

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR
THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
BOSTON DIVISION**

STUDENTS FOR FAIR ADMISSIONS, INC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD
COLLEGE (HARVARD CORPORATION),

Defendant.

Civil Action No. 1:14-cv-14176-ADB

**HARVARD'S RESPONSE TO SFFA'S PROPOSED
FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

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INTRODUCTION

Under established law, and the facts proven at trial, SFFA cannot prevail on any of its claims. The evidence showed that Harvard does not intentionally discriminate against Asian-American applicants on the basis of their race and that Harvard considers race in the manner long permitted by the Supreme Court. Harvard does not engage in racial balancing, does not consider race as more than one among many factors in evaluating otherwise competitive candidates, and could not achieve its educational objectives without considering race.

It is therefore no surprise that SFFA's response is to rewrite the law and reimagine the facts. Time and again, SFFA's filing offers incorrect legal arguments it has never before presented. And time and again, SFFA characterizes the evidence in ways irreconcilable with the trial record.

First, on its intentional discrimination claim, SFFA argues for the first time that Harvard bears the burden of persuasion, and it invokes a legal standard—the pattern-or-practice standard set forth in *International Brotherhood of Teamsters v. United States*, 431 U.S. 324 (1977)—on which it has never previously relied. But neither of SFFA's novel arguments is correct. It is well settled that plaintiffs bear the burden of proof under Title VI (as in civil litigation more generally); the fact that strict scrutiny applies to Harvard's consideration of race in pursuit of diversity does not relieve SFFA of the burden to prove Harvard intentionally discriminates between Asian-American and White applicants. And the *Teamsters* standard is inapplicable to suits under Title VI and to suits brought by an individual or an association; rather, the governing line of cases is the one SFFA has repeatedly invoked, beginning with *Village of Arlington Heights v. Metropolitan Housing Development Corp.*, 429 U.S. 252 (1977). SFFA presumably invokes the *Teamsters* standard because it believes that standard to be more favorable to the use of statistical evidence—an implicit concession that SFFA's claim depends entirely on statistics.

But the reality is that courts applying the *Teamsters* standard have agreed with those applying the *Arlington Heights* standard that statistical evidence—even where reliable—must be evaluated in light of non-statistical evidence. SFFA has no non-statistical evidence to bolster its flawed statistics.

SFFA equally mischaracterizes the facts relevant to its intentional discrimination claim. One of the most glaring flaws in SFFA’s theory is its failure to explain why, if Harvard disfavored Asian-American applicants on the basis of their race, it would exercise that supposed animus against only *some* Asian-American applicants, and not the so-called ALDC applicants. Rather than taking this final opportunity to offer an explanation, SFFA instead tries to pretend the problem does not exist; it describes the evidence as showing that Asian-American ALDC applicants are so highly qualified that their strength and their valued characteristics “simply overwhelm” the supposed “penalty that racial stereotyping imposes.” SFFA ¶ 202.¹ In fact, the evidence shows not just that Asian-American ALDC applicants (like other ALDC applicants) are strong candidates relative to the rest of the applicant pool but that they are *more likely* to be admitted than White applicants *of equal strength*—and for legacy applicants, that effect is statistically significant. Harvard ¶ 108.

SFFA seeks to elide the gaps in its evidence of intentional discrimination by accusing Harvard’s admissions officers of *unconsciously* discriminating against Asian-American applicants. But SFFA presented no actual evidence that anyone in the Admissions Office bore unconscious bias. Instead, it relies on largely extra-record evidence of *societal* discrimination against Asian Americans (¶ 189, citing a government report and a law review article)—and then

¹ “SFFA” citations refer to SFFA’s proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law (Dkt. 620); “Harvard” citations refer to Harvard’s proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law (Dkt. 619).

makes the extraordinary suggestion that Harvard must prove it “has uniquely escaped [the] infiltration” of societal prejudice (*id.*). SFFA could hardly be more candid about its lack of evidence.

Second, SFFA tries to salvage its racial balancing claim in the face of the unrebutted evidence that the racial composition of Harvard’s admitted and matriculating classes has varied meaningfully from year to year. Unable to respond to that evidence, SFFA ignores it. Instead, SFFA bases its racial balancing arguments on the test-score thresholds used to send recruitment letters and on reports, periodically generated for Admissions Office leaders, that summarize the characteristics of the tentatively admitted class on numerous dimensions (not just race). Those arguments simply highlight the weakness of SFFA’s case. Title VI does not limit the consideration of race in recruiting in the way that it limits the consideration of race in admissions—as SFFA’s Complaint and its own expert have recognized, in encouraging Harvard to undertake *more* race-conscious recruiting—and, in any event, race-conscious recruiting hardly suggests an effort to achieve a predetermined racial composition of the student body. And SFFA mischaracterizes the evidence concerning the statistical reports and their use in estimating the overall yield rate of the admitted class.

Third, SFFA’s challenge to the manner in which Harvard considers race once again shows that its real disagreement is with the Supreme Court precedents that have held up the Harvard process as a model of legality. SFFA faults Harvard for not articulating a quantitative “level” of diversity that it believes is necessary, but although Supreme Court precedent *allows* consideration of concepts like critical mass, it does not require an institution to articulate its goals in that manner. *See, e.g., Fisher v. University of Texas at Austin (Fisher II)*, 136 S. Ct. 2198, 2210 (2016) (“[S]ince the University is prohibited from seeking a particular number or

quota of minority students, it cannot be faulted for failing to specify the particular level of minority enrollment at which it believes the educational benefits of diversity will be obtained.”). SFFA points to subtle differences in how various admissions officers described their consideration of race, but those variations are to be expected in Harvard’s highly individualized process, which considers race as one of many contextual factors, rather than in the formulaic manner the Supreme Court has condemned. And although SFFA faults Harvard for admitting a greater number of African-American and Hispanic candidates as a result of its consideration of race, that sort of meaningful increase in diversity—which immeasurably enriches Harvard’s campus community and its educational environment—is exactly the purpose for which the Supreme Court has allowed universities to consider race. Contrary to SFFA’s attacks, the trial showed that Harvard considers race in the flexible, individualized manner permitted by the Supreme Court; that race meaningfully affects the likelihood of admission only for candidates who would be highly competitive no matter what their race; and that, for such candidates, race does not have an effect disproportionate to that of other factors.

Finally, SFFA attempts to defend its claim that Harvard could achieve its educational objectives without considering race. But after its own expert agreed that Harvard’s race-neutral alternatives committee, comprising three of the most senior officials with responsibility for the College, had examined the right set of race-neutral practices and evaluated them by the right criteria, SFFA is left only with the ipse dixit that the four combinations of practices proposed by its expert at trial would be viable for Harvard—even though all would produce a 30% decline in the proportion of African-American students in the student body and would meaningfully compromise Harvard’s standards of excellence, as the committee concluded after careful study.

Those are the sorts of sacrifices the Supreme Court has held are not required as the price of achieving the educational benefits of diversity.

The trial thus showed that SFFA cannot prevail on its claims under established law. Two footnotes buried in SFFA’s filing make clear its real ambition: to change the law, by asking the Supreme Court to overrule its precedents and hold that Title VI forbids *any* consideration of race “by *any* federally funded university.” SFFA 47 n.2; *see id.* at 48 n.3. If that day ever comes, it will dramatically reduce diversity at Harvard and at colleges and universities across the country. It will undercut the considered judgment of educators at Harvard and elsewhere that diversity enhances the campus community and the learning that takes place in classrooms, around the tables in dining halls, and on playing fields. It will leave generations of young Americans less equipped to thrive in confronting the challenges of a complex world. And it will send the message—and create the reality—that America’s universities are no longer its cradles of opportunity and its beacons of social mobility. Congress cannot possibly have envisioned that Title VI, a statute enacted to expand opportunity, would produce that result.

ARGUMENT

The sections that follow explain why SFFA’s proposed findings of fact (to the extent they are inconsistent with Harvard’s) are not supported by the record evidence and why SFFA has failed to establish Harvard’s liability on any of its remaining claims. To the extent any of Harvard’s assertions about the record is not already made in Harvard’s proposed findings of fact, Harvard asks that the Court consider the assertion as a supplemental proposed finding of fact.²

² Two amicus briefs have been filed on SFFA’s behalf. *See* Dkts. 622, 624. Unlike some of Harvard’s amici, who sought and were granted the right to submit evidence of their own, none of SFFA’s amici has sought or been granted that right. Yet their briefs pervasively rely on facts outside the record and offer arguments not supported by evidence presented at trial—even though the evidence and record are closed. If (for example) SFFA’s amici economists had evidence or opinions to offer, they should have done so at trial, and undergone cross-

I. HARVARD DOES NOT DISCRIMINATE AGAINST ASIAN-AMERICAN APPLICANTS

A. SFFA Bears The Burden To Prove Intentional Discrimination

SFFA argues that Harvard bears the burden of disproving intentional discrimination.

SFFA ¶¶ 164-165. That argument is incorrect, contrary to this Court’s prior ruling, and waived.

The First Circuit has squarely held that, to establish “claims of racial discrimination” under Title VI, the “plaintiff must demonstrate” that the defendant acted with “racial animus.” *Goodman v. Bowdoin Coll.*, 380 F.3d 33, 43 (1st Cir. 2004); *see also Ahern v. Shinseki*, 629 F.3d 49, 54 (1st Cir. 2010) (“[T]he burden of proving intentional discrimination never shifts; it remains with the plaintiff throughout[.]”). That is of course consistent with the “[c]onventional rul[e] of civil litigation” that requires “a plaintiff to prove his case by a preponderance of the evidence.” *Desert Palace, Inc. v. Costa*, 539 U.S. 90, 99 (2003) (alterations in original; internal quotation marks omitted). The Court accordingly adopted that articulation of the law in its order denying summary judgment. *See Students for Fair Admissions, Inc. v. President & Fellows of Harvard College*, __ F. Supp. 3d __, 2018 WL 4688308, at *12 (D. Mass. Sept. 28, 2018) (quoting *Goodman*, 380 F.3d at 43). SFFA does not even acknowledge the Court’s prior holding, let alone argue the Court should reconsider it.

SFFA proposes, in effect, that it should be relieved of the ordinary burden placed on Title VI plaintiffs because Harvard’s consideration of race in its admissions process must be evaluated under strict scrutiny. But that argument ignores the distinction between Harvard’s consideration of race in pursuit of a diverse student body—an element of the admissions process that Harvard

examination, just as other amici did. The Court should disregard their after-the-fact offers of evidence and opinions. *See, e.g., Metcalf v. Daley*, 214 F.3d 1135, 1141 n.1 (9th Cir. 2000) (striking extra-record material submitted with an amicus brief); *Banerjee v. Bd. of Trustees of Smith Coll.*, 648 F.2d 61, 65 n.9 (1st Cir. 1981) (“[T]he prime, if not sole, purpose of an amicus curiae brief is what its name implies, namely, to assist the court on matters of law.”).

regards as fundamental to its institutional mission—and SFFA’s allegation that “Harvard discriminates against Asian-American applicants *vis-à-vis white applicants*,” SFFA ¶ 164 (emphasis added), which Harvard vehemently denies and which the evidence disproves. SFFA bears the burden to prove, in the face of Harvard’s denial and the strong evidence supporting it, that Harvard actually *does* intentionally discriminate in that way. It cannot evade that burden simply because it is undisputed that the admissions process considers race in *other* ways.

SFFA has consistently recognized as much in its prior filings. In its brief in support of summary judgment, for example, SFFA referred to its “burden” of proving “intentional racial discrimination.” Dkt. 413 at 5. In its summary judgment reply brief, SFFA again referred to the plaintiff’s “burden ... to prove discrimination by a preponderance of the evidence.” Dkt. 510 at 7 (internal quotation marks omitted). SFFA did not revisit that position in the joint pretrial memorandum. *See* Dkt. 570. And in its closing argument at trial, SFFA again acknowledged that it must “carry [its] burden and have proof of intentional discrimination.” 11/2 Tr. 43:4-5. When a party adopts one position before and during trial and takes the opposite position in its post-trial briefing, the argument is waived. *See, e.g., Baker v. Goldman Sachs & Co.*, 949 F. Supp. 2d 298, 315 (D. Mass. 2013) (rejecting “novel theories” not “presented or mentioned at or before trial,” because “defendant had no notice of them prior to and during trial”), *aff’d*, 771 F.3d 37 (1st Cir. 2014).

B. SFFA Invokes An Inapplicable Legal Theory Because It Cannot Prevail Under The Theory It Has Long Advanced

SFFA makes another about-face in arguing that its allegations of discrimination should be assessed under the *Teamsters* framework rather than the standard SFFA has consistently advocated and the Court has already embraced—that of *Arlington Heights*. Again, SFFA’s invocation of *Teamsters* is incorrect, contrary to the Court’s prior ruling, and waived. It is also

for naught: Although SFFA seems to think the *Teamsters* standard allows it to make its case based solely on its flawed statistical evidence, that is not true.

i. Teamsters does not apply

In its order denying summary judgment, the Court concluded that the “sensitive inquiry” articulated in *Arlington Heights*, as reiterated by the First Circuit in *Anderson ex rel. Dowd v. City of Boston*, 375 F.3d 71, 83 (1st Cir. 2004), provides the relevant framework for assessing SFFA’s claim of intentional discrimination in Harvard’s “facially neutral policy.” 2018 WL 4688308, at *12. SFFA fails even to acknowledge that ruling, let alone explain why the Court should reconsider it.

Much less does SFFA explain how it could have been erroneous for the Court to adopt a position SFFA itself had urged. *Cf. Austin v. Unarco Indus., Inc.*, 705 F.2d 1, 15 (1st Cir. 1983) (under “the doctrine of ‘invited error[.]’ ... a party may not appeal from an error to which he contributed, either by failing to object or by affirmatively presenting to the court the wrong law”). In its prior statements on the matter, SFFA has consistently taken the position that *Arlington Heights* supplies the standard for determining whether Harvard intentionally discriminates against Asian-American applicants. In its summary judgment brief, for example, SFFA wrote that “[c]ourts apply the framework articulated in *Village of Arlington Heights* to determine whether a facially neutral policy has a discriminatory purpose.” Dkt. 413 at 6 (internal quotation marks and citations omitted). SFFA again invoked *Arlington Heights* as the relevant standard in its summary judgment reply brief, Dkt. 510 at 14, and in opposing Harvard’s motions in limine, Dkt. 569 at 5-6. And it said nothing different in the pretrial memorandum. *See* Dkt. 570. As noted above, parties are not allowed to adopt one position before and during trial and change course in their post-trial briefing; considerations of fair notice preclude such

bait-and-switch tactics. *Baker*, 949 F. Supp. 2d at 315. SFFA’s invocation of *Teamsters* is therefore waived just as its burden-allocation argument is waived.

