UNITED	STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL	DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
(WESTERN	DIVISION - LOS ANGELES)

JEFFREY POWERS, ET AL,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

DENIS RICHARD MCDONOUGH,
ET AL,

Defendants.

) CASE NO: 2:22-cv-08357-DOC-KS
)

Los Angeles, California
)

Wednesday, November 13, 2024
(8:30 a.m. to 9:23 a.m.)
(11:09 a.m. to 11:11 a.m.)

STATUS CONFERENCE ON INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

BEFORE THE HONORABLE DAVID O. CARTER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES: SEE PAGE 2

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ROBERT MERCHANT

SKIP MILLER

JONATHAN SANDLER

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1 intervention.

In contrast, Brentwood School is in a different position than UCLA was when it sought to intervene. Unlike UCLA, Brentwood has reached a settlement agreement with the plaintiff veterans. Because the federal defendants have opposed that settlement and now appeal the issue to the Ninth Circuit, there is a change of circumstances justifying Brentwood's intervention at this time.

The Court has not given final approval of the settlement and does not do so at this time. The final fairness hearing on the settlement remains pending, subject to the Ninth Circuit's orders, and today the Court simply finds that Brentwood's motion is timely because it now wants to defend its negotiated settlement with plaintiff veterans on appeal, which is a change in circumstances since the start of this litigation.

Further, because the federal defendants and plaintiffs do not oppose Brentwood's intervention once again and Brentwood meets the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 24, the Court hereby grants the motion to intervene.

The parties shall submit a proposed order signed by all parties that explains why there's a change in circumstances that would justify Brentwood School's intervention. And that could be brief.

MR. MILLER: Okay.

The standard is whether

evaluating the merits of our motion.

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we present a substantial case for relief on the merits on appeal. That doesn't mean that we have to be more likely to succeed in our appeal on the Court's judgment, it doesn't mean that the Court has to reverse any of the findings that it made at trial.

It simply means that the Court has to ask whether these are serious arguments that the Ninth Circuit is likely to take seriously and weigh heavily and potentially rule in the Government's favor.

I think that that standard is met here. It's clearly met because in <u>Valentini</u> the Government prevailed on his Rehabilitation Act jurisdictional arguments. Your Honor was tentatively inclined to adopt those at an earlier stage in this case, I think that clearly meets the standard for a substantial case for relief on the merits.

The same is true as to the land use claims. Your

Honor has found that the Leasing Act was a change in

circumstance from Valentini but frankly we disagree and we

think our arguments on that are strong and that Valentini was

correct that there was no enforceable fiduciary duty.

The standard on irreparable harm is whether the harms are irreparable to VA. Plaintiffs have rehashed their arguments about the reasonableness of the expenditures that would be made in order to effectuate the Court's judgment. But the fact is, that once that process unfolds, once VA is

24 **THE COURT:** No, it'd be two hours, so after the 25 argument by the opposition then. Any further comments, Brad,

1 | matter of humanity, has no business on those streets.

And the difference is, that the reason that these veterans are on the streets, and this was proven at trial, is because they served this country. They're not there because of the other conditions that cause individuals to end up in the worst sort of circumstances many of us could imagine.

They're there because they served this country.

Mr. Merchant this past week was in the VA hospital with one of our plaintiffs who had his leg amputated above the knee,

Mr. Sessom. That should never have happened. That should never have happened.

That happened because Mr. Sessom spent years and years on the meanest streets of this community. And because quite frankly Mr. Sessom is not the man that he was before that took place.

I appreciate it and I want to tell you, Mr. Merchant, thank you for being there, but it should never have happened.

And what the Government says is progress, what the Government says is progress means nothing to those 3,000 individuals.

Those individuals are the starkest evidence, the most tragic evidence that for them there has been no progress. And as the Government seeks today to stay this Court's judgment, is to say to them there will be no progress for you, you will remain on the streets.

