I'm sorry. It's Exhibit P-1.
A I recognize it.
THE COURT: Right. It's into evidence as
P-1.

BY MS. SUN:
Q I'm sorry. Do you recall receiving this
letter?

A Yes.
Q Let me show you the second page. Do you see the last sentence where it states that we would appreciate a response by March 10, 2010, so that we may determine whether we will have to pursue our legal options?

A Yes, ma'am.
Q So is it your understanding that by this letter that the ACLU on behalf of the Plaintiff was giving the school board until March 10 to respond to this letter?

A Yes, ma'am.

Q And on March 10 that's the same day that the school board decided to in your words withdraw sponsorship of the prom?

A Yes.
Q Let me show you what was attached to Defendant's opposition papers. Do you recognize this document?

A Yes, I do.
Q And what is this?
A This is a notice of our special board meeting that we were having that morning or afternoon. I'm sorry.

Q And this was held on March 10, 2010?
A That's correct.
Q The same date that a response was called for in the March 2 letter?

A Yes.
Q Do you see where it says that there will be a meeting to discuss matters involving perspective litigation?

A Yes.
Q Am I correct in understanding that the perspective litigation was the litigation threatened by the ACLU in this March 2 letter?

A Yes.

MS. SUN: Your Honor, may I introduce this as an Exhibit to this hearing?

THE COURT: Yes, you may. Well, I ask is there any objection?

MR. GRIFFITH: No, objection, Your Honor.
THE COURT: There's no objections. It will be admitted.

THE CLERK: Plaintiff's Exhibit 3.
THE COURT: It will be $\mathrm{P}-3$.
(WHEREUPON, THE ABOVE-MENTIONED
DOCUMENT WAS MARKED AS PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT NO. 3 TO THE TESTIMONY OF THE
WITNESS AND IS ATTACHED HERETO.)
BY MS. SUN:
Q I'm going to show you another document. Do you recognize this document?

A Yes, I do.
Q What is this document?
A This is the statement that the school board voted on as a response to the distractions we were having.

Q I see. Was this document provided to the media?

24 admitted as P-4.

MR. GRIFFITH: No objection, Your Honor.
THE CLERK: P-4.
(WHEREUPON, THE ABOVE-MENTIONED
DOCUMENT WAS MARKED AS PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT NO. 4 TO THE TESTIMONY OF THE
WITNESS AND IS ATTACHED HERETO.)
BY MS. SUN:
Q I'm sorry. Just one last question about this document. Do you see in the second paragraph the sentence starting, it is our hope --

A Uh-huh (affirmative response).
Q It is our hope that private citizens will organize an event for the juniors and seniors?

A Yes.
Q Was it your intent to encourage private citizens to organize a private prom?

A We would hope they would. Our parents usually are very good at sponsoring things.

Q So it's correct that the school board was encouraging private citizens to host a prom for the juniors and seniors?

A Yes.
Q You mentioned in your testimony that there was some disruptions that purportedly occurred, and I
want to ask you some questions about those disruptions.
You mentioned that there were some students who were contacted by the media about the story. Did those phone calls occur before or after March 10?

A Before.

Q Did any occur after March 10?
A Yes.

Q So the cancellation of the prom didn't stop that alleged disruption from occurring?

MR. GRIFFITH: Object to the form of the question as it refers to cancellation of the prom and that did not occur, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well --
MS. SUN: I will try to rephrase.
THE COURT: Try to rephrase, yes.
BY MS. SUN:

Q The school board's withdrawal of its sponsorship in your words, that did not stop the disruption you claim that occurred through media contacting students; isn't that correct?

A No, it did not stop it.
Q In fact, weren't there -- wasn't there more media interest after the school board's March 10 announcement?

| 1 | A Yes. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Q You mentioned that some students were |
| 3 | talking in class and that was disruptive to the |
| 4 | educational environment. Do you remember that |
| 5 | testimony? |
| 6 | A Yes. |
| 7 | Q Isn't it fair to say that students talk in |
| 8 | class all of the time about issues not related to |
| 9 | school? |
| 10 | A Yes. |
| 11 | Q They talk about dating, sports, all sorts of |
| 12 | things? |
| 13 | A Yes. |
| 14 | Q And aren't there rules at school that allow |
| 15 | teachers to reprimand students for talking in class? |
| 16 | A Yes. |
| 17 | Q And there's certainly nothing about the |
| 18 | Plaintiff's request that prevented teachers or the |
| 19 | school from reprimanding or punishing students who were |
| 20 | being disruptive in class? |
| 21 | A No. |
| 22 | Q Thank you. |
| 23 | A I know the principal had had several |
| 24 | conversations with his faculty, you know, to let's stay |

on the object of having school. And I know he had that
conversation several times. Now, as far as the day to
day, I'm not at the school every day.
Q Right. So you don't actually have any
personal knowledge of the alleged disruption that happened at school?

A Not besides secondhand information.

Q Thank you. Do you recall receiving the
March 2 letter from Plaintiff?
A Yes.
Q Between the time of that March 2 letter and the March 10 announcement to the media about its withdrawal of the sponsorship of the prom, did school get cancelled, did school go on? I'm sorry. Did school occur between March 2 and March 10 except for the weekends?

A Yes.
Q There was no cancellation of any classes as far as you know?

A No.
Q How about after March 10, has there been any cancellation of classes or school days?

A No.
Q You mentioned that there had been growing
concerns about the prom in general and whether the school should continue to host the prom. Do you remember that testimony?

A Yes.
Q What exactly were those concerns again?
A As far as -- ask that question.
Q I'm sorry. I want to get a sense of what -what exactly were the ongoing concerns about the school organizing the prom?

A You know, number one, you have a liability issue. Students, you know, underage drinking and unfortunately drug use. So you have those issues that are liability issues. And then you have the issue of students who are coming out of classes to decorate for the prom, who, you know, you're not having good quality classroom time because you're using all of that time to do preparations for the prom. And like I said, we've got state wide test coming up. This is probably the more critical time to be having classroom instruction than any time.

Q Sure. But up until March 10, the school to your knowledge was fully intending on hosting the prom at IAHS commons?

A Yes.

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Q I just want to make sure I have your testimony clear. The disruptions that you mentioned were telephone calls to students, some talking in class. That's it as far as you know?
A E-mails, phone calls, yes.
Q Those were e-mails to you and other school board members?
A And students. And I mean, just -- just about everyone involved in the day-to-day operation, yes.
Q Well, let me ask you about the e-mails to you and to other administrators. Is it your testimony that it's inappropriate for concerned citizens and parents to contact you by telephone and e-mail?
A I am -- I'm very open to people contacting me. In fact, that's why \(I\) sat down with Constance for an hour and talked to her about this situation that was at hand, but, you know, some of the e-mails and phone calls were very polite and very professional and others were pretty abusive.
Q Sure.
A And I know as a public official, I have to accept some of that, but I think there's a line that has been crossed.
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$Q \quad$ Constance was not the author of any of the, quote, unquote, abusive e-mails?

A Absolutely not. Constance has been very respectful and very well spoken in any of our conversations.

Q And those e-mails is it fair to say that there have been e-mails before and after the March 10 decision by the school board to withdraw hosting the prom?

A Yes.
Q And, in fact, haven't there been more e-mails since the school board announced to the media that it was withdrawing its hosting of the prom?

A Yes.

Q And so that decision to not host the prom hasn't ceased that -- those alleged disruptive activities?

A No.

Q And despite those e-mails, the school board presumably is continuing to operate normally as a school board would?

A We feel like we had to make the best decision for our students. And, you know, sometimes you make decisions that are not popular, but you still have
to make the ones that you feel are best for the -- just not the students of Itawamba High School, but the students of our whole county school district.

Q Sure. And you're continuing -- the school board along with yourself are continuing to operate on a normal basis?

A We're trying.

Q I'm sorry. Is that a yes?
A That is a yes.
Q Thank you. Are there any other
disruption -- I'm sorry. Are there any other disruptive activities that you can recall?

A No.
MS. SUN: I have nothing further, Your
Honor.

THE COURT: Very well. Any redirect?
MR. GRIFFITH: Briefly, Your Honor. May I proceed?

THE COURT: Yes, sir. RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. GRIFFITH:
Q Ms. McNeese, the decision of the board of education was made on March 10, 2010, not to host the prom?


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THE COURT: Mr. Wiygul, if you'll come up and be sworn, please, sir.