There is a reason SFFA long invoked the *Arlington Heights* standard: It is the standard that properly applies to claims, like SFFA’s, that a “facially neutral” policy (here, one that does not favor White over Asian-American or Asian-American over White applicants) in fact reflects racial animus. *Anderson*, 375 F.3d at 83. By contrast, the *Teamsters* pattern-or-practice framework is inapposite here for two reasons: It applies neither to Title VI claims nor to suits brought by private non-class plaintiffs.

First, the *Teamsters* framework—which originated in the Title VII context—reflects Title VII’s express statutory authorization for “pattern or practice” suits by the United States. *Teamsters*, 431 U.S. at 328 & n.1; *see* 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-6(a) (Title VII) (authorizing Attorney General to bring civil actions based on “pattern or practice of resistance to the full enjoyment of any of the rights secured by this subchapter”). Title VI has no such language. That is why not a single one of the 45 cases SFFA cites on this issue (¶¶ 167-176) actually holds that the *Teamsters* pattern-or-practice framework applies to Title VI claims. Indeed, only two of those 45 cases feature *any* analysis of a Title VI claim—*Bazemore v. Friday*, 478 U.S. 385 (1986), which involved Title VII’s express provision for pattern-or-practice suits, *id.* at 398; and *Police Officers for Equal Rights v. City of Columbus*, 644 F. Supp. 393 (S.D. Ohio 1985), in which the Court’s cursory Title VI analysis depended entirely on its Title VII analysis, *see id.* at 438.

Second, even under Title VII, pattern-or-practice claims are available only to the United States and class plaintiffs. In *Chin v. Port Authority of New York & New Jersey*, 685 F.3d 135 (2d Cir. 2012), for example, the Second Circuit explained at length why “nonclass private plaintiffs,” including an association suing on behalf of its members, could not proceed under the

Teamsters pattern-or-practice framework. *Id.* at 146-150. And the court explained that “all of [its] sister circuits to consider the question have” similarly “held that the pattern-or-practice method of proof is not available to private, nonclass plaintiffs.” *Id.* at 149-150 (citing, among other cases, *Davis v. Coca-Cola Bottling Co. Consol.*, 516 F.3d 955, 967-969 (11th Cir. 2008); *Bacon v. Honda of Am. Mfg.*, 370 F.3d 565, 575 (6th Cir. 2004); *Celestine v. Petroleos de Venezuela SA*, 266 F.3d 343, 355-356 (5th Cir. 2001); *Gilty v. Village of Oak Park*, 919 F.2d 1247, 1252 (7th Cir. 1990); *Lowery v. Circuit City Stores, Inc.*, 158 F.3d 742, 761 (4th Cir. 1998), *vacated on other grounds*, 527 U.S. 1031 (1999)). SFFA cites only a single out-of-circuit district court decision to the contrary. SFFA 50 n.4 (citing *Brotherhood of Maintenance Way Employees v. Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Co.*, 2014 WL 4987972 (N.D. Ind. Oct. 7, 2014)).³ Within this Circuit—as in other circuits—courts have certainly recognized that individual plaintiffs may rely on statistical evidence of systematic discrimination, *e.g.*, *Karp v. CIGNA Healthcare, Inc.*, 882 F. Supp. 2d 199, 212-213 (D. Mass. 2012), but they have declined to apply the *Teamsters* burden-shifting framework in non-class suits, *id.* at 213.

ii. *SFFA’s evidence is just as inadequate under Teamsters*

SFFA is presumably trying to change its position on the governing law in the misguided view that the *Teamsters* standard is more favorable to statistical evidence than the *Arlington Heights* standard—an implicit concession that SFFA’s intentional discrimination claim rests almost entirely on statistical evidence and thus cannot prevail under *Arlington Heights*. It is well recognized that, under the *Arlington Heights* standard, statistics cannot prove intent to

³ SFFA also cites *Cox v. American Cast Iron Pipe Co.*, 784 F.2d 1546 (11th Cir. 1986), but *Cox* was brought as a class action. And it cites *Davis v. Califano*, 613 F.2d 957 (D.C. Cir. 1979), but that decision does not establish that an individual non-class plaintiff can pursue a pattern-or-practice claim, for the reasons explained in *Schuler v. PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP*, 739 F. Supp. 2d 1, 6-7 (D.D.C. 2010), *aff’d*, 421 F. App’x 1 (D.C. Cir. 2011).

discriminate except in the “rare” cases where they are so “stark” that no other inference is possible. *Arlington Heights*, 429 U.S. at 266; *see also McGuire v. Reilly*, 386 F.3d 45, 63 (1st Cir. 2004) (“[C]ourts have been loathe to infer intent from mere effect[.]”); *Spath v. NCAA*, 728 F.2d 25, 28 (1st Cir. 1984) (“[G]enerally courts must look to evidence other than statistical impact to support a finding of discriminatory purpose.”). SFFA has acknowledged as much. SJ Mem. (Dkt. 413) at 6 (only “[i]n rare cases” can “a stark statistical pattern ... serve as the sole proof of discriminatory intent” (internal quotation marks omitted)). SFFA is presumably trying to shift to a new and inapplicable legal paradigm because it thinks it could prevail under the *Teamsters* framework, unlike under *Arlington Heights*. But SFFA is wrong to think the *Teamsters* framework would provide for a more favorable assessment of its evidence, for two key reasons.

First, courts applying the *Teamsters* standard—like courts applying the *Arlington Heights* standard—have recognized that there are limits to the value of statistical evidence in ascertaining the existence of intentional discrimination. It is true that, where “gross statistical disparities can be shown, they alone may in a proper case constitute prima facie proof of a pattern or practice of discrimination.” *Hazelwood School District v. United States*, 433 U.S. 299, 307-308 (1977) (emphasis added) (citing *Teamsters*, 431 U.S. at 339). But any statistical disparities shown in this case are certainly not “gross” disparities, *id.* And under *Teamsters* or any other framework, a statistical analysis (like Dr. Arcidiacono’s) that is “based on a flawed methodology” and does “not control for ... important explanatory variable[s]” is simply “not relevant to determining whether” discrimination exists. *Aliotta v. Bair*, 614 F.3d 556, 251-252 (D.C. Cir. 2010).⁴ Even

⁴ SFFA cites Justice Brennan’s opinion in *Bazemore v. Friday*, 478 U.S. 385 (1986), for the proposition that a plaintiff may prove discrimination through “a regression analysis that includes less than all measurable variables[.]” SFFA ¶ 181 (quoting 478 U.S. at 400; some

where statistics are deemed sufficient to establish a prima facie case of intentional discrimination, moreover, that prima facie case may be rebutted by showing that such evidence is “either inaccurate or insignificant.” *Teamsters*, 431 U.S. at 360.

In addition, contrary to SFFA’s wishful suggestion (§ 173) that statistical evidence is “sufficient ‘alone’” to demonstrate a pattern or practice of discrimination, both the Supreme Court in *Teamsters* itself and other courts applying the *Teamsters* framework have rejected that premise. The Supreme Court favorably observed in *Teamsters* that the government (as plaintiff) had *not* “relied on ‘statistics alone’”; rather, “[t]he individuals who testified about their personal experiences with the company,” and who “recounted over 40 specific instances of discrimination,” “brought the cold numbers convincingly to life.” 431 U.S. at 338-339. The Court also cautioned that “statistics are not irrefutable” and that “their usefulness depends on all of the surrounding facts and circumstances.” *Id.* at 340. The First Circuit, too, has explained that “statistics come in infinite variety and their usefulness or weight depend[s] on ... the existence of proper supportive facts and the absence of variables which would undermine the reasonableness of the inference of discrimination which is drawn therefrom.” *Latinos Unidos De Chelsea En Accion (Lucha) v. Sec’y of Hous. & Urban Dev.*, 799 F.2d 774, 784 (1st Cir. 1986) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted; alteration in original); *see also, e.g., Rathbun v. Autozone, Inc.*, 361 F.3d 62, 79-80 (1st Cir. 2004); *EEOC v. Texas Roadhouse, Inc.*, 215 F. Supp. 3d 140, 169 (D. Mass. 2016). Indeed, the First Circuit, in applying *Teamsters*, has cited—as the

internal quotation marks omitted). But Justice Brennan’s opinion was not the endorsement of incomplete regression models SFFA makes it out to be. It concluded only that an analysis that includes “less than ‘all measurable variables’” may be “admissib[le]” as long as it “accounts for the major factors” and does not suffer from any “other infirmity.” 478 U.S. at 400. SFFA’s analysis excludes “major factors,” *see* Harvard §§ 121-145, and suffers from “other infirmit[ies],” *see id.* §§ 106-120, so it is not probative evidence of intentional discrimination.

sorts of cases “in which impact alone provides sufficient evidence of invidious intent”—exactly the extreme examples cited in *Arlington Heights*, 429 U.S. at 266. *Latinos Unidad*, 799 F.2d at 785 (citing *Gomillion v. Lightfoot*, 364 U.S. 339, 341 (1960); *Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U.S. 356, 374 (1886)); *see also* Harvard ¶ 266 (discussing *Gomillion* and *Yick Wo*). And one of the very decisions on which SFFA relies (¶ 173)—*Adams v. Ameritech Servs., Inc.*, 231 F.3d 414 (7th Cir. 2000)—recognizes that although “statistical evidence can be very useful to prove discrimination” in both disparate-treatment and pattern-or-practice cases, “it will likely not be sufficient in itself.” *Id.* at 423.

In this case, both experts testified that their models did not account for all the factors considered in Harvard’s admissions process, in part because of the important role of qualitative factors. 10/25 Tr. 80:13-15 (Arcidiacono); 10/30 Tr. 123:1-17 (Card); Harvard ¶ 148. The factors in Dr. Card’s model explained only 64% of the variation in admissions outcomes, and the factors in Dr. Arcidiacono’s model explained only 56%; for Dr. Arcidiacono’s model of the personal rating, the figure was only 29%. DD10.61; DD10.86; 10/31 Tr. 40:14-43:25 (Card); *id.* at 93:22-94:12. “[W]hen the statistical evidence does not adequately account for the diverse and specialized qualifications necessary for (the positions in question), strong evidence of individual instances of discrimination becomes vital to the plaintiff’s case.” *Valentino v. United States Postal Serv.*, 674 F.2d 56, 69 (D.C. Cir. 1982) (internal quotation marks omitted); *see also, e.g., Obrey v. Johnson*, 400 F.3d 691, 698 (9th Cir. 2005) (citing *Valentino*); *EEOC v. Sears, Roebuck & Co.*, 839 F.2d 302, 311 (7th Cir. 1988) (same). But SFFA did not offer a single witness to bring its “cold numbers convincingly to life,” *Teamsters*, 431 U.S. at 339. *Cf. Sears*, 839 F.2d at 311 (“The EEOC’s reasons for not presenting such individual testimony are not satisfying.”).

Nor did SFFA introduce into evidence or offer testimony regarding the application files of any of its standing members, despite having access to those files. Harvard ¶ 190.

Second, although SFFA places great emphasis on the burden-shifting component of the *Teamsters* framework, it is essentially irrelevant here. When a plaintiff establishes a prima facie case of discrimination under *Teamsters*, the burden that shifts to the defendant is a burden of *production*, not of persuasion. The defendant’s task is simply to produce enough countervailing evidence to “cast sufficient doubt on the plaintiffs’ proof to permit the trier of fact legitimately to decline to draw an inference of discrimination from that proof.” *Segar v. Smith*, 738 F.2d 1249, 1269 (D.C. Cir. 1984). “[A] defendant’s burden of production ‘can involve no credibility assessment,’ and ‘necessarily precedes the credibility-assessment stage[.]’” *United States v. City of New York*, 717 F.3d 72, 87 (2d Cir. 2013) (citation omitted) (quoting *St. Mary’s Honor Ctr. v. Hicks*, 509 U.S. 502, 509 (1993)). If the defendant meets that burden of production, then “the presumption arising from the plaintiff’s prima facie case ‘drops out,’ and the trier of fact must then determine, after a full trial, whether the plaintiff has sustained its burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence the ultimate fact at issue.” *Id.* (quoting *Hicks*, 509 U.S. at 510-511). Here, SFFA could not seriously dispute that the statistical analysis presented by Dr. Card at the very least satisfies any burden of production Harvard might incur by way of the *Teamsters* burden-shifting framework. The shifting of burdens is thus irrelevant, and all that remains is for the Court to decide the same ultimate question of fact it would decide under the *Arlington Heights* framework: whether SFFA has proven that Harvard intentionally discriminated against Asian-American applicants.

In short, SFFA is wrong to argue that the *Teamsters* standard applies here—and also wrong to think that standard would save its deeply flawed case.

C. SFFA’s Theory Of Discrimination Is Incoherent

Beyond the multifarious flaws of SFFA’s statistical and non-statistical evidence—discussed below in greater detail—SFFA’s theory of discrimination fails for a broader, more basic reason: SFFA yet again fails to explain why, if Harvard intended to discriminate against Asian-American applicants on the basis of their race, it would exercise that intent only against *some* Asian-American applicants and not against Asian-American ALDC applicants.

SFFA and its statistical expert do not even claim that Harvard’s supposed scheme of discrimination extends to Asian-American ALDC applicants. Harvard ¶¶ 107-108, 274. ALDC applicants are a significant group; they comprise nearly 30% of admitted students. *Id.* ¶ 107. Yet SFFA would have the Court believe that Harvard targets non-ALDC Asian-American vis-à-vis non-ALDC White applicants—and then turns around and *favors* ALDC Asian-American applicants relative to otherwise similar White applicants. That scenario is implausible absent an explanation, yet SFFA makes no attempt to supply one.