The Government's first sentence in its brief was the

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first sentence Mr. Knapp stated today. And it was the first
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    sentence when the Government came into this courtroom.
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    that is, that it was committed to ending veteran homelessness.
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    But ending veteran homelessness is not a process, it is
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    something, as this Court recognized, after nearly a month of
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    testimony that as emergency, is there any greater emergency in
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    America today than those individuals who are on the streets?
              And you cannot state that you are committed to ending
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    veteran homelessness and put a halt to Your Honor's orders that
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    would move people off the streets now into housing.
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              The standard, as Mr. Knapp said, has been well set
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          It is not precisely what he states. Under cases like Al
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    Otro Lado, the Supreme Court's decision in Nakin (ph), there
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    are four prongs. And with respect to the likelihood of
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    success, the first standard is only met if the Government can
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    make a strong showing.
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              The Government cannot do that with respect to its
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    legal claims here. The Government's arguments that it -- that
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    there should be no jurisdiction is a fatuous argument under the
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    Ninth Circuit's rulings in the VCS case, relying upon the D.C.
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    decision, the D.C. Court's decision in the Brodie (ph) case.
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    case which they notably and these are good lawyers,
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    intentionally left out of their brief.
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              That Court and the VCS court rejected the same claims
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    that they are making here and that is, that anything that has
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- 1 | anything to do, no matter how many iterations down the road,
- 2 | that deals with benefits, doesn't belong in this courtroom.
- 3 That argument has been rejected.
- The VCS case as Your Honor well knows, in fact,
- 5 | litigated -- adjudicated the issue on the merits with respect
- 6 to the claims about due process involving holding back
- 7 information as to the extent of harm and individuals who
- 8 suffered from Agent -- and the delays that that, in fact, took
- 9 place. That is not a strong argument, Your Honor.
- Their rule would mean that cases like this one could
- 11 never be brought anywhere. Your Honor has two amicus briefs
- 12 | that further substantiate that point.
- As to the Rehabilitation Act claims, their argument
- 14 | is a joke. Their argument is that there is no reasonable
- 15 accommodation available for individuals in order to access
- 16 | healthcare. Their own Housing First policy reflects an
- 17 understanding that that is required. Their argument could just
- 18 | as easily apply if the result were there's no wheelchair ramp
- 19 to get into the hospitals that are at the medical center.
- Their argument essentially says, that the Government,
- 21 that the VA gets immunity from the Rehabilitation Act. As for
- 22 | the fiduciary duty argument, Mr. Knapp is correct. Although he
- 23 | doesn't talk about the importance of the question, but
- 24 | circumstances have changed with the passage of the West LA
- 25 Leasing Act of 2016.

I was in front of Judge Otero and I can tell you obviously in 2012 that was not the argument that was made. But I want the record very clear as to what the implications are of that argument.

That in 1888 when the predecessor entity to the VA accepted more than 388 acres for the purposes of being a soldier's home, the argument particularly in light of the 2016 Act which says over and over again, that any leases on that land must be for the benefit of veterans and their families, primarily. The implication is that they just ripped off the veterans on some of the most prime real estate and that they can do that with impunity. That is not a strong argument.

The Government argues that they want to stay all of the order -- judgments, all of your orders. I'm going to turn to the housing in just a moment. But I want to say what that means.

With respect to Your Honor's orders concerning hiring more outreach workers, their arguments stop that, stay that.

The record is clear, that for the five counties covered by the LA catchment area, 22,000 miles, the size of Costa Rica, the Government has 13 outreach workers, only 6 of whom are peer specialists. That issue was litigated. The Government says stop that. Stop that, no more hirings.