TRAE WIYGUL,
having first been duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Please take a seat in the witness stand and state your name and address for the record.

THE WITNESS: My name is Trae Wiygul. I'm a principal at Itawamba Agricultural High School. My address is 100 Hope Drive, Mantachie, Mississippi 38855.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. GRIFFITH:

Q Mr. Wiygul, would you please give us the benefit briefly of your educational background and your training?

A Yes, sir. I'm a 1991 graduate of Itawamba Agricultural High School. I got my bachelor's degree at Mississippi State University in 1996. Master's from Ole Miss in education and leadership. Started my teaching career at Mooreville High School, and I spent four years there before taking a job at Dorsey Attendance Center which is in the Itawamba County School District in 2000.

I served as assistant principal and coach and teacher there for two years. In 2002, I took over the principal. I served as principal for Dorsey Attendance Center for four years before moving to Itawamba Agricultural High School for the last four years. The first two years served as assistant principal and athletic director, and I've been principal for the last year and a half.

Mr. Wiygul, what discussions have taken place in which you've participated during the last several years over continuation of the school's sponsorship of the annual prom?

A For the last -- you know, I've been four years. Before that $I$ was at a Dorsey which is a $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{H}$. We have no issues with the prom. We had several discussions on how easy it would be to, you know, pass that burden on to our parents. And we knew of several schools in the surrounding area, Lee County Schools, Mantachie had passed on the sponsorship of the prom to the parents. It would just relieve a burden off of us as administrators and the school, the school district simply because, you know, we're talking about drinking, drugs, issues like that.

Major issue we have at school is the time
spent out of the classroom which I think I had four junior sponsors and four senior sponsors that are all teachers. Their job is decorating. That's taking two or three days to work on getting the prom ready. Those students that are helping with the prom, they're out of the classroom. That's a major issue.

Who's being brought to the prom by
perspective students. We have almost close to -- a little over 200 that would be attending the prom. You know, they're bringing 200 dates. We don't know the background of some of those dates and that concerned us very much as well.

Q As of March 10, the date of the decision of the Board of Education to no longer sponsor the prom, what direct contact did you receive by way of e-mail from individuals relating to the board of education and the issues that were before the board regarding the upcoming prom?

A After March 10?
Q Yeah, before the decision was actually made.
A Before the decision was actually made --
Q On March 10 to no longer sponsor the prom.
A Yes, sir.
Q Did you receive any e-mails from other
individuals, persons in the community regarding the school board or you?

A Not before that I recall. I'd have to go back and look and see.

Q As of March 11, can you state whether or not you have received a significant number of e-mails at that point?

A Yes, sir. I'm getting bombarded by e-mails that are 90 percent negative, 10 percent positive. Just a rough estimate.

Q Would you characterize what the negative e-mails --

A I've been called every name known to man, negative names. I've been called a bigot, a homophobic, several curse words. I've printed some of those off and gave to our school board attorney. It's been pretty rough.

MR. GRIFFITH: Your Honor, I have before me a collection of just a sampling of those e-mails. I'm going to hand them to opposing counsel. I'd like to have these marked as Exhibit 1 for the Defendants a collective Exhibit consisting of exemplary e-mails from and after March 10.

THE COURT: Well, hand them to Counsel.

MS. BENNETT: Your Honor, we object to the introduction of these e-mails as not being relevant unless any of them are actually from Constance. But otherwise this doesn't go to show that Ms. McMillen's actions caused a disruption in the school. They all occurred after the board ceased to sponsor the prom. And so, you know, these would be relevant to whether the school board actions caused a disruption but not whether or not Ms. McMillen's action caused the disruption.

MR. GRIFFITH: May it please the Court, these are actually dated on the date of the decision which was that night and these are earlier than that. Some are on that or after and they all refer to the disruption and the distractions of the educational process at school.

THE COURT: Let's mark them for identification.

MR. GRIFFITH: Yes, Your Honor.
(WHEREUPON, THE ABOVE-MENTIONED
DOCUMENT WAS MARKED AS DEFENDANT'S
EXHIBIT NO. 1 TO THE TESTIMONY OF THE
WITNESS AND IS ATTACHED HERETO.)
THE COURT: And let the Court review and see what they are. Marked for identification.

MR. GRIFFITH: Thank you, Your Honor. May I approach the witness, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, sir.
BY MR. GRIFFITH:
Q I'm handing you what's been marked for identification as Exhibit D-1. Can you identify those documents, sir?

A Yes, sir.
Q And what are those?
A Those are e-mails that I received from people outside of the school district.

Q As you summarized it and described it to the Court?

A Yes, sir.
Q Do you continue to receive those communications?

A Every day.
Q Approximately how many all total have you received as of today?

A I think over 4, 000.
THE COURT: Well, let me ask, the prom, sponsorship of the prom, has been withdrawn?

MR. GRIFFITH: Yes, sir.
THE COURT: Now, of course, I've not seen
these e-mails, but now, Mr. Wiygul are these people complaining about the current status of the prom? THE WITNESS: Most of them talk about
canceling the prom. A lot of them I do not read because it's just like a form -- it looks like a form letter to me. So I just kind of read the first one and delete the majority of them. And a lot of them is in support of Constance and allowing her to bring her girlfriend to the prom. A lot of them, you know, just talks about how stupid of a decision we made as far as the school district.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's mark it for identification.

MR. GRIFFITH: May I confer with Counsel, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, sir.
MR. GRIFFITH: Your Honor, no further questions of this witness.

THE COURT: Okay. Plaintiff may cross examine Mr. Wiygul.

MS. BENNETT: May I proceed, Your Honor?
THE COURT: Yes, you may.
CROSS EXAMINATION
BY MS BENNETT:

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Q Mr. Wiygul, are you aware of who is collecting the proceeds for the prom that was planned on April 2?
A Yes, ma'am.
Q Do you know what happened to those proceeds for tickets after the decision was made for the school to not host the prom?
A We refunded those back to the students.
Q You talked about receiving these some 4,000 e-mails, correct, since the school board issued its statement about not hosting the prom? Did any of that -- how did those e-mails impact the educational process?
A How they impacted my educational process, I have to go through every one of them to find out if any of them is school related. I get several e-mails from our curriculum coordinator, our Title 1 federal program coordinator, all different schools. And, you know, when you've got 125 every hour, you've got to go through every single one of them to find out which one is relevant to your job or which one is relevant to the situation that's going on.
Q So that makes your job more difficult. Do
``` you know how they've impacted the actual classroom
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 1 & lessons? \\
\hline 2 & A No, ma'am. \\
\hline 3 & Q Do you know if they've impacted the actual \\
\hline 4 & classroom lessons at all? \\
\hline 5 & A These e-mails should not impact the \\
\hline 6 & classroom. Those are to me. \\
\hline 7 & Q And you're actually in the high school, \\
\hline 8 & right, every day? \\
\hline 9 & A Every day. \\
\hline 10 & Q And after the demand letter was sent by \\
\hline 11 & someone on March 2, did you receive a copy of that \\
\hline 12 & demand letter? \\
\hline 13 & A Yes. \\
\hline 14 & Q Are you aware of any classes not being held \\
\hline 15 & or lessons not being conveyed? \\
\hline 16 & A All classes were held. That afternoon we \\
\hline 17 & met with the teachers. I had a faculty meeting. I told \\
\hline 18 & them that basically we were -- a letter was sent. I \\
\hline 19 & said we are not to talk about this potential litigation \\
\hline 20 & in our classrooms. We're not to allow our students to \\
\hline 21 & talk about this. And several of my teachers told me at \\
\hline 22 & that time, you know, we have to -- it's hard to start a \\
\hline 23 & class for having to get them back in the fold of \\
\hline 24 & learning. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
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Were your teachers able to do that?
A They were able to address it but, you know, it was common thing.
Q So the school administrator, you and teachers were able to work out any students talking in class about the issues?
A Yes.
Q And you mentioned the fact that there had been discussions about the distraction that the prom caused overall about decorating, taking teachers away from the class or students away from the class. Are there other events that take teachers or students away from class for decorating at times?
A For decorating?
Q Yeah, like pep rallies or --
A Teachers don't decorate for pep rallies.
Q But students do miss class to decorate for pep rallies?
A Sometimes.
Q Were you at the school board on March 10?
A Yes, ma'am.
Q Did these issues about decorations come up?

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A The issue of what we're talking about here

1 today is the main issue.

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Q So at the board meeting y'all actually talked about the demand letter that had been received and how the board wanted to respond to it?

A Yes, ma'am.
MS. BENNETT: May I have a moment, Your
Honor?
THE COURT: Yes. Let me ask one question here, and this may prompt further question from you and Mr. Griffin. Mr. Wiygul, the memo dated February the 5th, 2010, which is in evidence as --

MS. BENNETT: P-1, Your Honor.
THE COURT: -- P-1 apparently initiated by Sandy Prestage and Sundra Sabine. Now, who are these people?

THE WITNESS: Those are junior and senior sponsors.

THE COURT: They're teachers with the school?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
THE COURT: Very well.
MS. BENNETT: May I have a moment, Your
Honor?
THE COURT: Yes.

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24 any offices?

A I'm chairman of the board.

Q How many of those years have you been
chairman?

A Probably half.
Q What is your current employment?
A With AllState Insurance.
Q And what is your educational background?
A Graduate of IHS in 1969 and several
insurance courses since then.

Q Mr. Hood, did you help participate in the board's decision to stop hosting the prom?

A Sure did.
Q Prior to that decision being made, had you received any statements from anyone that were negative about the situation that was going on?

A I had received several statements. I sure had.

Q Can you surmise any of those?
A The statements were of the concern of what were we going to do to make it a safe environment at the school and continue it to host the prom, you know and not let that interfere with what we were doing in the every day education process. That was the concern on the parents that were calling me and talking to me.

1 Q As your t
the first year that i
the Itawamba County
the high school prom?

A It had discussed it before. We just didn't follow through like we should have.

Q How many years do you think it's been being discussed?

A I know over the last four or five years it's been discussed.

Q And you've participated in those discussions? You had personal knowledge of that?

A Yes, I did.
Q And what are your concerns of the school district and it hosting the prom?

A My concern is, you know, we want to have school. We are in the business of school, you know and educating our children. We should have got out of the prom business several years ago. We did not. We run into a situation now where we see it is causing disruption. And we want to move on and we want our children to go to school, get an education, let our teachers teach and do the things that we should do in a school district.

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communications through media and people of interest?
A I sure have.
Q And what have those been like?

A Been just bombarded with e-mails. You know, the situation. Why are we doing it. Just bombarded like Mr. Wiygul said.

Q And is it your opinion that those people think that this prom was cancelled because Constance is a lesbian?

A Correct.

Q And is that the reason the prom was not hosted?

A No, it's not.
Q And would you reiterate why it is that we chose not to host the prom?

A We chose not to host the prom and get to the business of the school. Most of those e-mails let me say have come around the world not knowing the whole situation. You know, that's been most of the e-mails.

Q People that you would characterize as knowing the whole situation, how have those responses been?

A Very positive.
Q Mr. Hood, to your knowledge is there

1 actually a prom?

A As far as I know, yes, there are.
Q And that's been the word in the community?
A Yes, it is.
Q Do you know where?
A Tupelo Furniture Market is my
understanding.
Q And do you have a relative who would actually attend that prom?

A I do.
Q And she is? I'm not asking for any names.
A Granddaughter.
Q Granddaughter. And it's her understanding there's a prom?

A Yes, it is.

Q How did she get word of that? Do you know if it was the media?

A The media first of all said that the prom was cancelled which, of course, was wrong. Then they got word at school I think maybe through the other students talking that there is a prom, you know. It's just not sponsored by the school district anymore.

Q Has she received an invitation to that prom?

A No invitation. It's all just strictly -the tickets are available.

MS. FLOYD: May I speak with Counsel,
please?
THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.
BY MS. FLOYD:
Q Mr. Hood, has this in any way affected your place of employment?

A It has. Because of e-mails that we receive.
First of all I've got an old e-mail address on the district web site. It was an AllState e-mail address which now is a different e-mail address. And so they picked up that I worked for AllState so they called the corporate office and several threats about me and then it got down to threats to our local offices and my local staff.

Q What type of threats?
A According to the -- our attorneys and our HR director I spoke with --

THE COURT: Just a moment.
MS. BENNETT: Your Honor, we object. The
issue of whether or not Mr . Hood received threats to his work e-mail is not relevant to whether there was a disruption in the school.

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THE COURT: Objection sustained. We're
concerned about disruption at school.
BY MS. FLOYD:
Q Were you afraid that those type of
disruptions and type of e-mails that you were getting would carry over into the school setting?

A I was afraid of that.

MS. FLOYD: No further questions, Your
Honor.

THE COURT: Very well. You may cross
examine.
CROSS EXAMINATION
BY MS. SUN:
Q Good morning, Mr. Hood.
A Good morning.
Q I just have a couple of questions about your testimony.

A Yes, ma'am.

Q You mentioned that you've received e-mails and other types of communications to you as a school board member?

A Right.
Q Is it your testimony that as a public school official that it's inappropriate for citizens to e-mail
you about decisions that the school board makes?
A Did you say is it inappropriate?
Q Right.
A No, it's not inappropriate at all.
Q And, in fact, I presume this is not the
first e-mail that you've received --
A Sure.

Q -- as a school board member?
A That's correct.

Q And I know you're a school board member, but
do you have any role in terms of directly educating
students at Itawamba High School?
A Just as a school board member.
Q Between March 2 and March 10, have you visited school grounds?

A Yes. I was at school a couple of times. I
was trying to think, you know, because we do visit periodically. I was at school some during those times. Not for a long period of time, but I did visit the school, yes.

Q Was the school operating normally?
A It was operating normally but it was -yes.

Q Okay. At any time did the school board
consider allowing Constance to bring her girlfriend to the prom?

A We agreed to follow the rules that were set out for the prom and that we would stick strictly to the rules.

Q At no point did the school board consider actually allowing Constance to bring her girlfriend to the prom?

A Not to my knowledge. Strictly by the rules.
Q What about her request to wear a tuxedo to the prom, was there at any time consideration by the school board to allow her to wear a tuxedo to the prom?

A Not by the board, no, ma'am.
Q Was it the school board's decision that female students could not wear tuxedos to the prom?

A Yes. We did decide that according to the rules of the prom.

Q And it's also school board policy that students cannot bring opposite sex dates to the prom?

A No. It's not a school board policy. That's a policy -- it's a rule for the prom at IHS. It's not a school board policy.

Q But the school board agreed with that policy -- I'm sorry, agreed with that rule?

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A We did.

MS. SUN: May I have a moment, Your Honor?
THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.
MS. SUN: Your Honor, I have no further questions. Thank you.

THE COURT: Very well.
MS. FLOYD: May I proceed?
THE COURT: Yes, you may.
RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MS. FLOYD:
Q Mr. Hood, you were asked about the rule of the high school about all dates had to be of the opposite sex. Do you know how long that's been a rule at Itawamba Agricultural High School?

A As far as I know for years. I've talked to teachers that sponsored the prom years ago, and it was in place then so it's been in place for years.

Q Do you know the history behind that?
A It is trying to keep actually a bunch of boys or a bunch of girls getting together and having a party and making it a party, not a prom. And that was to hold down the disruption, was the whole content of the rule.

Q Did it have anything to do with lesbian or
gay issues of any kind?
A Never.
MS. FLOYD: No further questions, Your
Honor.
THE COURT: Okay. Does the Plaintiff wish to ask any further questions relative to her last question about how long this rule has been in effect?

MS. SUN: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Very well. You're excused. You may call your next witness.

MR. GRIFFITH: The Defendant calls the final witness Mr. Jim Keith.

THE COURT: Okay.
MS. SUN: Your Honor, we maintain the objection to the testimony. I think we've heard from the folks who are directly involved with school administration. It's not clear to me at all.

THE COURT: Let's swear him in and put him on the witness stand.

JIM KEITH,
having first been duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Take a seat in the witness stand and state your name and address for the record.

THE WITNESS: I'm Jim Keith. I'm an
attorney. I actually practice law in Jackson, Mississippi, and my home address is 289 Trey Crossing, Ridgeland, Mississippi.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. GRIFFITH:
Q Mr. Keith, would you give the Court the benefit of your background, training, education and experience as they relate to school boards in the state of Mississippi including this board of education?

A Okay. First of all I have an undergraduate degree in electrical engineering from Mississippi State. I practiced in that field for about eight years in Miami, Chicago -- or excuse me -- Atlanta and New York. Went back to law school in 1979 and got a degree from the University of Mississippi School of Law. Started practicing in 1982, and the very first year I started practicing in our school law area, education and employment law.

And I've been practicing in the educational arena since 19 -- well, 1982. In fact, 98 percent of my practice is in the field of educational law, advising school boards, working with school boards. Actually a school board attorney for ten school districts, the

Mississippi School Board Association, the Mississippi High School Activity Association. And then I consult with over a hundred school districts on any given day. This year being one of the more active years.

Q Mr. Keith, what occasion have you had to interact with and even provide training for the members of the board of education at Itawamba County?

A Well, as legal counsel for the School Board Association for at least the last ten years, I've been part of the state mandated legal training for all school board members in the state of Mississippi. Every school board member elected or appointed must go through mandated training, mandated by the legislature including the Mississippi School Board Association. And my component of that is about a three-hour component of advising the school board members on how to make legally founded decisions, governance, implementation of policy, things of that nature. In other words how do they function as a school board member.

These are lay members who are not paid a lot of money to provide a substantial amount of their time to deal with some very, very controversial issues. And so that training is something that school board members have to go through before they can ever start
functioning fully as a school board member. In fact, there's a statute that says if they do not go through that training, they are removed from office.

Q What expertise do you have, Mr. Keith, in the areas of school policies, governance and decision making by a school board such as the Itawamba County Board of Education?

A Well, 27, almost 28 years now I've been advising school board members on how they govern through policy. Talking with them about policy, policy development procedures. How to govern when you don't have a clear policy. How to govern when you have gray areas or difficult areas or controversial areas. There's just no easy decision by school board members anymore. It's a very difficult position for them to have to cover the range of issues any one of which can require -- or to result in litigation. Other issues as well.

Obviously, in today's world student performance, accountability, all of those issues are things that they have to concentrate on in order to carry out their mandated statutory requirements under the Mississippi Legislative Law, Mississippi statute. It's a very difficult job for them to do that and so

I've been spending about 27 years trying to help school board members to effectively carry out their duties.

Q In preparation for your testimony today, what information have you gathered and what type of data have you accumulated that would be of the type that is usually and regularly relied upon by experts in your field?

THE COURT: Just a moment. Have you finished with his qualifications?

MR. GRIFFITH: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Ms. Sun, do you wish to voir dire him on his qualifications? Do you want to ask him any questions? If not -- and I don't know what a lawyer can testify to other than the law.

MR. GRIFFITH: That's always the question, Your Honor. He's only testifying as to governance and decision-making process and the entire area of school policy, not on the questions of law. On the regularity of the decision-making process in this particular case.

THE COURT: Ms. Sun, do you wish to do any voir dire to his qualifications?

MS. SUN: Your Honor, I don't have any objection to his qualifications as an attorney. I
object to his testimony as a whole because the things that he's testifying about are not at issue in this case. We have no concern about the regularity of how this decision was made. We contest its
constitutionality, and to the extent that he's going to
offer his opinion as a school board attorney about the constitutionality of their actions, we think that's completely inappropriate.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this, Mr. Keith.
Have you ever testified before as an expert witness?
THE WITNESS: No, sir
THE COURT: Well, this Court will not permit
him to testify as to questions of law.
MR. GRIFFITH: Yes, sir.
THE COURT: And I don't know what else a
lawyer -- I don't know what else he can testify to except his opinion relative to the law.

MR. GRIFFITH: If I can proceed, I believe I
can establish that.
THE COURT: Very well.
BY MR. GRIFFITH:
Q Very specifically, Mr. Keith. I will not be asking you nor will you give legal opinions, okay.

A Correct. \(\begin{array}{cl}\text { Q And that was our understanding at the very } \\ \text { beginning? } & \\ \text { A Absolutely. I was never asked to do that. } \\ \text { Q } & \text { What were you asked to do? } \\ \text { A } & \text { I was asked to look at the decision-making }\end{array}\) process that this board went through to try to make a decision in the best interest of the school system. As you know or as I've just stated, boards typically govern by policy. Unfortunately, you can't have a policy for every single issue that comes before a school board.

So the training that is provided to school board members and this is sound, not only in just pure governance but legality and everything else is to ask yourself this real simple question. Is the decision that I'm about to make how is it going to impact student performance because in today's no child left behind, student's performance, accountability, budget issues, these are all decisions that school board members have to address every time they meet.

Bottom line is our decision, how is it going to impact on student performance. And that's what we ask school boards to do in terms of their responsibility under the statute. I think it's consistent with the law as well, I mean, in making decisions based on that
preface.
Q And what was the decision-making process in this case?

A I talked to every single board member. I talked to the superintendent. I talked to the principal and assistant principal and it appears to me I was informed that the deliberative process was the process by which they debated this issue, talked about this issue and made a decision that in their estimation because of the distractions they felt like that their decision to withdraw sponsorship of the prom was what was necessary to get to that basic issue of student performance.

Q In your affidavit that you submitted in conjunction with the response of the Defendants, can you state whether or not you have set forth with specificity those distractions and disruptions?

A Yes. Well, I was told that there were a lot of distractions, a lot of distractions in the classroom. One of the things that we deal with every day is that we have a very limited amount of time to work with students in a classroom environment. Our board members know that. And what we encourage board members to do is to make sure that their decisions don't impact on that
learning environment. Make sure that whatever decision they make enhances that learning environment.

And with all of these distractions, with the telephone calls, the e-mails, the discussions in the classroom, the board had the opinion -- reflected the decision, decided that they needed to simply turn down the rhetoric to be able to get back to the business of educating children. And they felt like that in their estimation withdrawal of sponsorship of the prom would enable them to get back to the business of educating kids and get away from some of these issues that were upsetting this process.

Q Two questions. First is the data that you've relied upon to reach that conclusion the type of data that is usually relied upon by experts in the field of school policies and school decision making and governance?

A Well, it has to be. I mean, obviously, the information that we get as an advisor to boards is information that they hear. You know, they're community members. They do hear from the community. Some board members are elected, some are appointed. Regardless of how they get to that position, they receive a tremendous amount of information from all sides of every issue.

And they get controversial decisions that come before them that are thrown in their lap all the time.

And as advisor to boards, again that's my advice for them every time. You weigh all of the information you have. You weigh the input. And then if you don't have something that says this is the \(A, B, C\) way to decide something, what is the impact my decision is going to have on student learning, what is it going to have on those kids and their ability to be educated in our school system. If every school board member concentrates on that, we would certainly get away from a lot of these things that do distract us today.

Q How did this decision meet those objectives?
A And this decision met those objections, particular parameters.

Q My final question to you, Mr. Keith is, can you state whether or not the March 10, 2010, decision of the Itawamba County Board of Education was consistent or inconsistent with the core educational mission of education in Itawamba County?