To the contrary, SFFA pretends the problem does not exist. SFFA tries to suggest that what is happening is that Asian-American ALDC applicants are of such surpassing quality that their strength (and their ALDC status) “simply overwhelm the penalty that racial stereotyping imposes.” SFFA ¶ 202; *see also id.* ¶ 203 (suggesting that Asian-American ALDC applicants “overcame discrimination”). But that either misunderstands or mischaracterizes the evidence. Dr. Arcidiacono’s analysis showed not only that Asian-American ALDC applicants were admitted at a higher rate than White applicants, but indeed that they are more likely to be admitted than *otherwise identical* White ALDC applicants—in other words, applicants who are exactly as strong in every respect and who also benefit from the consideration of their ALDC status. Harvard ¶ 108. For legacy applicants, that difference is statistically significant. *Id.* Such a pattern would be truly implausible if Harvard bore racial animus against Asian-American

applicants—as SFFA is required to show to prove its case, *Goodman*, 380 F.3d at 43. And it would be even less plausible if, as SFFA now suggests, Harvard’s admissions officers bore unconscious bias on the basis of race—since an unconscious bias would presumably be even harder to turn on (for non-ALDC applicants) and off (for ALDC applicants) at will.

To be clear, Harvard’s position is not (as SFFA wrongly suggests, ¶ 204) that an intentional discrimination claim must fail unless *every* member of a protected class suffers discrimination. Harvard’s point, rather, is that it is implausible to think Harvard’s admissions officers intend to discriminate on the basis of race against *any* Asian-American applicants where—by SFFA’s own admission—the supposed discrimination is manifested only against *some* Asian-American applicants, absent an explanation supported by the evidence for why that would happen.

D. The Statistical Evidence Does Not Show Intentional Discrimination

SFFA’s statistical case is pervasively marred by its failure to model how the admissions process actually works. Dr. Arcidiacono’s descriptive analysis relies on the incorrect view that academic factors drive the admissions process. And his regression analysis is outcome-driven; he excludes large groups of applicants and factors that are important in the admissions process in an evident attempt to reach the result SFFA wanted him to find.⁵

⁵ To distract from the flaws of its own expert’s analysis, SFFA tries to diminish the qualifications of Harvard’s expert, Dr. Card, accusing him (¶ 23) of having never “previously created models of this size and scope.” Dr. Card is a leading expert in the fields of study that informed his work in this case: econometrics, which is “the application of statistical methods to problems” in the real world, and labor economics, which is the study of “individual decision-making,” including in the context of “discrimination.” 10/30 Tr. 73:16-74:4. He has “written a number of articles on both gender discrimination and race discrimination issues,” including a study of the effects of race-conscious admissions. *Id.* at 74:7-14. SFFA’s expert did not criticize Dr. Card’s expertise; to the contrary, he testified that he respected Dr. Card “[v]ery much” and described one of Dr. Card’s awards as “[a]rguably more important” than the Nobel Prize. 10/25 Tr. 178:23-179:4. The fact that SFFA apparently feels the need to resort to attacking Dr. Card’s credentials—when its own expert lauded them—speaks volumes.

i. SFFA's descriptive analysis relies on the incorrect view that grades and test scores drive the admissions process

Unlike a regression analysis, which seeks to discern the effect of a given factor on an outcome holding all other factors equal, descriptive statistics (as the name suggests) simply describe aggregate data in simplistic terms. *See, e.g.*, 10/19 Tr. 121:15-21 (Driver-Linn); 10/25 Tr. 21:7-17, 185:21-186:2 (Arcidiacono). SFFA leans heavily (¶¶ 24-37) on Dr. Arcidiacono's descriptive statistics, which compare the ratings and admissions outcomes of applicants across the entire pool and within deciles of the "Academic Index"—a mechanical formula, combining applicants' high-school GPAs and SAT scores, that the Admissions Committee does not use in making admissions decisions but maintains for Ivy League athletic reporting purposes (*see* Harvard ¶¶ 162, 212). For example, SFFA argues (¶¶ 31, 32) that race must affect the personal rating because "African Americans and Hispanics in the top four academic index deciles have a substantially higher probability of receiving a personal rating of 1 or 2 than whites and Asian Americans," and because the distribution of the personal rating by race and academic decile resembles that of the preliminary overall rating (which does consider race as one among many factors).

That argument reflects SFFA's fundamental failure to acknowledge that Harvard's admissions process is driven largely by *non-academic* factors, as well as by academic factors that go well beyond the two components measured in the Academic Index.⁶ Comparing applicants'

At any rate, SFFA mischaracterizes the testimony on which it relies. Dr. Card was asked whether he had created "discrete choice models with over 200 variables," not whether he had created *any* statistical models of similar size and scope. 11/1 Tr. 10:19-11:1.

⁶ The non-academic factors that matter in the admissions process include not only those reflected by the extracurricular and personal ratings but also, importantly, those reflected by the athletic rating. SFFA continues to insist (¶ 28) that the athletic rating does not matter except for recruited athletes. It is understandable that SFFA would wish for that to be true, since White applicants on average have higher athletic ratings than Asian-American applicants—which partly explains why they are admitted at a slightly higher rate than Asian-American applicants.

ratings and admissions outcomes within a given decile of the Academic Index is in effect like running a regression that controls only for GPA and SAT scores; it compares applicants who are similar on those two factors but who may vary in many other ways for which the analysis does not account. *Cf.* 10/30 Tr. 158:15-18 (Card) (controlling for legacy and recruited-athlete status is comparable to examining descriptive statistics for non-legacy, non-athlete students).

But although grades and test scores are certainly important to the admissions process, excellence on those measures is more abundant in the applicant pool than almost any other measure, and even when academic strength is more broadly defined, it is more abundant than other dimensions of applicant strength. Harvard ¶¶ 33-34. The overwhelming majority of admitted applicants are strong not just in academics but in multiple dimensions. Harvard ¶ 34; DD10.8; DX672. And contrary to SFFA's assertion that "[t]here is a strong positive relationship between the academic index" and all of the profile ratings (¶ 33), there is in fact very little correlation between academic and non-academic strengths as measured by the profile ratings. DD10.65 (showing almost no correlation between the academic rating and the personal rating); 10/31 Tr. 49:4-52:9 (Card). Thus, SFFA's failure to recognize the importance of non-academic factors means that its descriptive statistics are far less consequential than SFFA claims. SFFA interprets Dr. Arcidiacono's descriptive statistics as evidence of discrimination only by

DD10.10; DX692. But the reality is that athletic strength *does* influence admissions outcomes for applicants who are not recruited athletes. Harvard ¶ 45. For example, among applicants with one other strength (*i.e.*, profile rating of 1 or 2), applicants with an athletic rating of 2 have an admission rate of 8%, while applicants with an athletic rating of 3 or worse have an admission rate of just 2%. DD10.11. Among applicants with two other strengths, those figures are 32% and 13%; among applicants with three other strengths, the figures are 68% and 50%. *Id.* In each scenario, the difference in outcomes between applicants with an athletic rating of 2 and those with a rating of 3 or worse is quite substantial.

overlooking the reality that high-school grades and SAT scores are very far from the only qualifications that matter.

For example, SFFA crows (§ 31)—under the apparent impression that it is damning—that there are racial differences in the overall and personal ratings *within* deciles of the Academic Index, with African-American and Hispanic applicants having somewhat higher ratings on average than White and Asian-American applicants in the same Academic Index decile. But those differences fail to control for the many dimensions of strength—both academic and non-academic—that are not captured by controlling only for grades and SAT scores. And cross-racial comparisons across deciles of the Academic Index are misleading for another reason as well: There is wide variation by race in the number and proportion of applicants who fall within a given decile, reflecting (for example) the fact that African-American and Hispanic applicants disproportionately face challenges of educational opportunity that may limit the degree to which grades and test scores reflect their true academic potential. 10/17 Tr. 157:23-158:6 (Fitzsimmons).

As Dr. Arcidiacono's slide PD38.8 illustrates, for instance, the top Academic Index decile includes roughly 18% of Asian-American applicants, 9% of White applicants, 2% of Hispanic applicants, and 1% of African-American applicants (or 7,225 Asian-American applicants, 4,963 White applicants, 380 Hispanic applicants, and 132 African-American applicants, PD38.7). So when SFFA says (for example) that Asian-American applicants in the top decile have, on average, lower personal or preliminary overall ratings than African-American applicants in that decile (PD38.16, PD38.18), it is comparing the top 1% of African-American candidates by grades and test scores to the top 18% of Asian-American candidates by the same measure. That is simply not an illuminating comparison; SFFA has not explained why one

would necessarily expect the 1% of African-American candidates with the highest grades and test scores to have non-academic strengths identical to those of the 18% of Asian-American candidates with the highest grades and test scores.

SFFA also points (¶ 36) to the fact that White applicants are admitted at slightly higher rates than Asian-American applicants with comparable grades and SAT scores. That, too, does not show intentional discrimination. Although SFFA claims that fact “suggests that Asian Americans are being penalized vis-à-vis whites with similar qualifications,” *id.*, all it reflects in reality is that applications submitted by White applicants tend to show greater *non-academic* strengths than those submitted by Asian-American applicants with similar grades and SAT scores. That is not evidence of discrimination. To the contrary, the evidence showed that, among applicants with identical academic ratings, Asian-American applicants tend on average to have weaker support than White applicants from their teachers, guidance counselors, and alumni interviewers. Harvard ¶ 139; DX692; DD10.68-75. That support often plays an important role in illuminating a candidate’s non-academic strengths.

In short, Dr. Arcidiacono’s descriptive statistics focus relentlessly on grades and standardized test scores, and SFFA interprets those statistics as evidence of discrimination only by overlooking the importance of non-academic factors in the Harvard admissions process. SFFA might well prefer an admissions process in which grades and test scores *were* the overriding considerations. But Harvard has long valued qualities in its applicants that go well beyond those quantitative measures of prior academic success, and the law does not require it to adopt a different approach.

ii. *SFFA’s regression analysis is deeply flawed*

Dr. Arcidiacono’s regression analysis is no more persuasive evidence of intentional discrimination than his descriptive statistics. On one methodological issue after another, Dr.

Arcidiacono chose to exclude applicants considered as part of the same admissions process and to exclude factors considered in that process, with no sound basis for doing so. His choices appear to have been driven by the desire to reach the result that SFFA wanted to find. As a result, his analysis does not reflect an appropriate attempt to model Harvard's admissions process and thus has little probative value.⁷

The more comprehensive and reliable model constructed by Harvard's expert, Dr. Card, found no statistically significant effect of Asian-American ethnicity on the likelihood of admission to Harvard, either in any given admissions cycle or on average across all six cycles the experts analyzed. DX685 & DD10.30; 10/30 Tr. 132:24-134:11 (Card). And Dr. Card found a slightly *positive* (though still statistically insignificant) effect of Asian-American ethnicity on the likelihood of admission for two groups of Asian-American applicants—female applicants and applicants from California—who together comprise nearly two thirds of Asian-American applicants. DX686.2-4 & DD10.31-32; 10/30 Tr. 138:19-139:12 (Card).

SFFA's efforts to rehabilitate Dr. Arcidiacono's analysis, and denigrate Dr. Card's, are unpersuasive.

⁷ The outcome-driven nature of Dr. Arcidiacono's analysis is highlighted by the fact that, in the analysis he conducted for SFFA's case against the University of North Carolina (UNC), he insisted that it was essential to include UNC's equivalent of the personal rating in the model even though he believed that rating to be affected by race—which is exactly the reason he gave for *excluding* the personal rating from his model in this case. *See* Rebuttal Expert Report of Peter S. Arcidiacono 3, 8 n.3 (Apr. 6, 2018) ("Arcidiacono UNC Rebuttal"), *Students for Fair Admissions, Inc. v. University of North Carolina*, No. 14-cv-954 (M.D.N.C.) (Dkt. 154-26); *see also, e.g., Maher v. Hyde*, 272 F.3d 83, 86 n.3 (1st Cir. 2001) ("It is well-accepted that federal courts may take judicial notice of proceedings in other courts if those proceedings have relevance to the matters at hand."); *Barnstable County v. 3M Co.*, 2017 WL 6452245, at *4 (D. Mass. Dec. 18, 2017) (filings in another case are judicially noticeable as to the claims and arguments made by the parties).

- a) Dr. Arcidiacono’s regression analysis of the preliminary overall rating is not probative of discrimination in admissions outcomes

SFFA begins (¶¶ 44-48) by discussing Dr. Arcidiacono’s regression analysis of the preliminary overall rating, which purports to show that Asian-American ethnicity negatively affects applicants’ ratings. But that analysis does not advance SFFA’s claim for two reasons.

First, as SFFA emphasized in its closing argument, the claim in this case is that Asian-American applicants suffered discrimination *in admissions outcomes*. See 11/2 Tr. 117:16-18 (“[W]e don’t see discrimination[] in admissions outcomes [for Asian-American ALDC applicants]. That’s what discrimination means. You were denied admission.”). The statistical means of examining whether Asian-American applicants suffered discrimination in admissions outcomes is a regression analysis of admissions outcomes—not a regression analysis of the preliminary overall rating.⁸

Second, and relatedly, the preliminary overall rating is simply a preliminary assessment of the overall strength of the application—in other words, how likely it is that the applicant will be admitted—based on whatever materials are available at the time the rating is assigned.

Harvard ¶¶ 39-40, 48. It is effectively superseded by the admissions decision actually rendered at the conclusion of the process, which reflects the full Admissions Committee’s examination of the entire application file, including materials received after the preliminary overall rating was

⁸ SFFA quotes *Lam v. University of Hawaii*, 40 F.3d 1551, 1560-1561 (9th Cir. 1994), for the proposition that a plaintiff “need not prove intentional discrimination at every stage of the decisionmaking process; impermissible bias at any point may be sufficient to sustain liability.” SFFA ¶ 183. That is true but irrelevant; neither *Lam* nor any other case means that a discrimination plaintiff can prevail *without* providing evidence of discrimination in the ultimate outcome. In *Lam*, for example, the Ninth Circuit explained that the reason it mattered whether two participants in a faculty hiring process were biased was that, given the nature of the process in question, “even a single person’s biases [could] be relatively influential” in the ultimate hiring decision. 40 F.3d at 1560. Moreover, the preliminary overall rating is *not* a “stage” of the admissions process; it is simply a preliminary estimate of the overall strength of the application. See *infra* pp. 22-23, 28-29.

assigned. Harvard ¶¶ 39-40, 48, 52-55. It therefore makes no sense to analyze the preliminary overall rating, a prediction of the likelihood of admission, as distinct from the applicant's *actual* admissions outcome. As Dr. Card explained, it would be like trying to assess the effect of a given factor on the likelihood of retirement by analyzing a supervisor's prediction of whether an employee would retire in the next year, rather than analyzing whether the employee actually did retire. 11/1 Tr. 70:22-25.

b) Dr. Arcidiacono was wrong to exclude the personal rating

SFFA next argues (¶¶ 49-58, 63-68) that the personal rating is influenced by race and that Dr. Arcidiacono was therefore correct to exclude it from his analysis of admissions outcomes. That argument fails for two reasons: (1) the evidence did not show that the personal rating is affected by an applicant's race, and (2) even if it were, the proper approach would not be to exclude it.