With respect to the referrals that Dr. Harris said were not appropriate, not enough referrals were made. The

1 Government is saying, stop that. What is the harm to the 2 Government in hiring outreach workers? Frankly Your Honor didn't order enough of them. What is the harm to the 3 Government? What is the irreparable injury to the Government 4 5 of having outreach workers in appropriate numbers including 6 peer specialists identifying unhoused veterans on the streets. 7 There's one across the street, one tent across the street from 8 this courthouse today. 9 What is the harm to the Government? What is the harm 10 to the Government in making referrals in its broken down system 11 that has historically not come close to even its too low set 12 standards? 13 And the Government's order, the Government's request 14 for a stay, since it's across the board, would also cover this 15 Court's rulings with respect to AMI. AMI is a scandal. 16 are veterans, the most disabled veterans who were turned away 17 from permanent supportive housing that the Government 18 acknowledges is necessary, that were turned away and worse, 19 that are now being turned away. Because as was the undisputed 20 testimony in this case, there are buildings on that campus that 21 belong to those veterans that the most disabled veterans cannot 22 get into because of those requirements. 23 And there are veterans who cannot get into the 24 housing in the community off that campus because of those

And the Government is saying to

discriminatory requirements.

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Your Honor, stay that ruling. There are on the streets of this community severely disabled veterans who did not qualify and do not qualify and will not qualify if they have their way.

The testimony in this case was that the Government's argument that they had to use that system of financing was nonsense. Nonsense. And then to make matters worse, they are applying those standards, they are continuing to apply those standards and what they are saying to this Court is, we need to stay your ruling. What is the harm to the Government if the most severely disabled veterans have access to supportive housing both on those grounds and throughout the community? There is no answer in the Government's papers for any of those matters.

Now, I want to turn to the housing. And as we pointed out in the -- in our briefs, both of our briefs, every argument that the Government has made, you can track them. Every one of those arguments have previously been put forward to this Court. And the Government had ample opportunity to make those cases.

We had a number of witnesses who testified, they and more, and the Court entered factual findings. And that's what they have to contend with. The difference now, as opposed as to when this case started, is that what happened is what happens in courtrooms in this nation under our Constitution, and that is the facts were heard and a federal judge had an

opportunity to evaluate those facts and issued factual findings.

If they want to rehash their arguments, they can rehash their arguments, but they have another burden now. And that they have to show deference to those findings. And that those findings cannot be supported as reasonable, based on the evidence. And they haven't made that case. They haven't argued that case. They haven't discussed that case.

Now, the Government's argument is that somehow this is -- the Court's order is a departure from the way it usually does business. But that argument doesn't stand up for a minute based on its stated commitment to end homelessness, veteran homelessness, based on its Housing First policy.

The difference between Your Honor's court orders here and their position is a matter of urgency. It is not a matter qualitatively of what is supposed to be taking place.

The Government says we're going to put more units on those grounds. The difference is that Your Honor says now. By the end of February, 100 units, for starters. Is the Government's argument seriously that there are not 100 unhoused veterans who need to be on this land? And need to be on it now?

I have a lot of respect for Mr. Knapp. But when he starts by saying that there are not veterans who will die, that is wrong. When he says that there are not veterans who will

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just deteriorate that is wrong and that is supported by Your
Honor's findings and the Government has nothing to put in
response.
          So what are the Government's arguments? We don't
have the money. Now under Al Otro Lado at page 1008, that is
an argument that when it comes to irreparable injury doesn't
stand up. But I want to talk about the full implications of
that argument.
          The Government's argument that with a budget of $407
billion there's not $15 million by our count, $30 million by
their count, that is fatuous too.
          What are the implications of that besides this case?
The Government is saying that in its coffers, there is not
money to remedy violations of the Rehabilitation Act? Too bad
for the disabled individuals whom a Court finds have been
violated? We just don't have the money to correct the
Rehabilitation Act, because that's the implications of that
argument. $15 million, you can find that in government
couches. And their argument is we don't have it.
          Then they say there's no demand. Give me a break.
The Government's by name list lists the names and locations of
how many?
         MR. SILBERFELD: Over 2,000.
          MR. ROSENBAUM: Over 2,000 veterans.
                                                It's right
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The Government doesn't know where

there in their by name list.

they are? There's a list that they've compiled that says where they are.

The Government says -- and what would be the impact on those grounds that belong to these veterans? Five acres. Five acres. There were 388 acres that were abused for baseball, for a private school, for oil drilling, but they don't have five acres for homeless veterans?