A Well, based on the input that I've had from the board members and the administration, I think it was they simply have to make a decision. It may not be a popular decision. But their decision reflecting what
their primary mission is and that's education of the students. That's what school board members ought to be about all of the time. Sometimes they're not, but, obviously, \(I\) think in this case they were.

Q Mr. Keith, based on your knowledge, your experience and your expertise in this field of school policy and decision making, what alternatives were open to the Itawamba County Board of Education?

A Well, I think in this case once it reached a point where they had to make a decision, if they wanted to get back to educating students and that primary focus of how is my decision going to impact learning, I don't think they had much of a choice but to do what they did.

MR. GRIFFITH: Your Honor, may I confer with Counsel briefly? No further questions, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you want to ask any questions, Ms. Sun?

MS. SUN: Your Honor, I'm struggling a little bit because \(I\) believe that this testimony is exactly what defense Counsel said it wasn't going to be.

MR. GRIFFITH: Objection, Your Honor. Unless Counsel is going to make a speech to the Court, we object extremely to that type of situation --

THE COURT: Well, here's the situation. The man was never tendered as an expert. I never accepted his testimony as an expert. The Court -- of course, this is a non-jury matter and I can weigh this testimony.

MR. GRIFFITH: Yes, sir.
THE COURT: But it appears to the Court that the appropriate witness to testify in areas of education would be an experienced school superintendent or a dean of a school of education. Not a lawyer. You can give me the law in your argument and briefs. That's the way I look to the law, but he's made some assumptions. I'm going to let you cross examine for what it's worth.

MR. GRIFFITH: Thank you, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Again, I say in a non-jury setting.

\section*{CROSS EXAMINATION} BY MS. SUN:

Q As a school board attorney, do you also instruct school board members that they must uphold the constitutional rights of their students?

A Sure.
Q That includes their free speech rights?
A Sure.

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    Q Their right to equal protection?
    A Sure. All of the constitutional
    protections.
    Q Right. And that's part of what a school board must do as part of its duties is to uphold the constitutional rights?
A Absolutely. They -- sure, sure, they ought to be able to do that or should do it.
Q You mentioned in your declaration that you have been involved in some controversial cases where there was a lot of emotion in the community?
A Absolutely.
Q One of the examples I think you gave was --
A Bishop Knox versus Jackson County School
District involving prayer over the intercom.
Q Right. And that was a case involving a school district terminating a principal who had allowed school prayer?
A That's correct. I represented the school district in that case. He was terminated initially. It was later changed to a suspension.
Q You supported the school district's decision however if you terminated or suspend their principal?
A Well, I was their lawyer.

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Q Right. So you supported that decision?
A That's correct.
Q And I take it that that decision by the school board also caused a lot of emotional response in the community, a lot of controversy?

A It was absolutely. We did have quite a bit of disruption in the classrooms.

Q Did you advise the school board at the time to reverse its decision to terminate or suspend the principal?

A Well, again, I was their attorney giving them legal advice on what their legal options were. I did not -- I don't recall giving them advice to make a decision to reverse it or whatever. They made the final decision. I just simply told them what I thought the law was.

Q And you understood at that time that the school board had a responsibility to uphold its constitutional obligations despite the controversial and the emotional nature of that decision?

A That is correct.
MS. SUN: I have no further questions.
MR. GRIFFITH: Your Honor, for the record during our direct, we tendered the witness. Counsel
chose not to voir dire. At this time I reiterate our request that this witness be accepted as an expert in the field of school policy, governance and the decision-making process of the school board in Mississippi. Not matters of law. Matters of administrative importance that relate to the functioning of the school in accordance with the core educational mission.

MS. SUN: Your Honor, Plaintiffs will renew their objection to the relevancy of his testimony.

THE COURT: The objection is sustained.
Court is of the opinion that in a field of education the appropriate expert would be an experienced school superintendent or dean of a school of education. That's the ruling of the Court.

MR. GRIFFITH: Thank you, Your Honor.
THE COURT: You may stand down.
MR. GRIFFITH: Your Honor, we have no
further testimony on behalf of this witness.
THE COURT: Does the Plaintiff have any cross?

MS. BENNETT: No, Your Honor. No rebuttal.
THE COURT: That concludes the presentation of proof. Now, I realize that time is of the essence in
this matter, and I think I received the Defendant's brief over the weekend. It was submitted late Friday, I believe.

MR. GRIFFITH: Yes, sir.
THE COURT: And I don't know -- does the Plaintiff wish to respond to anything in the Defendant's brief?

MS. BENNETT: Your Honor, I mean we could respond in a closing statement to the Court.

THE COURT: That's my question. If we could and if you people feel comfortable with this, I'd rather hear a closing argument or closing statement from you. Ordinarily in a non-jury setting, I give the parties some time, three days, five days, ten days to submit written responses or written submissions after the presentation of proof. But I think in this case if we can have oral argument and not have written submissions to prolong the matter any further than it's been because time is of the essence. Why don't we -- I was thinking recess for lunch and come back at one o'clock and present closing arguments.

MS. BENNETT: That will be perfectly okay with the Plaintiff.

THE COURT: Is that satisfactory?

MR. GRIFFITH: That will be fine.
THE COURT: How much time do you want to present those closing arguments?

MS. BENNETT: Twenty minutes, Your Honor.
MR. GRIFFITH: Your Honor, I've always said no souls are saved after 20 minutes. So 20 at max.

THE COURT: That's satisfactory then we'll recess until one o'clock. We'll reconvene at one o'clock, and I'll hear your final arguments at that time.
(WHEREUPON, A BRIEF RECESS WAS HELD.)
THE COURT: You may be seated. Plaintiff may present a closing statement for the Court.

MS. BENNETT: May I proceed, Your Honor?
THE COURT: Yes, ma'am, you may.
OPENING STATEMENTS

MS. BENNETT: Your Honor, the Plaintiff's burden and request to this Court to issue a preliminary injunction in this matter consist of establishing a substantial likelihood that she will prevail upon the merits. The Plaintiff has met this burden as the Defendants have not offered any evidence to contradict that the speech or expression that Ms. McMillen intended to make by attending the prom with her same sex
girlfriend was not protected under the first amendment.
Rather their only argument in responding to this is that the entire process, the demand letter and the subsequent decision of the school board to not host a prom, caused a material disruption to the learning environment and the school process. However, all of the witnesses proffered by the Defendants have admitted that there was no disruption to the learning process.

Principal Wiygul who is personally at the high school admitted that the e-mails that he received, which were actually after the point where the school chose not to host the prom, did not disrupt the class. He testified that after receiving the demand letter he had a meeting with faculty and instructed them to make sure that the students got back on track in the classroom so that did, in fact, occur. That the teachers were able to manage the classrooms.

There were claims about the prom being a distraction itself, but these were issues based on prior discussions about canceling or no longer having a prom. And Principal Wiygul testified that at the board meeting that was called on March 10 the discussion was how to respond to the demand letter sent by us on behalf of McMillen.

Superintendent McNeese stated that she received a bunch of e-mails. That some parents called in, but she could point to no evidence that the lessons in the classroom did not continue and no classes were missed. And Chairman Hood, the chairman of the school board, also indicated that he wasn't aware of any classes not continuing or lessons not taking place. And he also agreed that the meeting to -- the meeting that was called on March 10 was to address Constance's demand letter.

Even if you take into consideration all of the disruptions and distractions that the Defendants' witnesses have proffered, they have put forth no evidence that Ms. McMillen herself caused any disruption. And the 11th circuit in Holloman v. Harland stated that there must be some showing that the speaker materially and substantially interfered with the requirements of appropriate discipline in the operation of a school.

THE COURT: Do you have the citation?
MS. BENNETT: I don't have that actual
citation. I have the page and I can get you the actual citation of that case, Your Honor.

THE COURT: If you could get that to me.

MS. BENNETT: It's in our brief. It's in our table contents and that's at 1276.

THE COURT: That's sufficient.

MS. BENNETT: So it's our contention that there has been a showing by the Plaintiff that there's substantial likelihood that she will succeed on the merits. In addition to there being no evidence of a disruption, the Defendants are contending that by withdrawing their sponsorship of the prom made this issue mute.

In the case of Act Up v. Walt, which is also referred to in our motion for preliminary injunction, our memorandum. There was a situation where there was a group Act Up that was protesting the governor's speech. This is actually a district court case, and because there was a fear about the group sitting in the gallery of the capital to hear the governor's address to the commonwealth, the gallery was closed to all public. It wasn't closed to just the Act Up members but to all public.

And in that case there was also an argument made by the State that they closed it down because they had a fear of a possible disruption, and the Court there held that there was no compelling government interest at
stake because there was no reasonable basis for fearing that the governor's speech would be disrupted. And there they found that even if a compelling interest existed to restrict the speech, and that would be the members of Act Up sitting in the gallery, their mere presence in the gallery by itself sent a message to the legislature that they were watching, they were present. That even if there was an interest protecting against disruption, that the government there did not use the narrowest means possible in trying to prevent the disruption. And that's likewise the case here. I mean, if they're arguing that they decided to withdraw sponsorship of the prom solely to quell disruption, we argue that that's not the least restrictive means for trying to combat any disruption that may have occurred which we believe that there's no evidence of any disruption.