(1) The personal rating is not affected by race

Admissions officers testified credibly and uniformly that they do not consider the fact of an applicant's race in assigning the personal rating.⁹ Harvard ¶ 65. That longstanding practice is now formally codified in the Admissions Office's reading procedures. Harvard ¶¶ 72-73. And the veracity of the officers' testimony is bolstered by the fact that the average difference in personal ratings between White and Asian-American applicants persists among ALDC applicants—a group for whom SFFA and Dr. Arcidiacono make no claim of discrimination. Harvard ¶ 142. SFFA again fails to explain why, if the average difference in personal ratings

⁹ Dr. Card based his decision to include the personal rating in his model largely on those admissions officers' similar statements in their depositions—not, as SFFA wrongly asserts, simply on a confirmatory phone call with Dean Fitzsimmons. 11/1 Tr. 101:14-102:2.

between White and Asian-American applicants actually reflected discrimination on the basis of race, that difference would persist among ALDC applicants.

SFFA argues (§ 49) that, contrary to the testimony at trial, the personal rating *must* be influenced by the applicant's race because Dr. Arcidiacono's regression analysis of the rating shows a statistically significant negative effect of Asian-American ethnicity. In effect, SFFA argues, Dr. Arcidiacono's results are so clear that the many admissions officers who testified they do not consider race in the personal rating must all have been either untruthful or unaware of their intent to discriminate on the basis of race. That would be a serious charge to level even if the statistical analysis were clear.

But in fact, as Dr. Card explained, Dr. Arcidiacono's regression does *not* prove race affects the personal rating. Harvard ¶¶ 134-141. Dr. Arcidiacono arrives at the contrary conclusion largely on the basis of his regression model of the personal rating, which estimates a negative effect of Asian-American ethnicity. But both experts agree that regression estimates cannot always be interpreted as reflecting the *actual* effect of the factor in question; they can be interpreted that way only if one can rule out the possibility of omitted variable bias—*i.e.*, the absence from the model of factors that both correlate with the variable of interest and affect the outcome. 10/25 Tr. 102:23-103:8 (Arcidiacono); 10/30 Tr. 113:1-14 (Card). That is why, when Dr. Arcidiacono found a *positive* effect of Asian-American ethnicity in his regression models of the academic and extracurricular ratings, he did not conclude that Harvard was biased *in favor* of Asian-American applicants; rather, he reasoned that the positive estimate could be explained by factors outside the model. Harvard ¶ 135. Yet he arrived at the opposite interpretation when his regression model of the personal rating estimated a negative effect of Asian-American ethnicity.

Dr. Arcidiacono tried to justify his inconsistent interpretations of the ratings regressions by arguing that Asian-American applicants are stronger than White applicants on factors in the data that inform the personal rating—which, SFFA contends, would make it unlikely for factors outside the model to explain the estimated negative effect. *See* Harvard ¶¶ 136-137. SFFA now repeats that assertion (¶ 52). But it is simply not true that Asian-American applicants are stronger than White applicants on factors in the data that inform the personal rating. Among applicants with the same academic rating, Asian-American applicants were on average weaker than White applicants on ratings assigned by alumni interviewers for personal qualities and overall strength, as well as ratings assigned by admissions officers to recommendation letters written by high-school teachers and guidance counselors, all of which inform the personal rating. Harvard ¶ 139; DX692; DD10.68-75.

SFFA bases its contrary assertion (¶ 52) on one of Dr. Arcidiacono's slides, PD38.33, which shows that Asian-American applicants were slightly stronger than White applicants across the full range of factors included in Dr. Arcidiacono's personal rating model. But that analysis includes academic factors, even though the personal rating is not based on academic factors (Harvard ¶ 46) but rather is more or less uncorrelated with grades and test scores (DD10.65; 10/31 Tr. 49:4-52:9 (Card)). And Dr. Arcidiacono's slide is limited to non-ALDC applicants, *see* PD38.33 (relying on Dr. Arcidiacono's "Baseline Dataset"), which has the effect of comparing Asian-American applicants to a subset of White applicants that excludes many of the strongest such applicants. 10/31 Tr. 71:24-72:7, 73:19-25 (Card). Dr. Card showed that applications submitted by Asian-American applicants were less strong than those submitted by White applicants across the full range of *non-academic* factors in the model, even when the personal rating and ALDC characteristics were excluded from the list of non-academic factors.

10/31 Tr. 70:9-71:20; DD10.77-78. Again, Dr. Arcidiacono's analysis on this point reflects methodological choices calculated to reach a desired result, rather than an evenhanded attempt to model the process.

SFFA goes on to argue (§ 55) that the higher school support ratings of White applicants cannot explain the average differences in personal ratings between White and Asian-American applicants, because school support ratings are included as control variables in Dr. Arcidiacono's regression model. But neither Harvard nor Dr. Card has argued that the disparity in personal ratings is fully explained by factors in the data.¹⁰ The relevant question is whether the portion of the disparity that is *not* explained by factors in the data can be explained only by racial bias (as Dr. Arcidiacono argues) or, instead, whether it is likely attributable to factors *outside* the data (as Harvard argues). The reason it matters that White applicants were stronger than Asian-American applicants on factors *in* the data that affect the personal rating is that it suggests they are also stronger on factors *outside* the data that affect the personal rating, such that their strength on those *unobserved* factors likely explain the results of Dr. Arcidiacono's personal rating regression. *See* Harvard ¶ 138; SFFA ¶ 45 (“A general principle of economics is that if a group is strong on observable characteristics (criteria the dataset captures), they tend to be strong on unobservable characteristics (criteria the dataset does not capture).”).

It is simply not plausible that admissions officers rating the same applicant's academic, extracurricular, and personal strengths discriminate in *favor* of Asian-American applicants on the first two ratings only to discriminate *against* them on the third.¹¹ Yet that is what Dr.

¹⁰ Indeed, factors in the data explained only 29% of the variation in personal ratings under Dr. Arcidiacono's model. DD10.61; 10/31 Tr. 40:14-43:25 (Card).

¹¹ Again, Dr. Arcidiacono himself recognized this point in the UNC case: He wrote that “[w]e would not expect UNC to, for example, penalize African-American applicants in one of the ratings and then give them a bonus later for admission.” Reply Expert Report of Peter S.

Arcidiacono's regressions would suggest if the estimated effects of Asian-American ethnicity were interpreted as reflecting actual effects of race, as opposed to factors not captured by the model. Rather, the explanation Dr. Arcidiacono gave for the academic and extracurricular rating regressions—that the estimated effect of race actually reflected factors not captured in the data—explains the personal rating regression as well.

- (2) Even if the personal rating were affected by race, the right approach would not be to exclude it

Even if the personal rating *were* affected by the race of the applicant, the right approach would not be to remove the rating entirely from the model but rather to adjust it to remove the estimated effect of race. *See* Harvard ¶ 143. That allows the model to consider the considerable amount of information captured in the personal rating that is otherwise unavailable in the data and does not reflect any effect of race. *See id.*; 10/31 Tr. 78:10-22 (Card); 11/1 Tr. 100:16-101:2 (Card).

SFFA repeatedly insists that Dr. Card agreed it would be appropriate to exclude the personal rating if it were affected by race. *See* SFFA ¶¶ 43, 58, 63. That too is simply not true. To the contrary, when SFFA asked Dr. Card on cross-examination to agree that a rating “should not be included in” the model if it “may be influenced by an applicant’s race,” Dr. Card rejected that simplistic characterization of his views. 11/1 Tr. 78:5-9. He explained that it is proper to exclude only those ratings (like the preliminary overall rating) that can directly reflect the applicant’s “race per se,” as opposed to ratings (like the personal rating, as admissions officers

Arcidiacono 27, *Students for Fair Admissions, Inc. v. University of North Carolina*, No. 14-cv-954 (M.D.N.C. Jan. 18, 2019) (Dkt. 160-3). That is why he tries in this case to rationalize his inconsistent interpretations of the three ratings regressions—because interpreting the regressions consistently would mean either that admissions officers act in the implausible way he rejected in the UNC case, or that they do not actually consider race in *any* of the academic, extracurricular, and personal ratings and thus that the personal rating is properly included in the model.

testified) that do not consider the applicant's race as such but may reflect the applicant's life experiences associated with his or her race. *Id.* at 78:22-79:14; *see also* 10/31 Tr. 83:1-21 (drawing the same distinction); 10/17 Tr. 226:24-227:15 (Fitzsimmons); 10/19 Tr. 254:22-255:24 (McGrath). As discussed above, Dr. Card explained that the right approach for ratings that might indirectly reflect the applicant's race is not to exclude the ratings but rather to adjust them to eliminate the estimated effects of race. When Dr. Card adjusted the academic, extracurricular, and personal ratings for the effects that Dr. Arcidiacono's models attributed to race, and then ran his regression of admissions outcomes using the adjusted ratings in place of the actual ratings, he continued to find no statistically significant effect of Asian-American ethnicity on the likelihood of admission. Harvard ¶ 144.¹² Dr. Arcidiacono performed no such analysis; he was eager to throw out the personal rating entirely, while maintaining the ratings that (according to his own analysis) *avored* Asian-American applicants.

SFFA objects (¶ 66) that Dr. Card did not adjust the preliminary overall rating in the same way as he adjusted the academic, extracurricular, and personal ratings. But Dr. Card and Dr. Arcidiacono agreed that the preliminary overall rating should be excluded from the admissions model because it may directly reflect the applicant's self-identified race or ethnicity, *see* 10/26 Tr. 77:14-16 (Arcidiacono), so there was nothing in the model to adjust. And whether or not Dr. Card calculated a race-adjusted preliminary overall rating, it would have been improper to include such a rating in a model of admissions outcomes, because as noted above, the preliminary overall rating is simply an evaluation of the applicant's overall strength—in

¹² One of the amicus briefs filed on SFFA's behalf twice states that Dr. Card adjusted the ratings for "*only* Asian-American applicants." Dkt. 624 at 12; *see id.* at 13-14. That is not correct. Dr. Card adjusted the ratings for applicants of all races. *See* 10/31 Tr. 80:13-21; DX694 & DD10.83.

essence, a preliminary assessment of how likely it is that the applicant will be admitted. *See supra* pp. 22-23; Harvard ¶ 48.

SFFA also objects (¶ 66) that Dr. Card “does not believe that the academic and extracurricular ratings are influenced by race.” But neither does he believe the personal rating is influenced by race; rather, his view—supported by the uniform testimonial evidence—is that *none* of the profile ratings is actually affected by race. What Dr. Card explained is that *if* one interprets the negative effect of Asian-American ethnicity in Dr. Arcidiacono’s personal rating regression as reflecting as a causal effect of race, then the positive effects estimated by his models of the academic and extracurricular ratings should be interpreted in the same way—and in that case, all three ratings should be adjusted to remove the estimated race effects. 10/31 Tr. 78:10-79:2, 80:15-21; DX694 & DD10.83. The point is that it is inconsistent and statistically unsound to interpret *only* the personal rating regression as reflecting a genuine effect of race.

Finally, SFFA objects (¶ 66) that Dr. Card “did not calculate a hypothetical race-free rating for any of the school support ratings.” But even Dr. Arcidiacono did not claim the school support ratings were tainted by race in a way that precluded including them in the model, and indeed he chose to include the ratings in his model of the admissions process. 10/25 Tr. 101:23-102:10.

c) Dr. Arcidiacono was wrong to exclude ALDC applicants

Dr. Arcidiacono was equally incorrect to exclude ALDC applicants from his model. ALDC applicants participate in the same admissions process as do all other domestic applicants.¹³ 10/17 Tr. 205:5-212:17, 214:16-19 (Fitzsimmons); 10/18 Tr. 73:17-24, 110:25-

¹³ SFFA is incorrect that the Dean’s and Director’s interest lists are reserved for “children of donors or potential donors” (SFFA ¶ 14); those lists include promising students who come to Dean Fitzsimmons’s or Director McGrath’s attention in any context, such as those they may meet during recruiting events around the country. 10/17 Tr. 66:12-15 (Fitzsimmons); 10/18 Tr.

111:6 (Fitzsimmons). The proper approach is therefore to include them in a model of the admissions process and to control for their ALDC attributes, like all their other characteristics. 10/30 Tr. 153:6-154:8, 158:10-14 (Card). A model that excludes ALDC applicants cannot account for a significant part of the admissions process or for 30% of the admitted class, and it is therefore unreliable. Harvard ¶¶ 110-116.

SFFA argues (¶ 73) that including ALDC applicants in the model distorts the model's estimates of the effects of certain factors, such as the academic rating. But there is no basis to infer, as SFFA suggests, that the inclusion of ALDC applicants in Dr. Card's model masked any evidence of discrimination against Asian-American applicants. To the contrary, when Dr. Card excluded from his model applicants who were recruited athletes—the group of ALDC applicants who most differ from the overall average in their rate of admission, PD38.2, and for whom academic factors are supposedly least relevant—he continued to find no statistically significant effect of Asian-American ethnicity, either in any admissions cycle or on average across the six cycles for which data were produced. DD10.42; *see* 10/30 Tr. 164:23-166:18 (Card). SFFA has no response to that analysis.

Nor does SFFA acknowledge Dr. Arcidiacono's prior statement that it would be proper to deal with the effects of ALDC characteristics in the admissions process simply by allowing the effects of those attributes to vary by race, *see* 10/30 Tr. 161:22-164:22 (Card) (addressing Dr.

72:25-73:16 (Fitzsimmons). Nor has SFFA ever tied admissions consideration given to children of donors to discrimination against Asian-American applicants. *See* 10/18 Tr. 75:9-12 (Fitzsimmons) (“Q. Has anybody ever suggested to you that considering donors or whether folks have been donors has somehow disadvantaged Asian-Americans? A. No.”); 10/25 Tr. 190:16-22 (Arcidiacono) (“Q. Let me add one more group that has come up during the course of the evidence. You have ma[d]e no claim that Harvard discriminates against Asian-Americans who are the children of donors, correct? A. Well, to the extent that they're on the dean's or director list, true.”).