There is testimony, testimony that they leave out of their papers that the Government wants to do this, that the Government can find the money. They don't talk about that in their papers. And the Government now says, we don't know where those homeless veterans are. Maybe even putting aside the by name list, which tells you where 2,000 are, the 2,000 plus, maybe if they had more than 13 outreach workers they would know or if they took a stroll a few blocks from here, they would know.

The Court has issued emergency orders. The

Government has not challenged those emergency orders in its

papers. Emergency means one thing, emergency, now. The

Government said, well, we have a transportation system. What a joke.

Is there any evidence in this record that that is a substitute for housing? And whoever heard of the system? The Government says we don't know where the veterans are, but we have this transportation system. That's quite a contradiction.

1 | That's quite a contradiction.

Is the Government's new solution to homelessness

Uber, Lyft? That'll get it done. And part of that progress

that the Government talks about, in addition to what I've

described, are that these individuals, these veterans whom they

say that they've put in housing, they're in Pomona. They're in

Lancaster. They may be in housing, but they're not in

supportive housing. They're not in a community. They're not

integrated. And the undisputed testimony, you heard Dr. Harris

say he was troubled by that. Those individuals don't have

access to healthcare.

The Government isn't doing anything with respect to making sure that happens. That's progress in that that they're not on the streets, but it's not progress in terms of access to the healthcare, which is not a gift. It's an entitlement.

If there are vacancies and the truth is, the undisputed evidence is that there are 379 vacancies in all of any sort of reasonable radius in terms of the catchment areas here. Far less than 3,000.

There's vacancies because they don't have the staffing. That was the testimony from Mr. Reynolds. That's part of Your Honor's findings. If there are vacancies, shame on them, because there certainly are veterans on the streets who have not been reached and they don't have the staffing to give the healthcare that those individuals desperately require.

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My final point is this, Your Honor, in all the balancing that the Government makes here, all the statements in terms of what the cost to the Government is, the cost of the Government of giving unhoused veterans housing, just saying that, the cost to the Government of saying to veterans of actually taking responsibility and getting those veterans off the street, is that a cost to the Government? Is that a serious cost to the Government, getting veterans out of the street? What case supports that? rule of common sense supports that? What principle of human dignity supports that as a cost to the Government. But in all the analysis, in all the thinking about this, we asked over and over in this trial how many veterans died on the streets and nobody from the Government knew. Nobody from the Government had ever inquired. And we asked repeatedly how many deteriorated and no Government witness could tell you, although they did acknowledge that homelessness destroys the body and does

everything it can to destroy the soul.

Is that a departure from the mission of the Government to address that? And what number, if we're going to talk numbers, what number is the Government going to put on the value of human life left to struggle on the streets?

I come back to Mr. Sessom. Is that what the Government is going to say to him as he wonders how he's going

to get on without his leg. We're making progress. We're making progress.

Since 2016 there's what, 300 permanent supportive housing units on those grounds. Divide 307 by 8, we'll be generous, 40 a year. That's progress? Would any of that have happened without this Court and without litigation? And the Government says what we want to do here is up-end their master plan. No. No.

As Your Honor found, we want to make it robust. We want to be able to say that those veterans don't wait till 2030 before you have a chance, even if you're even still here, of getting in. That is not a qualitative change.

Every one of the defenses the Government has made has been evaluated by the Court, there have been factual findings, they should not be overturned and it is time, it is well past time for the Government say there is space on your land for 100 units in the next three months to get some of those individuals off the streets.

I'm asking Your Honor to go through those factual findings, to trace them with respect to those arguments and to say, time is up. And those veterans should not have to stay an additional moment. If they want to perfect their appeal, perfect your appeal. But don't let any veterans die or any veterans get worse that could be put in those 100 units and those other units that the Court has ordered while waiting for

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that to take place. We would not do that for our brothers, our sisters, our parents. And we should not be doing that for those individuals who served all of us, going places too dark for any of us to imagine. I have nothing further, Your Honor.
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THE COURT: Government's response.