The Court went on to say in the Act Up case that the closing of the gallery in response to the fear apparently unsubstantiated by the state that members of Act Up would disrupt the governor's state of the commonwealth address is a spitting image of an improper prior restraint in an attempt to suppress speech prior to publication or dissemination.

And they also quote Southeastern Promotions v. Conrad, a US Supreme Court case which stated that all the prior restrictions had this in common. They gave public officials the power to deny use of a forum in advance of actual expression. And it's our intention that that's exactly what the school board did in this case. They closed the public forum to prevent Ms.

McMillen from expressing herself as a lesbian and from keeping her from being able to attend the prom with her girlfriend and wearing a tuxedo.

The witnesses for the Defendant testified that their main concern at the board meeting was to address the demand letter. Well, if their response to Ms. McMillen's assertions that her ability to attend the prom with her girlfriend and wear a tuxedo were protected by the first amendment and their response was to close down that forum, then that's actually a prior restraint against Ms. McMillen expressing herself as protected by the first amendment.

And by foreclosing her from her attending the prom and shutting down that forum, they have caused Ms. McMillen irreparable injury. And that's the second factor in granting preliminary injunctive relief. That the plaintiff must suffer irreparable injury, and I
think it's pretty undisputed that the laws to first amendment rights in and of itself a irreparable injury. And there's a number of citations that \(I\) can give for that but that seems consistently held throughout all of the cases.

The third factor in whether or not the Court should grant a preliminary injunction weighs the injury that may be suffered whether the threatened injuries to Plaintiff outweighs any threatened harm to the Defendants. As far as we can tell, Your Honor, the Defendants have not indicated that there would be any harm suffered by them if they went forward with the prom and allowed Ms. McMillen to attend with her girlfriend and wear a tuxedo.

In fact, Ms. McMillen testified she's been attending school with these same students for all of her life. They all know of her preference for girls is the way I think she put it. And so the students themselves wouldn't be surprised if she shows up at the prom with her girlfriend. Up until March 10, the school was preparing for a prom.

The memo that's been introduced into evidence about how you can purchase tickets for the prom and setting forth the rules prohibiting dates of the
opposite sex was issued on February 5. So it wasn't until Ms. McMillen chose to demand her rights under the first amendment that the prom was cancelled. So putting it back on at this point would not pose any harm to the school and Ms. McMillen's denial of her first amendment rights and the violation of her rights certainly outweighs any harm that may exist on the behalf of the Defendants.

And the fourth factor to consider in determining whether or not to grant the preliminary injunction is the public's interest. And Courts have consistently held that it's within the public's interest to protect rights guaranteed under the constitution. That was held in the Butts case and in other cases.

Your Honor, I'd also like to refer you to the Fricke case which is a Road Island District Court case. It's 4910 SF 381 and this was cited in 1980. Just if there's any question as to whether these rights of Ms. McMillen to attend the prom with her girlfriend and to wear a tuxedo were protected under the first amendment. The Court in the Fricke case addresses the same issue. It was a male in that case that wanted to attend prom with his male -- with a male. And the Court there found that he granted preliminary injunction and
allowed Mr. Fricke to attend prom with his date.
THE COURT: This case is a bit different in
that the prom had not been cancelled or sponsorship withdrawn.

MS. BENNETT: Right. And that would be the difference in the Fricke case, but we think that the Act Up case addresses the issue of closing down a public forum just to prevent a person from being able to express themselves that would be protected under the first amendment. And that being the case, then Ms. McMillen has met all four factors that must be considered when seeking injunctive relief.

We also propose, Your Honor, if you feel
like that you cannot grant an injunction providing that the prom to go on, that in the alternative we ask for a declaration that in preventing Ms. McMillen from attending the prom with her girlfriend in the memo that was published from the school setting forth that dates must be of the opposite sex was a violation of her first amendment rights. May I have a moment?

THE COURT: Yes.
MS. BENNETT: And, Your Honor, may I just add that there was some contention I think by Superintendent McNeese that the rule about same sex
dates being of the opposite sex was not geared toward same sex couples. But the uncontroverted evidence is that Superintendent McNeese told Ms. McMillen that being at the prom with her girlfriend could push people's buttons or make them uncomfortable and as well the board met to address how to respond to her demand letter setting forth her rights. And their response was to close down the forum. And that's all, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Uh-huh (affirmative response)
MS. FLOYD: May I proceed, Your Honor?
THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.
MS. FLOYD: Your Honor, Mr. Griffith and I are going to bifurcate this closing statement.

THE COURT: Very well.
MS. FLOYD: I will begin. Your Honor, it's the Plaintiff's contention in this case that there's been a constitutional violation of Constance McMillen's rights. The requested relief here, however, is that this Court mandate the Itawamba County School District to conduct a social event, to hold the prom.

There is no constitutional rights to have a prom or to even attend a prom. As the evidence was put forth to this Court, it is estimated that 75 percent of
the school directs in this state do not host proms.
Even within our own school district, the Itawamba County School District, the Mantachie High School does not host its own prom. It is a parent sponsored event.

However, Your Honor, the board of education does have a legal obligation under state law to educate its students and to do that in a controlled environment. It also has the authority and the duty and authorize the use of its building and have gatherings under regulations prescribed by the board. Your Honor, this was a growing situation of the Itawamba County School District received a demand letter by the American Civil Liberties Union that was dated March the 2nd.

On March the 9th a reply was sent to them for them to not to expect a reply to that demand letter until after tonight's board meeting. This matter kept growing, kept getting concerns and calls to the superintendent and the principal that disruptions were occurring at the school. That the board had no other alternative but to hold a special meeting to discuss this matter, and they did that on March 10.

At that meeting it was discussed with them lengthy about all types of disruptions that had gone on in the educational process at Itawamba Agricultural High

School. Based upon that information given to them in that meeting and the history that they had wanted to get out of the prom business so to speak anyway, this board, our board of education, made a content mutual decision to not host the Itawamba Agricultural High School prom. In opening statement Counsel opposite alleged that it was this controversy that -- this controversy was that distraction. That is not the case, Your Honor. The distractions that are alluded to in the notice that was sent out by the Itawamba County School District are distractions to the educational process. That is our paramount goal is to make sure that our children are educated.

They also took into consideration the fact that they felt very comfortable that a social event would be held and that all students would be allowed to go. Ms. McMillen had already purchased a ticket to the prom that was being hosted and was actually going to be allowed to attend that. There was no question about her attendance to that prom. We saw no evidence or no belief to feel that she would not also be allowed to attend the other prom, the other social event.

It was alluded to on the stand that she had not received an invitation to that additional social
event. But, Your Honor, no one has received
invitations. It's my understanding it's still in the planning process and there will not be invitations anyway. It's an open affair. The Itawamba County School District weighed all factors presented to it, and its primary motive of educating the children led it to the belief that it had absolutely no other alternative but not to host this event. It was in a no-win situation.

If we continued hosting it, we were going to have disruptions at school. If we didn't host it, we were going to have disruptions at school. But by not hosting it, at least we took away from ourselves the potential liability that comes with hosting a prom. And in doing that it helped -- it will help protect the Itawamba County School District and all of its taxpayers from future ramifications of anything that could happen as the result of liabilities that happen at a prom such as drug abuse, alcohol abuse, accidents that happen at proms.

Your Honor, I will now turn this over to Mr. Griffith and allow him to complete the closing.

THE COURT: Very well.
MR. GRIFFITH: May it please the Court?

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THE COURT: Yes, sir.
MR. GRIFFITH: Your Honor, the Court has before it a very heavy issue to deal with and I'm not going to belabor the point, but the Canal Authority decision will control this Court's decision. In Canal Authority, as the Court is aware, there were the four factors that have -- this Court has dealt with. Every Article 3 Judge who has been on the bench for any period of time has dealt with.

In this case we submit that those four factors must be carried by the Plaintiff by a clear showing and that clear showing requires the burden of persuasion. And the burden of persuasion has not been carried in this case. Here's why. The Plaintiff has to prove that she is likely to prevail on the merits. Her claim is that her constitutional rights has been violated by the actions of the school board in deciding no longer to host the school prom.

Just look at that in its isolated form. That is asking this Court to find that there is an irreparable harm in the violation of a fundamental constitutional right to have a prom. Your Honor, that is not an established constitutional right in this case. We submit that there is no first amendment liberty, a no
first amendment associational right, no first amendment right whatsoever associated with the decision by the school board to withdraw its sponsorship of the prom.