Arcidiacono's statement that "[i]t is ... essential to *either* ... remove [ALDC] applicants from the analysis; *or* ... allow for the possibility that the effect of race is different for these applicants, i.e., interacting these variables with race" (emphases added)). When Dr. Card took Dr. Arcidiacono's suggestion and ran a version of his model in which he allowed the effect of ALDC attributes to vary by race, he continued to find no evidence of discrimination. *Id.*; see DD10.41. Again, SFFA has no response.

SFFA argues (§ 76) that it is proper for Dr. Arcidiacono to exclude ALDC applicants, on the theory that the Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights (OCR), Harvard's Office of Institutional Research (OIR), and the Admissions Office had all done so. Again, SFFA misstates or misunderstands the facts.

OIR's regression analysis *included* ALDC applicants—which is why, for example, the results shown for that regression indicate the estimated effects of legacy status or an athletic rating of 1 (assigned to recruited athletes). P26 at HARV00023550. And OCR ran two regression analyses—one that included legacy applicants and recruited athletes, and one that excluded them—to discern the effect of legacy and athletic consideration in the admissions process; OCR did not simply exclude legacy applicants and recruited athletes as Dr. Arcidiacono did. P555 at 33-35.

Separately, OCR, OIR, and the Admissions Office all calculated certain *descriptive* statistics (as opposed to regressions) for the "non-legacy, non-athlete" portion of the applicant pool. P9 at 5 (OIR); P555 at 36-38 (OCR); DX42.4-9 (Admissions Office); 10/17 Tr. 71:1-12 (Fitzsimmons); 10/18 Tr. 101:7-102:18 (Fitzsimmons); 10/19 Tr. 121:5-21 (Driver-Linn). But as Dr. Card explained, that is not remotely akin to removing legacy applicants and recruited athletes from a regression model. 10/30 Tr. 157:17-158:18. It is simply a crude way of controlling for

those attributes by looking at outcomes for applicants who possess the attributes (*i.e.*, legacy applicants or recruited athletes) and separately for those who do not. *Id.* That is essentially the same as including legacy and recruited-athlete applicants in a regression model and controlling for their legacy or recruited-athlete attributes, as Dr. Card did. *Id.*

In any event, all agree that the ultimate consequence of Dr. Arcidiacono's choice to exclude ALDC applicants is that his model simply does not examine the presence or absence of discrimination across Harvard's entire applicant pool; rather, he limits his inquiry to the non-ALDC portion of the applicant pool. For the reasons discussed above (at 15-16), that makes it very difficult to infer from his findings that Harvard intended to discriminate against Asian-American applicants on the basis of their race, absent an explanation—which SFFA has never offered—of why, if Harvard intended to discriminate on the basis of race, the supposed discrimination would affect some Asian-American applicants but not others.

d) SFFA's other statistical arguments fail

SFFA offers a smattering of other statistical arguments: that Dr. Card was wrong to analyze the data on a year-by-year basis; that he was wrong to include the intended career, parental occupation, and staff interview variables; that he should have interacted race with disadvantaged status; and that his results for Californian and female applicants are meaningless. Those arguments uniformly misunderstand or mischaracterize the evidence.

First, Dr. Arcidiacono was incorrect to conduct his regression analysis on a pooled set of data from six admissions cycles, rather than modeling each cycle separately and averaging the results (as Dr. Card did). As Dr. Card explained, it is proper to model each cycle separately because the admissions process is in fact conducted separately each year. *See* Harvard ¶¶ 117-120. SFFA halfheartedly tries to defend Dr. Arcidiacono's approach on the theory that "[a] pooled model ensures a larger sample size, which increases the model's statistical power."

SFFA ¶ 79. But SFFA has no response to Dr. Card’s finding that the average of the effects from his year-by-year models produced an overall estimate of the effect of race with slightly *greater* power than Dr. Arcidiacono’s pooled approach. Harvard ¶ 119.

Second, Dr. Arcidiacono was also incorrect to exclude from his model the intended career, parental occupation, and staff interview variables. Because those variables are correlated with race and affect admissions outcomes, their omission creates omitted variable bias. *See* Harvard ¶¶ 121-124, 127. Indeed, it appears that the only reason Dr. Arcidiacono excluded this seemingly random list of variables is that the exclusion of all three—like Dr. Arcidiacono’s other methodological choices—allowed his model to find a more negative effect of Asian-American ethnicity on the likelihood of admission. *See* Harvard ¶¶ 121, 123.¹⁴

SFFA argues (¶¶ 81, 85) that the parental occupation and intended career variables are “unreliable” because the data vary in “unexplainable ways” from year to year. But as Dr. Card testified, the variations are not at all “unexplainable”; they are in fact commonplace in data of this sort. They simply reflect the fact that the options available to applicants completing standardized application forms can vary from year to year. Harvard ¶ 125. The ability to include variables that vary in that manner from year to year is a virtue of Dr. Card’s choice to run his model separately for each admissions cycle. *Id.*

¹⁴ Dr. Arcidiacono took a markedly different position on the issue of excluding variables in the UNC case. There, he determined that including five disputed ratings variables would cause his model to estimate a larger statistical effect of race (*i.e.*, the result favorable to SFFA). Arcidiacono UNC Rebuttal 3, 7-8 & n.3. Advocating for the inclusion of those variables, he argued that “[i]t is important to account for all the relevant factors when determining the role of race in admissions,” and warned that excluding the ratings variables would “improperly attribute the effect of those ratings to race.” *Id.* at 7. He included the five rating variables despite finding that African-American and Hispanic applicants received lower scores on four of the five ratings (which he attributed to those applicants being “weaker” on those dimensions) and higher scores on one of the ratings (which he attributed to their receiving “racial preferences”). *Id.* at 8 & n.4.

SFFA also suggests that “[i]ncluding too many control variables” in a regression model “runs the risk of ‘overfitting’ the model, which can reduce its explanatory power.” SFFA ¶ 81; *see id.* ¶ 85. Tellingly, though, SFFA does not argue that Dr. Card’s inclusion of the intended career and parental occupation variables caused *his* model to be “overfitted,” only that some models might hypothetically suffer from that problem. Nor does any evidence in the record support the conclusion that Dr. Card’s model is overfitted. To the contrary, Dr. Card explained that overfitting is a concern only when a model includes “spurious” variables, those that are not “really part of the process” being modeled. 10/30 Tr. 179:11-23. That is not true of intended career and parental occupation, which are considered in Harvard’s admissions process, as Dr. Arcidiacono agreed. Harvard ¶ 124.

SFFA argues (¶ 88) that it is necessary to exclude the staff interview variable because ALDC applicants are more likely to participate in staff interviews than other applicants. But all applicants to Harvard College may request and obtain staff interviews, Harvard ¶ 126, and even if ALDC applicants are more likely to participate in such interviews because of their ALDC status, that would be no reason to exclude the variable. To the contrary, including and controlling for both ALDC characteristics and the staff interview indicator would allow the model to determine the marginal effect of participating in a staff interview, holding ALDC characteristics equal. In other words, it would allow the model to determine whether an applicant who participates in a staff interview is more or less likely to be admitted than an otherwise identical (ALDC or non-ALDC) applicant who does not. Harvard ¶ 130. Excluding the staff interview variable because ALDC applicants are more likely to participate in staff interviews makes as little sense as excluding SAT scores because ALDC applicants are more likely to have high scores.

Third, SFFA argues (§ 90) that “Professor Card should have interacted race and socioeconomically disadvantaged status.” But Dr. Card *did* run a version of his model that interacted race with disadvantaged status—and when he did so, he continued to find no statistically significant effect of Asian-American ethnicity, either in any admissions cycle or on average across all six cycles in the analysis. DX699.

Finally, SFFA argues (§ 93) that Dr. Card’s finding of positive effects of Asian-American ethnicity for Californian and female applicants are dependent on his other modeling choices—for example, his inclusion of ALDC applicants and the personal rating. That is true but ignores the point of the analysis. As Dr. Card explained, the reason researchers often analyze subgroups of the data is that doing so can help them “understand what’s driving the results.” 10/30 Tr. 136:8-19. Dr. Card therefore found it “reassuring” that he continued to find no evidence of discrimination—indeed, the results were *more* favorable for Asian-American applicants—when he examined these “two large subsets of students where there’s a significant Asian population,” subgroups that together comprise 64% of Asian-American applicants to Harvard. 10/30 Tr. 136:8-139:12. Were Harvard truly discriminating against Asian-American applicants on the basis of their race, those results would be exceptionally surprising.

E. The Non-Statistical Evidence Does Not Show Discrimination

SFFA’s proposed findings on the non-statistical evidence supposedly supporting its intentional discrimination claim highlight the dearth of such evidence. Notably, SFFA failed to introduce testimony from *any* applicant who claims to have suffered discrimination, or to introduce even a *single* application file—from SFFA’s members or anyone else—that contains *any* indication that an applicant was denied admission even partly on the basis of his or her race.

Lacking evidence that *Harvard* discriminated against Asian-American applicants—which is, of course, the relevant issue—SFFA instead expounds at length (§§ 94-95) on the history of

stereotypes and societal discrimination against Asian Americans. The historical account is both true and deeply regrettable, but SFFA has no evidence linking Harvard’s admissions process to that troubled history. Indeed, SFFA’s description of the supposed bias against Asian-American applicants in college admissions (§ 95) takes unpardonable liberties with the record. SFFA repeatedly quotes—in the present tense—from a report co-authored by amicus witness Margaret Chin, which describes concerns about the treatment of Asian-American applicants in college admissions, without mentioning that the report was written *in 1983*. Nor does SFFA mention Ms. Chin’s testimony that the report had to be viewed “in the context of the historical period” in which it was written, 10/29 Tr. 51:10-11, or her testimony that the statements in question “may not” have been “in particular about Harvard,” *id.* at 54:12, or her testimony “that Asian-American admissions has improved since 1983,” *id.* at 55:12-13, or—perhaps most glaringly—her testimony that Harvard has in fact taken many steps to help ensure Asian-American applicants do not suffer discrimination, *id.* at 57:19-58:3; 58:21-22.¹⁵

SFFA’s basic theory is that because Asian Americans have suffered discrimination in our society, Harvard must prove it was an *exception* to that practice. But much as SFFA would like for Harvard to be considered guilty until proven innocent, that is not the way our legal system works.

¹⁵ SFFA’s references to Harvard’s history of discrimination against Jewish applicants also cannot support its current allegations of discrimination against Asian Americans. Contrary to SFFA’s claims (§ 96), there is no evidence that “Harvard’s current admissions process”—including the committee process in which applications are read and discussed by numerous admissions officers at multiple levels of review, and with extensive training—bears any resemblance to the process employed a century ago.

i. Harvard takes pains to ensure that its consideration of race is not used to discriminate

SFFA argues (¶¶ 95-98) that Harvard’s admissions process is a “subjective” one, involving many factors not susceptible to rigid or formulaic application, and asks the Court to draw the conclusion that because a subjective process *could* be used to discriminate, Harvard must prove its process was *not* used to discriminate. As SFFA would have it (¶ 189), because Asian Americans have been subjected to stereotyping and discrimination in our society—a point SFFA makes on the basis of a law review article and a government report, both dating back more than two decades—“[t]he issue is whether Harvard has *uniquely escaped* [the] infiltration” of prejudice. But as discussed above, the law does not permit a Title VI plaintiff to prevail by placing on the defendant the burden of showing it did *not* engage in forms of bias allegedly prevalent in society at large. Rather, the “plaintiff must demonstrate” that the defendant itself acted with “racial animus.” *Goodman*, 380 F.3d at 43. That is not, as SFFA appallingly suggests (¶ 201), a “rule[] of litigation from the Jim Crow era”; it simply reflects the ordinary burden for plaintiffs to prove the elements of their claims.

Not only does SFFA fail to offer evidence that Harvard’s admissions officers themselves acted with “racial animus”; it discounts the extensive evidence that Harvard acts to ensure that its process is *not* used to discriminate. That includes evidence of the Admissions Office’s extensive training procedures, including a weeks-long orientation that includes guidance on considering race in the admissions process. Harvard ¶¶ 66-67. It also includes evidence of the numerous checks and balances in the admissions process, which ensure that multiple admissions officers have the opportunity to review all applications and that all applicants are treated fairly. Harvard ¶¶ 51-55, 74. And it includes the consistent and credible testimony of the individuals involved in

the process that they have neither participated in discrimination nor witnessed it among their colleagues. Harvard ¶¶ 199-201.

SFFA's account of the way admissions officers consider race is flatly at odds with the testimony elicited at trial. SFFA suggests (¶ 100) that admissions officers never received training regarding the use of race, but the record shows the opposite: Admissions officers receive training regarding the consideration of race during their orientation and throughout their employment. Harvard ¶¶ 66-73. Similarly, SFFA's suggestion (¶ 14) that Asian-American applicants never receive a "tip" on the basis of their racial identification is false. For example, Dean Fitzsimons explained that the compelling story of Thang Diep's Asian-American heritage contributed to the preliminary overall rating assigned to his application and ultimately to his admission. 10/18 Tr. 60:12-61:17; SA-2.2; *see also* 10/23 Tr. 220:11-22 (Yong); DX527.0002.

SFFA claims that Harvard's training has led to "inconsistencies in how Harvard's admissions officers use race." ¶¶ 100-103. But the testimony revealed no such inconsistencies. Admissions officers testified consistently and credibly that they consider race as one factor in the individualized review of each applicant. Harvard ¶¶ 59-63.¹⁶ They testified consistently and credibly that they do *not* consider the fact of an applicant's race itself when assigning the personal rating.¹⁷ Harvard ¶ 65. And they explained that an applicant's race itself does not inform the assignment of any of the profile ratings, *id.*, but that experiences applicants may have

¹⁶ SFFA cites admissions officer Christopher Looby's deposition testimony regarding the use of race in the admissions process (¶ 102) but fails to note Mr. Looby's explanation at trial that he was attempting to convey that he "use[s] race as one factor of many within the application with assessing an applicant's *overall* rating." 10/18 Tr. 184:1-185:23 (emphasis added).

¹⁷ SFFA is also incorrect to assert (¶ 98) that "[a]dmissions officers received no instruction at all" on whether to consider race in the personal rating. *See* 10/22 Tr. 164:15-24, 179:16-180:7 (McGrath); DX24.

had as a consequence of their race or ethnicity may be taken into account. *See* 10/17 Tr. 227:7-15 (Fitzsimmons); 10/19 Tr. 50:17-51:10 (Bever).