MR. KNAPP: I just have a few responses, Your Honor. First on the outreach point which Mr. Rosenbaum has focused quite a lot of time on today. I believe the unrebutted testimony at trial was that VA uses a one team approach to supplement its own direct outreach efforts.

Your Honor is familiar that throughout this community there are immense resources poured into homeless services and VA leverages those community partnerships in order to contact and identify veterans in need.

In fact, the by name list that was referenced, every vet -- the testimony at trial was that every veteran on there is connected with a service provider. Those are people that VA have identified and knows are receiving services.

Mr. Rosenbaum spoke briefly about the AMI issue.

Your Honor, there's going to be no change there, as you well know. HUD has changed its policy. There's -- that problem effectively became moot before the Court entered judgment and we had extensive conversations between counsel and with the Court as to whether or not that meant it should be excluded from the judgment. But Your Honor should not be concerned that

if you grant a stay, that somehow that issue snaps back to where it was prior to the trial.

Mr. Rosenbaum points to, you know, cases for the proposition that monetary harms are not irreparable. The question is whether they're irreparable not whether they're monetary. And in most cases, the reason that monetary harms are not considered irreparable is because there is some other way to provide relief. You can sue for damages, you can get refunds, you can obtain relief in some other way. And that's not going to be the case here. They acknowledge these units that would be constructed would effectively be permanent.

Those units that VA doesn't see a demand for on the campus and that it would not have a use for if they were not being used for housing. They would effectively become sort of legacy buildings on the campus without a clear purpose.

Your Honor, I -- and I want to say I appreciate it,

Mr. Rosenbaum's passion and I have great respect for him. He

questioned whether my position today was that there are not 100

veterans who are in need of housing. That's not my position.

The VA has other ways of serving them. It is not the case that the only way to serve those individuals is through the construction of new housing on the campus. VA has opened beds to serve those individuals throughout the community, including open beds on the campus.

On the merits, I'll just briefly address a couple of

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    points. I don't think it's -- it was fatuous for Judge Ortero
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    to conclude that the Government's jurisdictional arguments
    under the Rehabilitation Act were in fact correct and precluded
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    jurisdiction in the district court. The result of that was not
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    that Rehabilitation Act claims could never be brought against
    VA, that the type of requests for housing and provision of
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    housing from VA could never be raised. They just had to be
    channeled through the VJRA system, as Congress contemplated.
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              And I think that's all that I have for a reply, Your
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    Honor. We would ask that Your Honor grant our motion for a
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    stay, but in any event, we would urge the Court to rule at its
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    earliest convenience. Thank you.
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              THE COURT:
                         Response?
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              MR. ROSENBAUM: I just have four quick points. As to
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    the outreach, Mr. Kim testified, one of your findings, that he
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    was concerned about the amount of outreach. The one team
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    system that they talked about, that's because they don't have
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    enough outreach workers.
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              All the Court said was, put more, it's not a
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    substitute for peer specialists for individuals. I asked how
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    many individuals in that one team approach are peer
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    specialists. The answer was nobody knew. The testimony is
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    clear from Mr. Kim that more is needed.
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              As for the AMI mootness argument, that's not true.
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It's true that as a result of this lawsuit, that HUD changed

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1 its policy. The problem is it has no impact on the state and

2 local entities that give out the tax credits. And so those

3 requirements are still in place. Those requirements are still

4 | in place. And the Government is sanctioning that. The

5 Government is saying that those requirements, both on the

6 ground and off the ground, can still be implemented.

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The fact that finally HUD takes a different position doesn't mean that the VA is not countenancing the use of those limitations. And they are still in place. And that's why Your Honor is so important, so that they be erased altogether.

The terms of the numbers, one of the critical components of Your Honor's ruling is that the number of units to be put on are to be graduated with respect to what the actual need is, not the fact that the Government chooses not to see these individuals.

Mr. Knapp acknowledged that the Government has these relationships with individuals but they're not on the grounds, they're still homeless. They still require housing. And one of the genius of Your Honor's order is that there won't be surplus housing because it will be graduated with respect to what the actual need is. If, in fact, the Government does its job and identifies and says, make certain all individuals have access.