Now, I've looked in vain, but I have found what I believe is probably the best guidance for the Court. And I'm trying to help the Court as an officer of the Court. I have looked at the whole area of the burden of establishing when a content mutual ordinance -- here I'm looking at the March 10, 2010, decision to withdraw sponsorship of the prom -- when you have a content mutual ordinance what level of scrutiny and what is the constitutional scrutiny that you should give that.

The best case that I've found -- I got this for the Court and I will have Counsel a cite to it as well. It's United States versus O'Brien decision, 391 US 367. This O'Brien standard --

THE COURT: 391.
MR. GRIFFITH: 391 US 367.
THE COURT: Very well.
MR. GRIFFITH: It's a 1968 decision. It says good law has been cited repeatedly by the Supreme Court in this Court and by the Fifth Circuit. A content mutual ordinance will withstand constitutional scrutiny.

And that's what this Court is called up to do with the March 10 decision of the school board if these four factors are shown. That the ordinance is within the constitutional power of the Court -- of the government. In this case the government is the elected board of education of Itawamba County.

Their action was to take a step that they considered to be necessary by reason of a disruption of the core educational process in the county. They've made that decision. It is faithfully valid. The Court has heard from the very best sources which are the superintendent, school board members, their own reactions before and after the decision. There was clearly a detriment in an undermining of the educational process.

Secondly, that it furthers an important and substantial governmental interest. What could be a purer and a clearer showing of a governmental interest that is substantial that one that seeks to uphold the core education program in the county. You've heard from the superintendent. Ms. McNeese made it so clear that this was a case in which the decision had to be made. Other members of the school board, other teachers, principals are making it clear that there was no other
alternative at this stage in their judgement.
The third factor under O'Brien, the
government interest is unrelated to the suppression of free speech. This came straight from the witness stand. Every witness that was asked about the March 10 decision made it clear that our decision was rounded upon an understanding and the fact finding of disruption, disruption of the educational process. That evidence has not been contradicted, Your Honor.

The fourth factor in the O'Brien is the incidental restriction on expressive conduct if there is any. It's no greater than necessary to further the governmental interest. We submit that there's not even an incidental restriction on the -- any of the expression of speech or any expressive conduct or action by the Plaintiff in this case.

If the Court will allow me, I will hand this to the Courtroom Deputy. Turning Your Honor to the factor in the Canal Authority decision that the Plaintiff has to show by clear evidence that she's likely to prevail on the merits. We do not believe that there is a constitutional right to hold a school prom. And this decision by the school board is not going to have constitutional ramifications.

There is a place and a time for an Article 3 Court to exercise its equitable power and this Court has done so judicially over the years. I've seen those cases and I've actually had to rely on many of those decisions. This is not that kind of case, Your Honor. The second Canal Authority factor is that the Plaintiff will not suffer irreparable harm.

I recall and ask the Court to recall as well the testimony of the Plaintiff herself. Of course, she bought a ticket to the prom. The question was, in the purchasing of ticket, did she after that make inquiry about attending the alternate prom or social event that was to be held. That is still in the works and to be sponsored by parents. Has she made any inquiry. Her testimony was I wasn't invited. Your Honor, no one has been invited.

There are not invitations being sent. This is put on by parents as an alternative on a non-school, non-governmental context to have the party, the banquet, the dance that will be held, and there's been no showing that the Plaintiff is excluded, singled out or otherwise stigmatized and prevented from attending that. She simply has not inquired and asked about attending. There has been no showing of that.

The other factor under Canal Authority I think is one that a lot of times gets a little bogged down in analysis. This Court's own Canal Authority decisions I think have been the clearest to me. The Plaintiff's claim of injury has to be shown to outweigh the governmental interest of the school board in deciding that they did. Well, there's not been a showing of that effect.

The Plaintiff still has the opportunity to attend this social event, and that's what it is. It's a social event. It's important in a sense, but it doesn't have constitutional ramifications to it. It is not a social event with constitutional contours. It is a social event, period, but it is attended by in this case severe and growing and escalating factors of disruption and dishevelment and actually undermining of the educational process as by found the very people that know best as this Court knows the educators themselves.

The fourth factor in the Canal Authority analysis is the public interest must outweigh any potential harm to the Defendant. Well, this is very, very serious, Your Honor. What we have is the Defendant, the board of education, has withdrawn its sponsorship of a prom. It has done that pursuit to the
statutory authorization that it has under Mississippi law. There's no question about it acting pursuant to state law and state authority to do so.

Other schools have already done so out of concerns mainly over liability exposure. We cited in our brief to the Court, in our response, in our memorandum of authority two or three need this city court plan's act decision dealing with lawsuits against schools and schools board attended upon or related to social functions. It does happen. It is a legitimate factor to take into account in this case.

We go further than that, though, in it's a case where the Plaintiff doesn't just have to carry a burden of proof. She has to carry a burden of persuasion on every one of these four elements. We respectfully submit that she has not done so. This is a case in which Canal Authority required that showing. It's a case in which not two or three have to be shown and the fourth one can slide by. There has not been that adequate showing.

Now, I go all the way back to the Palmer versus Thompson case. This was one that was cited in our brief. Palmer versus Thompson, citation is 403 US 217, 403 US 217 fully cited is page 235. Your Honor,
this is where the City of Jackson had found to have violated the constitutional rights of African Americans by having a segregated public swimming pool system.

Several for whites but one for African Americans. That was declared unconstitutional.

The Jackson government, the government of the city of Jackson, simply closed all of the swimming pools. I can't tell you I would agree with that type of decision, but I can tell you what the Supreme Court of the United States said. They said it is difficult or impossible for any Court to determine the sole or dominant motivation behind the choices of a group of legislators. They were talking about the city board, the Jackson mayor and the board of aldermen.

There is an element of futility and this addresses this Article 3 Court's power. There's an element of futility in a judicial attempt to invalidate a law because of the bad motives of its supporters. Many people castigated the Palmer versus Thompson decision that was handed down. Many of us because this was in 1971 on the cuffs of a bunch of us going into constitutional law in law school, but it is the law of the land.

It is a case that our own Supreme Court has
said we cannot go behind motives of legislators and say, well, you did this for the wrong reason or we think your stated reason is not so. And we're going to make you do it over again or have some other rule in its place. I think the Palmer versus Thompson case although dealing with the 14 th amendment issue dealing with constitutional rights that are of a very board and very distinct admission still is dealing with constitutional rights.

It is analogist in the sense that it does provide some guidance to this Court in the area of what a governmental body can or should be forced to do, forced to do. In this case we're dealing with that very sensitive area of federalism with the power of the federal Court represented by Article 3 Court is being invited by the Plaintiffs to be operated upon and act toward a local government body, a board of education.

I respectfully submit, Your Honor, this is not the type of invitation this Court should accept. The Plaintiffs are asking this Court to step in and become involved in a minutia of how to conduct a school prom, where it's going to be, where the decorations might be, when it's going to be held, under what circumstances it will be held, whether there will be
cheerleaders, whether there will be music, how loud it will be.

Now, Your Honor, I do admit that if it was going to be held in New Orleans they may need some judicial oversight. And several of us agreed with that earlier. But seriously this is a case that I do not believe the Court should accept the Plaintiff's invitation to become involved in the morass of issues that are purely local in nature, purely resolvable by the government local body in its wisdom. And for better or for worse that wisdom is not a wisdom that's been exercised with any animus, with any intent or any effect of violating the first amendment associational rights of this Plaintiff.

Let me close by pointing out that in the Tinker case, Tinker versus Des Moines, an Independent Community School District case. This is our famous decision back in the 1970 s where the students at the Des

Moines Independent Community School District wore swastikas. They were protesting against the Vietnam war, and it was a really hot decision at the time. It was a hot summer when that case came down. I still remember it. But that is a case -- and its cite is 393 US at page 514 where I'm quoting from, 393 US at 514.

THE COURT: The Justice Fortas wrote it?

MR. GRIFFITH: Yes, sir. This is back when the senate judiciary committee was letting selections of justices go through and not being held up. We say that the Plaintiff's first amendment rights have not been violated by the board of education's March 10 decision. And that decision stands as a non-constitutional dimension in the local government decision.

But the school board may regulate speech where school officials can -- and I'm quoting from the case -- reasonably forecast substantial disruption of or material interference with school activities. That's the Tinker decision. We all know -- and I've cited it in every first amendment case I've had, you don't leave constitutional rights at the school house door. Of course, you don't.

In this case the constitutional rights of the public has not been abridged, they have not been limited, they have not been violated by the action of the board of education in making its decision on good evidence, on evidence that it felt was a reasonable forecast of disruption to the core educational program, the core educational service, the core educational meaning of what they do in the school. And that is to