What SFFA identifies as inconsistent testimony instead reflects the flexible, non-mechanistic nature of Harvard’s admissions process—exactly the kind of process required by the Supreme Court, *Grutter v. Bollinger*, 539 U.S. 306, 334 (2003). It is little surprise, given the absence of any rigid formulas or rubrics in Harvard’s process, that admissions officers articulated how they take race into account in slightly different ways, particularly because race can play a different role in the consideration of different applicants. 10/18 Tr. 207:14-19 (Bever) (“Race can play a different role in a different applicant’s case.”); 10/18 Tr. 169:11-13, 22:24 (Looby); 10/16 Tr. 25:23-26:8, 26:25-27:10 (Fitzsimmons); 10/24 Tr. 223:10-14 (Ray). That is hardly improper, let alone evidence of intentional discrimination.

ii. SFFA’s allegations of stereotyping are unsupported

SFFA argues (¶¶ 105-112) that Harvard’s Admissions Office stereotypes Asian-American applicants. SFFA grossly mischaracterizes the evidence on which it relies, however. And the thinness of that evidence is itself an indictment of SFFA’s case. SFFA presented no expert on stereotyping or unconscious bias, barely questioned admissions officers about those subjects, and pointed to nothing in the hundreds of application files produced in this case that would suggest that admissions officers actually stereotyped Asian-American applicants or exhibited unconscious biases. Indeed, SFFA appears to have adopted this theory only well into the trial, after realizing its evidence would not suffice to prove Harvard’s admissions officers acted with racial animus. SFFA fails in its belated attempts to stretch the evidence to fill the gaps in its case.

First, contrary to SFFA’s allegations (¶ 104), the Harvard Admissions Office has “a longstanding practice” of reminding its staff to avoid implicit biases and racial stereotyping.

11/1 Tr. 145:24-146:1 (McGrath). Bias has been “a subject of training and a subject of staff discussion” for decades (*id.* at 164:10-16), and admissions officers have received trainings “designed to give context more generally about the experiences of communities of color and students of color in the United States at large” (10/24 Tr. 227:14-22 (Ray); DX19; DX36). One such training specifically “highlight[ed] the fact that there’s a lot of diversity within [the Asian-American] population” and emphasized the need for admissions officers to be wary “of aggregated data for Asian American student populations” and to “[h]onor the nuance of both identity and context.” 10/24 Tr. 229:9-18 (Ray); DX19.28.

Second, SFFA accuses Dean Fitzsimmons of “stereotyp[ing] Asian Americans as perpetual foreigners” in his comments about sparse country states. SFFA ¶ 106. But that accusation is groundless. SFFA bases it on the premise that Dean Fitzsimmons testified “Harvard is more interested in recruiting students who ‘have lived [in sparse country states] for their entire lives’ than those who ‘have only lived in the Sparse Country state for a year or two.’” *Id.* But Dean Fitzsimmons did not say the Admissions Office was “more interested” in recruiting certain types of students than others; all he said in the quoted passage of his testimony was that the Admissions Office did not regard residence in a sparse country state as an automatic basis for a tip, given the individualized differences among candidates. 10/15 Tr. 149:1-10 (“The fact that a person applied from Sparse Country might be one of, again, many, many factors that could possibly go into a decision. But there are people who, let’s say, for example, have only lived in the Sparse Country state for a year or two. Let’s say that can happen. And then on the other hand there are people who have lived there for their entire lives under very different settings. So what we’re trying to make sure we do, in an even-handed way, is to reach out to what lots of

people would say is the heartland of America.”). Nor did his statement have anything even arguably to do with Asian-American candidates.

Third, SFFA misstates the record when it claims (¶ 107) that Harvard has been “racially stereotyping Asian Americans for decades.” SFFA invokes OCR’s 1990 Statement of Findings as evidence of stereotyping, but ignores the findings that “[i]n some cases the [allegedly stereotypical] comments actually originated from the interviewers, teacher or counselor recommendations, or self-descriptions given by the applicant”—in other words, not from admissions officers—and that the comments “could not be shown to have negatively impacted the ratings given to these applicants.” P555 at 25, 26; *see* Harvard ¶ 155. OCR also found some “evidence of readers’ sensitivity to the obstacles facing Asian Americans.” P555 at 26.

Following OCR’s investigation, the Admissions Office reviewed the Statement of Findings to ensure the Admissions Committee did not engage in racial stereotyping and that it reviewed each application individually. 10/16 Tr. 62:5-63:10 (Fitzsimmons). Dean Fitzsimmons testified credibly and forcefully that the Admissions Office “abhor[s] stereotypical comments.” 10/16 Tr. 63:16-21.

Fourth, SFFA points (¶ 108) to a handful of comments on a docket binder—statements that particular applicants were, for example, “very quiet” or “quiet and strong”—that SFFA tries to paint as stereotypical. That docket binder included information on thousands of applicants, from which SFFA drew a tiny handful of comments. It is unclear what, exactly, the isolated, handwritten comments even mean, including whether they refer to the writer’s own assessment of the applicant as opposed to, for example, the writer’s notation of comments actually made by the applicant’s recommenders or interviewer, or even the writer’s notation of a self-description offered by the applicant himself or herself. In contrast to OCR’s painstaking review, SFFA

made no effort to show that even those few comments actually reflected stereotypes as opposed to the fair assessment of individual applicants. And there is no evidence to suggest that the statements were a product of racial stereotyping or unconscious bias. Dean Fitzsimmons testified that he has described candidates of all racial backgrounds as “quiet” and has described Asian-American candidates as “outgoing.” 10/18 Tr. 129:8-21.

Fifth, SFFA argues (§§ 110-111) that Asian-American applicants were more likely to be labeled “standard strong” than White applicants. But as Dr. Card explained, the White and Asian-American applicants labeled “standard strong” were in fact “virtually identical” in their overall strength, as measured by the sum of their profile ratings, as opposed to just the narrow academic qualifications Dr. Arcidiacono considered. 10/31 Tr. 94:15-97:17; DX709. In other words, Asian-American applicants labeled “standard strong” were *not* stronger than White applicants described that way.

Sixth, SFFA argues that the Admissions Office must be stereotyping because of Harvard’s arguments at trial that Asian-American applicants were less multidimensional than White applicants. ¶ 112. What Harvard and its expert were referring to is the unquestioned evidence that Asian-American applicants were less likely than White applicants, across the six admissions cycles for which data were produced, to have three or more profile ratings (academic, extracurricular, athletic, or personal) of 2 or better—a characteristic associated with considerably higher rates of admission. *See* DD10.9 (applicants with three or more strengths by race); DD10.6 (significant difference in admission rate for applicants with three or four strengths relative to applicants with one or two strengths); 10/30 Tr. 90:18-92:12, 95:14-96:14 (Card). Those observations were not based on stereotyping; they reflected careful data analysis.

iii. The Class of 2023 reading procedures are not evidence of discrimination

SFFA next relies on the updated reading procedures that the Admissions Office issued for the Class of 2023 admissions cycle, consistent with its regular practice of updating the procedures for each annual cycle. But SFFA never explains why the reading procedures establish liability—perhaps because they are plainly evidence in Harvard’s favor.

According to SFFA (¶ 114), the revised reading procedures were meant to address a number of alleged problems with the admissions process. But Harvard witnesses testified without contradiction that the reading procedures reflected not a change in policy but rather a codification of existing policy. 10/24 Tr. 206:25-207:6 (Ray); 11/1 Tr. 176:25-177:23 (McGrath). SFFA’s argument (¶ 114) that the revised reading procedures cured problems in the admissions process is therefore self-defeating: In fact, the revised procedures—combined with the testimony that they merely codified existing policy—establish that the supposed problems never existed in the first place. SFFA also claims (¶ 113) that its motion for summary judgment caused admissions officers to suggest changes to the reading procedures. But the Admissions Office’s annual staff retreat to which SFFA refers took place during the first week of June, *before* SFFA filed its motion for summary judgment on June 15. 11/1 Tr. 129:23-130:5 (McGrath); P696.

iv. OIR documents do not show intentional discrimination

SFFA turns next to documents prepared by OIR. After the evidence at trial made clear that SFFA had entirely misunderstood both the nature of the OIR documents and the chronology by which they were prepared and some of them shared with others at Harvard, SFFA tries to salvage its arguments by reciting the version of the facts it *wishes* it had elicited at trial. But that imaginative reconstruction cannot be reconciled with the evidence, which showed that neither the OIR documents themselves nor the response to them showed any intent to discriminate on

the basis of race. Harvard ¶¶ 160-188. And SFFA's legal arguments concerning the relevance of the OIR documents would be unpersuasive even if its factual arguments were more accurate.

First, SFFA mischaracterizes the record in arguing (¶ 117) that “Harvard instructed OIR” to investigate whether the admissions system disadvantages Asian-American applicants or that OIR performed its work “with the assistance of the Admission Office.” The OIR documents introduced at trial were not part of an investigation into discrimination against Asian-American applicants—in fact, the documents did not even seek to assess that question—and did not reflect input from the Admissions Office. 10/19 Tr. 123:9-16, 129:10-14, 136:13-137:3, 145:15-147:7 (Driver-Linn); 10/24 Tr. 48:7-12, 54:24-55:1, 64:1-6 (Hansen); *see also* P14 (emails from OIR Director Erin-Driver Linn to Admissions Office leaders, offering to share analyses, and from Admissions Office leaders accepting that offer). OIR conducted a separate, limited analysis relating to the discrimination claims made by Ron Unz's magazine article, but that analysis was done at the direction of the Office of the General Counsel, and the resulting documents were accordingly privileged and not introduced at trial. Order on Mot. to Compel (Dkt. 383) at 2.

Second, SFFA mischaracterizes both the substance and the process of OIR's analysis. In January 2013, OIR employee Mark Hansen created a set of his working notes relating to admissions data. P9; Harvard ¶¶ 174-177. Mr. Hansen's working notes were not a final work product of OIR—let alone a report—and were not intended to be given as a presentation. Harvard ¶ 176. And SFFA's statement that “OIR gave this report to Fitzsimmons” (¶ 118) is flatly contradicted by the record. SFFA made this same claim in its opening statement, 10/15 Tr. 29:17-31:6, but the evidence at trial was to the contrary: OIR did not show Mr. Hansen's working notes to Dean Fitzsimmons, 10/19 Tr. 113:14-114:19 (Driver-Linn); Harvard ¶ 177. In fact, nobody other than Mr. Hansen saw those notes before this litigation. Harvard ¶ 177.

SFFA next asserts that the supposed “report”—Mr. Hansen’s working notes never seen by anybody else—“found ‘evidence that Asians are disadvantaged in the admissions process.’” SFFA ¶ 118. That, too, mischaracterizes the record. As Mr. Hansen explained, his working notes are “not necessarily a comprehensive look at all the factors considered in admission” and do not “establish causal relationships between” any admissions factor and “admissions outcome[s].” 10/24 Tr. 46:19-47:11.

SFFA also mischaracterizes the four-model analysis created by OIR that was presented to Dean Fitzsimmons. The four models neither sought to simulate the actual admissions process nor estimated the effect of any particular factor on an applicant’s chances of admission. Harvard ¶¶ 161-168. And Model 4—on which SFFA has relied to suggest that Asian-American ethnicity was estimated to have a negative effect on applicants’ likelihood of admission—is circular: It uses the racial composition of the *actual* admitted class as a basis to predict the racial composition of the *simulated* admitted class, which is why the predicted composition aligns so well with the actual composition. Harvard ¶ 164.

SFFA ignores the record evidence in suggesting (¶ 120) that Dean Fitzsimmons understood the four-model analysis to show that Asian-American applicants were penalized in the admissions process. Dean Fitzsimmons did not understand the four-model analysis to show bias or discrimination against Asian-American applicants (Harvard ¶¶ 172-173), and no witness suggested he should have interpreted it that way. Rather, he understood the OIR analysis to be consistent with his understanding of the admissions process in the sense that as the models included additional factors considered in the process, the racial composition of the simulated class more closely reflected that of the actual class. Harvard ¶ 172. Dean Fitzsimmons’s understanding that the analysis did not show discrimination is consistent with the testimony of

every OIR witness. 10/19 Tr. 18:8-15 (Bever), 136:17-20, 146:25-147:3, 154:18-155:8 (Driver-Linn); 10/24 Tr. 65:17-66:4 (Hansen). Dean Fitzsimmons therefore did not believe there was any basis for him to act in response to the analysis; he did not understand the analysis to show anything that should have caused him concern, nor did those more familiar with the analysis suggest there was a cause for concern.

SFFA also makes much (¶ 123) of internal OIR drafts of a memorandum addressing the statistical effect of an admissions tip to low-income applicants. But neither Dean Fitzsimmons nor anyone else outside OIR ever saw those drafts. 10/19 Tr. 40:18-20 (Bever), 152:1-3 (Driver-Linn). And although SFFA places great emphasis on an email exchange during the drafting process between Erin Driver-Linn of OIR and Christine Heenan of Harvard's Public Affairs and Communications Office, that exchange hardly has the sinister meaning SFFA ascribes to it. Ms. Driver-Linn contacted Ms. Heenan simply because she believed Dean Fitzsimmons might publicize OIR's findings and wanted to ensure that the findings were not taken out of context—a concern that proved reasonable given how SFFA has mischaracterized OIR's work. 10/19 Tr. 150:21-151:1 (Driver-Linn).

Dean Fitzsimmons received a later version of the memo on May 1, 2013. Harvard ¶ 181. Contrary to SFFA's claim that Dean Fitzsimmons did not request follow-up, he in fact did request additional analysis on whether the low-income tip was being applied "in an evenhanded manner for students from all ethnic backgrounds" and, specifically, whether low-income Asian-American applicants received a tip. Harvard ¶ 183. SFFA misleadingly suggests (¶ 126) that Dean Fitzsimmons understood OIR's follow-up analysis to show a negative effect of Asian-American ethnicity on the likelihood of admission to Harvard. In fact, he did not. Dean Fitzsimmons explained that he understood from a graph in the follow-up report "that everybody

gets some kind of a tip for being low income versus not” based on the fact that across all racial groups the admission rate for students who were low-income was higher than the rate for students who were not. 10/17 Tr. 143:21-144:10; P28 at 6.¹⁸ When asked about the tables of coefficients that appear later in the report, Dean Fitzsimmons explained that he did not “fully understand” those statistics and that he was “not sure how to interpret” that analysis. 10/17 Tr. 143:12-20.¹⁹ Dean Fitzsimmons did not understand the follow-up analysis—or any of OIR’s analysis—to show bias or discrimination against Asian-American applicants; there was thus no reason for him to request still further analysis or to take any other action. Harvard ¶¶ 182-184.