As to the open beds, there was a lot of testimony on that including the most recent declarations from Mr. Reynolds

- 1 and Dr. Sharon, those open beds are a scandal. First of all,
- 2 they're not permanent supportive housing. They're not
- 3 | temporary supportive housing. They're transitional, they have
- 4 | limitations to them. They're for treatment. But they're not
- 5 housing.
- And as I said, and Mr. Knapp did not dispute this,
- 7 | the reason that there are some open beds is because the
- 8 | Government doesn't have the staff. The evidence was that, in
- 9 | fact, according to the most recent report by the inspector
- 10 | general the Government is suffering severe -- the VA here is
- 11 | suffering severe staffing shortages that would mean that that
- 12 openings shouldn't go.
- And finally, with respect to the VJRA, here's what
- 14 | the Government hasn't said. If we pick up this case tomorrow
- 15 and move it into that system, that that system can accommodate
- 16 | that. That's a joke. That system doesn't take class actions.
- 17 | The Rehabilitation Act claims that they cite like the Raines
- 18 | case, that was about benefits. And individual claims I didn't
- 19 get the benefits that I required.
- 20 And one of the most powerful facts of this trial was
- 21 | that nobody asked Your Honor, certainly plaintiffs didn't ask,
- 22 | for any redetermination of benefits or determination of
- 23 benefits. That was just an acknowledged fact. That's the guts
- 24 of the VJRA. That federal district courts like this one should
- 25 | not be burdened with doing the day to day work of determining

1 who's entitled to benefits and who's not entitled to benefits.

2 That's what VCS is about, that's what Brodie is about. That's

3 | what Hamlin is about. That's what the law was about.

But in a month of testimony there wasn't a single bit of testimony that somebody's benefits had to be calculated, had to be determined. There wasn't any questioning of any Secretary's decision about those benefits. The Government didn't ask, didn't challenge that these individuals didn't have benefits or that they needed to have benefit determinations. That was a given with the class that was certified and there wasn't a single stitch of testimony about that.

No one is asking the Secretary to make any determinations. This is a case about accessing benefits, not about determining benefits. The VJRA says nothing about this.

The Government has never said in its papers that this case, with all its plaintiffs, including the organizational plaintiffs which are not even part of that other system could be lifted up and moved into that courtroom. That's not what those bodies are about. They are about making benefits determinations and appeals of benefit determinations, that is precisely what this case was not about.

THE COURT: Okay. Will you give me till 10:30? Go down to the cafeteria, go relax. I can't promise you that I'll have an opinion, but I may have by that time. We've been working very hard since your respective filings, in fact, my

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law clerks were working till the early morning hours last night waiting for the supplemental.
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If you'd rejoin us at 10:30, no promises, but I may have an opinion for you at that time.

(Recessed at 9:23 a.m.; reconvened at 11:09 a.m.)

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you. We're back in session, counsel. Thank you for your courtesy.

All right. Because of the emergency and the request that the Court render a decision as quickly as possible, of course, we've been working on this for -- through the weekend and quite a while. And I appreciate the briefing by both parties and the attention you've paid to.

So as not to prolong the circuit's examination, and subject to any minor nits, there's one page that we noticed didn't have a number on it, but I'm representing that with the exception of a few nits that may be corrected in the future, that nothing concerning the content is going to change.

The federal defendant's motion for stay pending appeal is denied for the reasons stated in the docketed opinion. And Karlen is docketing that now, but that could take a little time. So I'm going to suggest that you take the undocketed portion at the present time, so that there's no delay.

There will be no site visit today in light of the circuit stay. I think it would be inappropriate. And all of

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    the matters will remain pending in the court. I'm going to
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    sign the original copy now and I've made or we're making ten
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    copies for you or any interested parties.
               All right. So thank you very much, counsel, we're in
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    recess.
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          (Proceedings concluded at 11:11 a.m.)
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CERTIFICATION

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

Join 1 Julian

November 14, 2024

Signed

Dated

TONI HUDSON, TRANSCRIBER