provide education to the students in the best possible atmosphere available.

When this Court made the decision that it did, it did so not in violation of any constitutional rights but as an exercise soundly and reasonably and based on facts of its best collective judgment as a licensed school board. We respectfully submit in all fairness to this Plaintiff this is not a case that should be one involving adjudication of violation of constitutional rights. The simple reason is the Plaintiff has failed to carry her burden of persuasion by clear evidence, a clear showing that every one of the Canal Authority factors, the ones I've just gone over, every one have been established and shown as they have not been.

We respectfully ask the Court at this stage not to grant the motion for preliminary injunction on that ground. I think the Court is on solid footing in doing so and that this matter be dismissed at the preliminary injunction stage. Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. The Plaintiff may respond.

MS. BENNETT: May I proceed, Your Honor? THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.

MS. BENNETT: Your Honor, obviously, you heard the testimony. I think it's pretty clear that the Defendants have not shown that the classes were disrupted, that any lessons were cancelled as the result of Ms. McMillen sending a demand letter asking that her rights under the constitution be respected.

In Butts v Dallas Independent School
District, the Fifth Circuit took up whether or not -what was the constitutional right, and they said that we believe that the Supreme Court declared a constitutional right which school authorities must nurture and protect, not extinguish unless they found the circumstances allowed them no practical alternative.

And that's essentially what the school district is arguing here. That they had no practical alternative in what they did by withdrawing their sponsorship of the prom. But the Butts case goes on to state, there must be some inquiry and establishment of substantial fact to buttress the determination. And that's what the Defendants have failed to do here.

And they've made a lot of allegations about e-mails coming in and phone calls, but there's been no testimony from any teachers or any students that they weren't able to get their lessons and that the classroom
was interrupted. In fact, they testified to the contrary. As a school administrator, Mr. Wiygul was able to handle the situation by talking to the teachers and asking them to insure that their classes continued. All of the Defendants' witnesses testified that the contact they received from outside sources be it e-mail, phone calls, whatever it may be, substantially increased after they issued their press statement that they were withdrawing their sponsorship of the prom.

Your Honor, I think you have to consider in this case what the Defendants are arguing. They're arguing that in order to avoid Ms. McMillen's constitutional right to take her girlfriend to prom, they could withdraw their sponsorship. And that's essentially saying that any time a government violates someone's rights before the event that if they just cancel the event then those constitutional violations don't have to be addressed.

> The school district clearly issued a
memorandum to all students advising them of the prom and setting forth the rules which the chairman of the board said they were going to uphold and enforce. So there's an acknowledgement here that there were rights at stake.

And if they can get out of violating Ms.
McMillen's rights by denying her the opportunity to attend prom with her girlfriend simply by canceling it. I mean, governments all over the country could start canceling things when students or regular citizens raise rights under the constitution when the event itself hasn't actually taken place.

It is as if Ms. McMillen is being penalized because she went through the proper channels, she raised these issues before the event for them to argue that the cancellation of the prom or the withdrawing of sponsorship is a content neutral.

I mean, it's clearly belied by the fact that they met strictly -- they met solely to address Ms. McMillen's demand letter and their response to her was rather than let you attend with your girlfriend and wear a tuxedo, we're not going to have a prom. And I think that's what the Defendant fails to acknowledge that, you know, by pulling out the public forum that was available to Ms. McMillen, they denied her the opportunity for expressing herself as a lesbian and attending prom in genderial clothing of her choice.

And going back to the Act Up case, I mean, that's exactly what the Court there find. There

1 supposedly because -- they argue there it was content neutral because the gallery that was closed to the Act Up members was closed to all public. Therefore, it didn't affect just those who were seeking to make an expression by being present but rather all public who would have come to the gallery to watch the governor's address were denied access.

But the Court there still found that that acted as a prior restraint on those members' ability to express themselves, and that's exactly what the school district has done here. So if they say that it is not within the Court's purview to order them to put on a social event, then we contend that what they did was violate Ms. McMillen's rights not only through their policy of requiring dates be of the opposite sex and that dress at the prom had to be gender specific but also in restraining her speech through a prior restriction by canceling the prom.

You know, it's also important to note that they cited distractions and Ms. Floyd talked about distractions, but they still haven't shown who caused the distractions. And as I stated earlier in the Boyd case -- in the Holloman case there is indication that you have to show it is the speaker that caused the
disruption or the distractions not outside forces, not community.

I mean, if you let the community dictate what you do and your government, \(I\) mean, that is given way to a Heckler's veto which both the Court, the Supreme Court in Tinker and Terminello addressed saying that, you know, they cannot condone a Heckler's veto in our society. Because if views are unpopular, obviously, there might be a reaction to that.

But that's the whole point of the first amendment. It's supposed to be to allow people to express themselves without being worried about how other people are going to perceive it. We're not saying there's any fundamental right to have a prom. Rather what we're saying is that they shouldn't be able to censor Ms. McMillen's speech by simply canceling the prom.

And while the Counsel opposite went through saying that the board said that -- the board made a reasonable decision based on the fact that they found a disruption. I mean, just because they say there was a disruption doesn't mean that there was a disruption. I mean, that's a finding that Your Honor must make whether there was, in fact, an inquiry made and whether there
was the establishment of substantial facts to buttress that determination that there was a disruption.

And the witnesses that have testified here today have not indicated that there was any disruption to the actual classroom and learning environment. And the other thing that the Defendants focused on is this private prom. There was testimony by Superintendent McNeese that they encouraged parents to put on this private prom and the private prom is open to everybody.

But there's been no real testimony about how students are going to be made aware of the private prom. I mean, is the school district now saying that they're going to insure that Ms. McMillen is invited to this private prom and that she be allowed to bring her girlfriend and wear a tuxedo. I mean, I don't think that they're going to step out that far.

So really whether or not there's a private prom shouldn't factor into whether this forum has been denied to Ms. McMillen. And according to Ms. McMillen herself all she knows is what she's heard through the case that it will be at the Tupelo Furniture Market. She doesn't know when it is, you know, what day, what time. She hasn't heard anything about it, and she doesn't expect to.

And finally we don't think there's any question in this case about what the motive was behind the school district's decision to withdraw its
sponsorship of the prom. I mean, they've testified they met to address the issues raised in Ms. McMillen's demand letter, and their response to Ms. McMillen's assertions that she had a constitutional right to bring her girlfriend as a date and to wear a tuxedo was to remove the forum all together.

And that's a viewpoint based censorship and a prior restriction on Ms. McMillen's speech. And, therefore, we believe that we've met the burden for proving the likelihood of success on the merits as well as the other factors required in granting a preliminary injunction. But, again, in the alternative, I believe Ms. McMillen would be satisfied with the declaration that her rights were violated by the school removing the forum and denying her the right to attend the prom with her girlfriend and to wear a tuxedo.

THE COURT: Let me ask you, when you make this alternative prayer --

MS. BENNETT: Your Honor, we would not be opposed to consolidating this as a bench trial and you making a finding on the merits. I believe the Defense
argued some of the issues on the merits. And so we would not be opposed to that at this point in time.

THE COURT: What do you say to that?
MR. GRIFFITH: Your Honor, I think at this stage this is a preliminary injunction hearing, and \(I\) responded properly to the Canal Authority factors -THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. GRIFFITH: -- which necessarily require me to address everything that I did. So I'm not really following her logic, and I certainly don't believe that's what the law says. If it will help the Court, we will do whatever you direct.

THE COURT: Well, I just -- it appears to the Court that it's late -- at a late stage that this is raised for the first time.

MR. GRIFFITH: It's a little bit like a kabuki deal, what do we do now. And it's a change in belief that is a reflection of what Counsel thinks about the merits of the case. That's what's going on. I don't believe that this is a time to get in the middle of the stream and change boats, and I believe that's what's occurred.

MS. BENNETT: We're not in any way, Your Honor, trying to change. We fully believe we're
entitled to injunctive relief. Most of the issues, testimony has been offered by the Defendants and, therefore, it was something we proposed. But,
obviously, Your Honor, if you feel it's inappropriate at this time, I certainly will --

THE COURT: Well, ordinarily, when you
combine a preliminary injunction, it's done
beforehand --

MR. GRIFFITH: Yes, Your Honor.

MS. BENNETT: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Anything further?
MS. BENNETT No, Your Honor. Thank you.
THE COURT: I will review the authoritative
citings, the submissions to the Court and the evidence
that's been been presented here today and issue a
written opinion just as promptly as I possibly can.
MR. GRIFFITH: Thank you, Your Honor.
MS. BENNETT: Thank you, Your Honor.
THE COURT: And when we're all doing our work electronically, it will be done quickly.

MR. GRIFFITH: Yes, sir.
THE COURT: Okay. Very well. Court is
adjourned.
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