Finally, SFFA’s legal arguments concerning the relevance of the OIR documents (¶¶ 195-196) would be unpersuasive even if SFFA’s factual arguments were accurate. SFFA first asserts (¶ 195) that Dean Fitzsimmons’s supposedly inadequate response to the OIR documents “is powerful evidence of intentional discrimination” on the theory that it is impermissible to “[a]dher[e] to a ... policy or practice’ ... ‘with full knowledge of the predictable effects of such adherence.’” For that proposition, SFFA quotes *Columbus Board of Education v. Penick*, 443 U.S. 449, 465 (1979). But SFFA fails to mention *Penick*’s recognition that “disparate impact and foreseeable consequences, without more, do not establish a constitutional violation.” *Id.* at 464. Nor does it mention the Supreme Court’s holding in *Personnel Administrator of Massachusetts v. Feeney*, 442 U.S. 256 (1979), the very same year, that “[d]iscriminatory purpose’ ... implies more than intent as volition or intent as awareness of

¹⁸ One of the amicus briefs submitted on SFFA’s behalf twice interprets the OIR analysis to mean that low-income Asian-American applicants do not receive any benefit in the admissions process from the fact that they are low-income. Dkt. 622 at 7, 8. In fact (as discussed above) the OIR analysis shows the opposite.

¹⁹ Dean Fitzsimmons’s confusion is understandable. Even Ms. Bever—a former OIR employee—could not be sure from the face of the document how the relevant coefficients should be interpreted. 10/18 Tr. 234:6-235:18.

consequences”; rather, “[i]t implies that the decisionmaker ... selected or reaffirmed a particular course of action at least in part ‘*because of,*’ not merely ‘*in spite of,*’ its adverse effects upon an identifiable group.” *Id.* at 279 (emphases added); *see* Harvard ¶ 282. Even if, contrary to all the evidence, Dean Fitzsimmons had understood the OIR documents to show that Harvard’s admissions process was disadvantaging Asian-American applicants, there would certainly be no basis to conclude that he reacted as he did *because* he was glad to see Asian-American applicants disadvantaged in that way.

SFFA next argues (¶ 196) that the deliberate-indifference standard applicable to municipal-liability claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 should be imported into the Title VI context—a proposition for which it cites exactly one out-of-circuit district court decision. If SFFA had undertaken a more careful review of the (relatively few) cases applying a theory of deliberate indifference in the Title VI context, it would have understood that courts have interpreted that standard to require that the defendant *actually knew* about ongoing discrimination and chose not to respond to it. *See, e.g., Blunt v. Lower Merion Sch. Dist.*, 767 F.3d 247, 273 (3d Cir. 2014) (“Constructive knowledge is not sufficient; ‘only actual knowledge is a predicate to liability.’”); *Zeno v. Pine Plains Cent. Sch. Dist.*, 702 F.3d 655, 666 (2d Cir. 2012) (similar). That follows from the Supreme Court’s recognition of the same principle in the Title IX context. *See Davis v. Monroe Cty. Bd. of Educ.*, 526 U.S. 629, 642 (1999) (“[W]e declined the invitation to impose liability under what amounted to a negligence standard—holding the district liable for its failure to react to teacher-student harassment of which it knew or should have known. Rather, we concluded that the district could be liable for damages only where the district itself intentionally acted in clear violation of Title IX by remaining deliberately indifferent to acts of teacher-student harassment of which it had actual knowledge.” (citation omitted) (citing *Gebser v. Lago Vista*

Indep. Sch. Dist., 524 U.S. 274, 283, 290 (1998))). The evidence in this case came nowhere near showing that Dean Fitzsimmons or others *actually knew* about discrimination in the Admissions Office and chose not to respond. SFFA interprets the OIR documents to mean at most that Dean Fitzsimmons “should have known” about the possibility of discrimination—but even if that interpretation were supported by the evidence, which it is not, it is not enough to establish intentional discrimination. *Davis*, 526 U.S. at 642.

v. *Trends in the racial composition of the admitted class do not show intentional discrimination*

Finally, SFFA is wrong to argue (¶ 197) that recent trends in the racial composition of the class show Harvard intended to discriminate in the past. As an initial matter, the growth in the Asian-American proportion of the student body in recent years simply continues the long-term trend of steady growth in the number and proportion of Asian-American applicants in the admitted student pool. Harvard ¶¶ 79, 82-83; DX713.2. For example, the Asian-American share of admitted students grew from 3.4% to 10.2% between the Classes of 1980 to 1990; from 10.2% to 16.4% between the Classes of 1990 and 2000; from 16.4% to 17.6% between the Classes of 2000 and 2010; and from 17.6% to 20.6% between the Classes of 2010 and 2019 (the most recent year analyzed by the experts). DX713.

Even if that growth trend were somehow evidence of remedial measures—and it is not—the cases SFFA cites do not support its suggestion that the trend shows that Harvard intended to discriminate in the past. Three of the decisions simply hold that summary judgment is inappropriate; they do not say that the defendants’ actions were discriminatory. *See Patterson v. Strippoli*, 639 F. App’x 137, 143 (3d Cir. 2016); *Holcomb v. Iona Coll.*, 521 F.3d 130, 143-144 (2d Cir. 2008); *Adorno v. Port Auth.*, 258 F.R.D. 217, 233 (S.D.N.Y. 2009). Another addresses mootness, not the merits of a discrimination claim. *Cypress v. Newport News Gen. &*

Nonsectarian Hosp. Ass'n, 375 F.2d 648, 658 (4th Cir. 1967). And the last simply canvasses evidence on which the district court had relied in finding discrimination, without explaining the implications of the evidence. *Payne v. Travenol Labs., Inc.*, 673 F.2d 798, 818-819 (5th Cir. 1982). None of those decisions, and none of the evidence in this case, supports SFFA's argument that the growth over time in the Asian-American portion of the undergraduate student body is evidence of past discrimination.

F. Harvard's Witnesses Were Credible

SFFA called no fact witnesses of its own to support its claims, relying instead on the testimony of 13 current and former Harvard employees whom it examined adversely. Faced with the fact that those witnesses' testimony supports Harvard's position, not SFFA's, SFFA now attacks their credibility in broad-brush terms, largely on the theory that the testimony was implausible. But as discussed above, it is SFFA—not Harvard's witnesses—that has taken liberties with logic and with the evidence. It is not the fault of Harvard's witnesses that their testimony does not fit the fictional narrative on which SFFA built its case.

First, although SFFA complains (¶ 130) that there could be “no coherent explanation” for Dean Fitzsimmons's response to the OIR analyses, Dean Fitzsimmons repeatedly and consistently explained how the actions he took followed reasonably from his understanding of OIR's work. *See supra* pp. 45-47; Harvard ¶¶ 172-173, 182, 184; 10/17 Tr. 128:8-129:1, 137:3-8, 138:10-24, 145:5-8, 186:4-13 (Fitzsimmons). SFFA argues (¶ 130) that Dean Fitzsimmons could not simultaneously have trusted OIR's general abilities to “do good research” and produce “robust and reliable work,” while also recognizing the limitations of specific OIR analyses. But there is no inconsistency at all. The limitations of OIR's work reflected the gaps in OIR's understanding of the admissions process (of which Dean Fitzsimmons had plainly superior knowledge) and in the available data. Those limitations were acknowledged on the face of the

documents and by the OIR witnesses themselves. Harvard ¶¶ 161, 166, 171, 179, 180; 10/19 Tr. 148:15-149:11 (Driver-Linn); 10/24 Tr. 28:7-29:3, 33:6-18 (Hansen).

Nor are SFFA's other scattershot accusations (¶ 131) any more persuasive. For example, SFFA claims that Harvard has "has no credible explanation" for "why it needs to give preferences to legacies and the children of donors and faculty," but Dean Fitzsimmons, Dean Smith, Harvard's expert, President Simmons, and the committee on race-neutral alternatives explained the institutional objectives served by considering an applicant's relationship to alumni, donors, or faculty. 10/17 Tr. 25:15-20, 209:19-211:8, 211:18-212:14 (Fitzsimmons); 10/23 Tr. 100:12-25 (Smith); 10/30 Tr. 36:8-40:11 (Simmons); P316 at 16-17.

Similarly, although SFFA claims (¶ 131) that "multiple witnesses" testified (in a manner inconsistent with Dean Fitzsimmons's testimony) that the personal rating "measure[s]" "an applicant's 'personality,'" the record shows no such inconsistency. No witness testified that the personal rating is a "personality rating," only that the rating may consider "among many other[]" things "what the applicant could add to the community ... [i]n terms of personality and potential impact." 10/24 Tr. at 205:13-17 (Ray); *see also id.* at 190:19-22 (same); 10/18 Tr. at 180:9-181:1 (Looby) ("a positive personality" "[c]ould be" among the characteristics valued in addition to an ability to work well with others and create meaningful relationships).

SFFA next claims (¶ 132) that "[n]early all of Harvard's witnesses had their testimony impeached." It is of course for the Court, not SFFA, to determine whether SFFA's *attempts* to impeach witnesses actually succeeded in showing inconsistencies between witnesses' trial testimony and their prior statements, let alone whether any such inconsistencies demonstrated a lack of credibility. As the Court recognized during trial, there was often no inconsistency at all between a witness's trial testimony and the prior statement SFFA was allegedly using for

impeachment. *See, e.g.*, 10/16 Tr. 23:22-24:17 (“I’m not sure it’s proper impeachment[.]”); 10/17 Tr. 57:4-10 (“[T]hat’s not inconsistent.”); 10/18 Tr. 117:13-21 (“I don’t think it’s strictly inconsistent.”), 207:14-208:5 (“I don’t think it’s directly contradicting[.]”). To the extent the examples SFFA now cites reflect any inconsistencies at all, they were insignificant,²⁰ or attributable either to a change in circumstance between the prior statement and the trial or to witnesses’ having had time to reflect since their depositions.²¹ Such “minor inconsistencies ... are not uncommon when one person testifies at two different times, months apart, about the same events.” *Cruz v. Dollar Tree Stores, Inc.*, 2008 WL 2705087, at *2 (N.D. Cal. July 8, 2008); *see also, e.g., Skains v. Lockler*, 2009 WL 230037, at *8 (E.D. Cal. Jan. 20, 2009) (“Inconsistencies are not uncommon when witnesses testify at trial. Minor inconsistencies do not equal untruthfulness.”), *adopted*, 2009 WL 806829 (E.D. Cal. Mar. 26, 2009), *aff’d sub nom. Skains v. California*, 386 F. App’x 620 (9th Cir. 2010).

SFFA focuses in particular on admissions officer Christopher Looby’s testimony. Again, however, SFFA mischaracterizes the record. As Mr. Looby himself observed, his testimony at trial that he “do[es]n’t recall” whether the Class of 2019 reading procedures were “the first place that [he] learned” to consider race in the admissions process was not inconsistent with his prior testimony that there is such guidance “on the first page” of those reading procedures. 10/18 Tr. 170:1-171:7. SFFA also cites Mr. Looby’s deposition testimony—in which he was asked

²⁰ *See, e.g.*, 10/19 Tr. 91:22-93:1 (Driver-Linn) (testimony regarding author of document); 10/18 Tr. 205:21-206:25 (Bever) (testimony regarding practice in completing assignments).

²¹ *See, e.g.*, 10/23 Tr. 206:24-207:2 (Yong) (“I’ve been thinking about it more carefully, recalling my training. Things are coming back to me from the start of my career that I hadn’t thought about in 26 years.”); 11/1 Tr. 229:1-5, 232:1-233:13 (Faust) (explaining that deposition testimony reflected unfamiliarity with specific details of Harvard’s decades-past admissions process, not disagreement that discrimination had historically occurred); 10/24 Tr. 15:25-17:1 (Hansen) (explaining that language describing OIR document adopted “the premise of the [deposition] question, and it really narrowed” what he viewed as the scope of the document).

whether he would “take a student’s race into account when assigning him ... any” of the application ratings, and he answered that race was “one of [the] factors” he considers, *id.* at 177:8-19—as evidence that Mr. Looby considers race in the personal rating. But SFFA ignores Mr. Looby’s explanation at trial that what he was trying to convey in his deposition was that he considers “race as one factor of many within the application when assessing an applicant’s overall rating.” 10/18 Tr. 177:20-178:12, 178:23-179:6, 184:1-185:23 (Looby). He was unequivocal that he does not consider the fact of an applicant’s race when assigning an applicant’s personal rating. *Id.* at 184:6-8 (“Q. Mr. Looby, do you consider race when assigning an applicant a personal rating? A. No.”), 186:4-11 (“Q. Now, Mr. Looby, at the time that you were deposed 14 months ago, did you, as an admissions officer, consider race when assigning an applicant a personal rating? A. No.”). And to the extent Mr. Looby’s deposition testimony were read to suggest that he considers race in assessing the personal rating, it would equally mean that he considers race in the academic, extracurricular, and athletic ratings, *see id.* at 177:9-15, which no one has claimed.

Finally, SFFA levels the grave accusation (§ 133) that several witnesses “gave false and misleading testimony” regarding the 2018 revisions to the reading procedures. Those allegations were put to rest during trial, when SFFA recalled Director McGrath specifically to inquire about the testimony it claims was “false.” Director McGrath explained that she understood the question initially posed to her about whether there were written instructions regarding the consideration of race in the personal rating to be focused on the discovery period in the litigation and the materials that existed during that period. 11/1 Tr. 124:12-21, 125:5-11, 181:10-182:8. She “had in mind [the] earlier reading instructions” (11/1 Tr. 125:5-11), not the most recent reading procedures, which simply memorialize the “practice” that has existed “throughout [her]

tenure.” 11/1 Tr. 157:1-3, 175:20-177:15 (McGrath); Harvard ¶¶ 71-73. Director McGrath’s recall testimony so clearly showed that there was no “false and misleading testimony” that SFFA did not even bother to recall Dean Fitzsimmons (who, at SFFA’s insistence, was waiting in the hall outside the courtroom) or Ms. Kim—the very witnesses it now baselessly alleges were untruthful. *See* 10/25 Tr. 16:3-4 (Sealed); 11/1 Tr. 197:17-18 (Sealed). SFFA evidently would prefer simply to accuse Dean Fitzsimmons and Ms. Kim of giving “false” testimony than to have them explain—as Director McGrath did—why there was no inconsistency at all. It is serious business to accuse a witness of giving false testimony under oath, and counsel have an obligation not to levy such accusations without substantiation. SFFA has disregarded that obligation.

* * *

In sum, SFFA’s filing—far from showing why SFFA should prevail on its intentional discrimination claim—simply highlights the insufficiency of SFFA’s evidence. SFFA tries to rewrite both the law and the facts in its effort to fill yawning evidentiary gaps in its presentation at trial. That is not how a plaintiff confident in its evidence behaves. The actual evidence persuasively shows that Harvard does not discriminate against Asian-American applicants. Harvard should therefore be granted judgment on that count.

II. HARVARD DOES NOT ENGAGE IN RACIAL BALANCING

SFFA’s racial balancing claim is no better supported by the evidence at trial. To the contrary, the evidence refutes SFFA’s claim (¶¶ 207-214) that Harvard targets a particular racial composition of the admitted class: In the most recent decade analyzed by the experts, the Asian-American share of admitted students grew by 17%, from 17.6% to 20.6%; the African-American share grew by more than 10%, from 10.5% to 11.6%; and the Hispanic share grew by more than 40%, from 8.2% to 11.6%. DX713.2. Moreover, the evidence showed without contradiction that the proportion of students of all races in both the admitted and matriculating classes has

varied meaningfully from year to year (Harvard ¶¶ 80-81) and that the racial composition of the admitted class fluctuates to a *greater* degree from year to year than the racial composition of the applicant pool—which, as Dr. Card explained, is exactly the opposite of what one would expect were Harvard deliberately pursuing a predetermined racial mix (Harvard ¶ 82). Those numbers belie SFFA’s charge that “Harvard’s objective is to keep each racial group with[in] a certain range year over year, and it does just that.” SFFA ¶ 214.

SFFA’s expert does not challenge this basic math (Harvard ¶ 84), nor could he. Indeed, Dr. Arcidiacono declined to offer *any* testimony in support of SFFA’s racial balancing claim. Harvard ¶ 84; 10/25 Tr. 202:9-203:1 (Arcidiacono). Instead, SFFA accuses Harvard of racial balancing based on one of its recruitment strategies and its efforts to avoid admitting more freshmen than it can house. Neither argument is availing.

First, SFFA criticizes Harvard for sending recruitment letters to high-achieving high school students on the basis of standardized test score cutoffs that vary by racial group. SFFA ¶ 134. But Title VI does not limit the consideration of race in recruiting in the way that it limits the consideration of race in admissions; to the contrary, courts regularly identify recruitment of minority candidates as a “race-neutral” practice. Harvard ¶ 280 (citing authorities). Nor does Harvard’s use of differential test-score cutoffs in any way imply an effort to achieve a particular racial composition of the admitted or matriculating class. By sending recruiting letters to African-American and Hispanic students with lower test scores than White and Asian-American students, Harvard is simply recognizing the challenges of educational opportunity that sometimes lead African-American and Hispanic candidates with outstanding academic potential not to score as highly as they otherwise might. That is precisely the kind of recruitment effort that SFFA, its expert, and federal courts have endorsed as a permissible means to increase diversity—indeed,

the sort of approach universities must exhaust before considering race in the admissions process itself. *See, e.g., Ensley Branch, NAACP v. Seibels*, 31 F.3d 1548, 1571 (11th Cir. 1994); *Peightal v. Metro. Dade Cty.*, 26 F.3d 1545, 1557-1558 (11th Cir. 1994); Complaint (Dkt. 1) ¶ 340 (“Harvard could achieve its student body diversity without the use of racial preferences by improving its recruitment of ... high-achieving minorities[.]”); 10/22 Tr. 23:22-24:6 (Kahlenberg) (“I think it’s perfectly acceptable for a university to recruit students in a race-conscious fashion.”); Harvard ¶¶ 233, 280.

SFFA’s charge that Asian-American students from “sparse country” must have higher standardized test scores than White students to be recruited by Harvard is also incorrect. SFFA cherry-picks one example from a particular standardized-test search in a single year, but there was no consistent or systematic difference in the test-score thresholds for White and Asian-American students to receive recruitment letters. Harvard ¶¶ 194-198. Indeed, during the same years in which letters were mailed to White students in “sparse country” states with slightly lower PSAT scores than Asian-American students in the same states, the ACT-score thresholds for White and Asian-American students in those states—where the ACT is more popular than the SAT—were identical. Harvard ¶ 197. And in other years, Harvard sent letters to Asian-American students with *lower* standardized test scores than White students. Harvard ¶ 195.

Second, SFFA mischaracterizes the evidence concerning statistical reports that leaders of the Admissions Office consult from time to time as the process progresses. SFFA attempts to twist the consideration of those reports into an effort by the Admissions Office to achieve a targeted racial composition. But one key reason Admissions Office leaders consult the reports—which include statistics on many characteristics of the class, not just race—is that they have learned that admitted students with different characteristics (racial and otherwise) tend to accept

their offers of admission at different rates. Harvard ¶¶ 88-89. As a consequence, if more students with particular characteristics (racial or otherwise) are admitted in a given year than in a prior year, the class's *overall* yield rate may differ from what the Admissions Office initially estimated it would be, and the Office may therefore need to revise its projection of the overall number of offers that will yield a number of matriculating students that does not exceed the number of available beds. Harvard ¶¶ 88-89.

Not only do those facts fail to establish racial balancing; they weigh against the allegation of racial balancing. If the Admissions Office were indeed targeting a class with a predetermined racial composition, consistent from year to year, then it would know from the start how the targeted racial composition of the admitted class would affect the overall yield rate of the class. But Admissions Office leaders need to consult statistics as the process progresses precisely because they do *not* know ahead of time what the final composition of the class (racial or otherwise) will be. They have to keep track of how the class is shaping up because it can and does *vary* from what past experience might have led anyone to predict.

SFFA's account of how the Admissions Office leaders use the statistical reports is misleading in other ways as well. Information Dean Fitzsimmons occasionally shares with the full Admissions Committee is not limited to "the racial makeup of the tentatively admitted class," as SFFA claims (¶ 136); Dean Fitzsimmons provides a broader "overview of the class" on a range of dimensions that include gender, race, ethnicity, geography, and financial aid status. 10/24 Tr. 83:2-16 (Banks); 10/19 Tr. 198:2-9 (McGrath); 10/24 Tr. 129:12-25 (Kim); Harvard ¶ 90. And although the Admissions Committee may carefully consider candidates from any group that has notably declined as a proportion of the tentatively admitted class, to ensure that it does not overlook excellent candidates "by inadvertence or lack of care," 10/19 Tr. 201:21-202:3

(McGrath), that hardly means the committee is targeting a particular racial composition of the class. The Supreme Court has explicitly held that paying “[s]ome attention to numbers ... does not transform a flexible admissions system into a rigid quota,” *Grutter*, 539 U.S. at 336 (internal quotation marks omitted), and there is no evidence that Harvard “insulat[es]” any category of applicants “from competition with all other applicants,” *id.* at 334 (internal quotation marks omitted).

Thus, the admissions process and the results of that process provide compelling proof that Harvard does *not* engage in racial balancing. There are no racial targets, and because the racial composition of the tentatively admitted class evolves as the admissions cycle unfolds, Admissions Office leadership must continually estimate the projected yield rate in order to determine the total number of offers that can be extended.²² The demographic makeup of Harvard College has changed dramatically during the past several decades, and it changes meaningfully from year to year. The evidence thus refutes SFFA’s claim of racial balancing, and Harvard should be granted judgment on that claim as well.

III. HARVARD CONSIDERS RACE IN THE MANNER PERMITTED BY PRECEDENT

A. Harvard Has Articulated, And Is Pursuing, Exactly The Interests The Supreme Court Has Recognized As Compelling

The Supreme Court has recognized the pursuit of the educational benefits flowing from all forms of diversity—including but not limited to racial diversity—as a compelling interest. *E.g.*, *Grutter*, 539 U.S. at 327-333; Harvard ¶¶ 296-298. That is the interest Harvard is pursuing, and Harvard has articulated its diversity-related educational objectives in precisely the reasoned,

²² The suggestion that race plays a disproportionate role during the “lop process” (SFFA ¶¶ 138, 213) is also unsupported by the evidence; as multiple witnesses testified, the lop process is “no different” from the regular full committee process, and the full committee “discusse[s] the whole candidate.” 11/1 Tr. 253:25-254:9 (Walsh); *see also* 10/18 Tr. 19:5-20:7 (Fitzsimmons); 10/24 Tr. 198:12-23 (Ray); 11/1 Tr. 245:5-14 (Cheng), 251:5-21 (Weaver); DX56.

principled manner required by the Supreme Court. Harvard’s most recent articulation of those objectives—a report authored by the Committee to Study the Importance of Student Body Diversity and unanimously endorsed by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences (which includes the College) (P302; Harvard ¶¶ 299-302)—echoes goals the Supreme Court expressly approved as sufficiently “concrete and precise” in *Fisher II*: “the destruction of stereotypes, the promotion of cross-racial understanding, the preparation of a student body for an increasingly diverse workforce and society, and the cultivation of a set of leaders with legitimacy in the eyes of the citizenry,” 136 S. Ct. at 2211 (brackets and internal quotation marks omitted); *see also* 10/23 Tr. 61:12-22 (Khurana).

SFFA faults Harvard for “not articul[at]ing [what *level* of diversity [it] would like to achieve in order to get the educational benefits of diversity.” SFFA ¶ 150 (emphasis added). But no Supreme Court precedent requires Harvard to articulate its educational objectives in terms of a numerical target for the racial composition of its student body.²³ SFFA ignores the Supreme Court’s explanation that “the compelling interest that justifies consideration of race in college admissions is not an interest in enrolling a certain number of minority students,” but rather an interest in “obtaining the educational benefits that flow from student body diversity,” *Fisher II*, 136 S. Ct. at 2210 (internal quotation marks omitted)—exactly the interest Harvard is pursuing.

SFFA argues (¶ 216) that Harvard’s commitment to diversity is not serious, or that Harvard is not pursuing the type of diversity-related educational benefits the Supreme Court

²³ SFFA also faults Harvard (¶ 151) for not pursuing “a ‘critical mass’ of underrepresented minorities in its student body.” But as the Court recognized in denying summary judgment, the pursuit of a “critical mass” is not the only interest the Supreme Court regards as compelling. 2018 WL 4688308, at *16; *see also* Dkt. 435 (Harvard SJ Opp.) at 35-36.

regards as compelling, because Harvard is making insufficient efforts to pursue types of diversity *other* than racial diversity, including socioeconomic, geographical, and religious diversity. That manifestly distorts the record—including evidence submitted by SFFA itself.

Harvard makes extensive efforts to pursue socioeconomic diversity. SFFA’s own expert, Mr. Kahlenberg, noted that Harvard was highly ranked by the *New York Times*’s College Access Index (10/22 Tr. 98:3-5) and that Harvard has “made a concerted effort to bring in low-income students of all races” (*id.* at 89:14-90:2). Harvard offers one of the most generous need-based financial aid programs in the country, with the aim of ensuring that ability to pay will not prevent any admitted student from attending. Harvard ¶¶ 25-27. It makes extensive efforts to recruit high-school students from lower-income families, Harvard ¶¶ 23, 26, and it considers, in the admissions process itself, the extent to which students will contribute to socioeconomic diversity on campus, Harvard ¶ 30. Harvard similarly pursues geographic diversity—providing a tip to applicants from geographically underrepresented areas, DX5.11; 10/24 Tr. 208:4-10 (Ray), and seeking to admit students from as many states as possible given applicants’ qualifications, 10/24 Tr. 176:6-177:20 (Kim); *see also* 11/1 Tr. 192:17-25 (Faust). And Harvard also values religious diversity, as Dean Fitzsimmons and Director McGrath both testified. 10/17 Tr. 193:1-11 (Fitzsimmons); 10/19 Tr. 187:21-24 (McGrath). SFFA is incorrect to suggest that Harvard’s consideration of race is somehow improper because the Admissions Office (after consulting with counsel) does not receive a particular data field where applicants can indicate their religion (10/19 Tr. 188:10-15 (McGrath)); in any event, the record makes clear that where an applicant indicates his or her religious identity in other ways, the Admissions Office “may well consider” that information and “often find[s] it helpful.” *Id.* at 193:18-22, 194:6-9.

Contrary to SFFA's misleading statistics (¶ 143) and unsupported claims (¶ 144), Harvard's efforts to achieve diversity on many dimensions have paid off; the socioeconomic and geographic diversity of the student body have increased over time. 10/24 Tr. 105:1-21 (Banks); 11/1 Tr. 193:11-194:13 (Faust); Harvard ¶ 78. Some 20% of Harvard undergraduates now fall below the threshold for zero parental contribution (household income of \$65,000), and roughly 15% are first-generation college students. Harvard ¶¶ 24, 26-27.

In sum, Harvard has done exactly what the Supreme Court requires of universities that consider race in admissions: It has articulated its diversity-related educational objectives in a reasoned way and pursued those objectives with respect to diversity of all forms.

B. Harvard Permissibly Considers Race As A “Plus Factor”

SFFA argues that Harvard considers race as more than the “‘plus’ factor” allowed by Supreme Court precedent, on the theory that Harvard's consideration of race has a “substantial” average marginal effect on the likelihood of admission for African-American and Hispanic applicants. SFFA ¶¶ 141, 145-152, 217-220. But the evidence shows that Harvard's admissions process complies with the standard set by the Supreme Court: It is “flexible enough to ensure that each applicant is evaluated as an individual and not in a way that makes an applicant's race or ethnicity the defining feature of his or her application,” *Grutter*, 539 U.S. at 337.

First, the evidence shows that admissions officers do not consider race as the defining feature of an applicant's candidacy; they consider many different factors in a wide-ranging effort to learn as much as possible about the applicant as an individual. Harvard ¶¶ 28-34, 38-50. Admissions officers receive extensive training about how to consider race as one of many relevant factors, including through a weeks-long orientation (Harvard ¶ 66), training from Harvard's Office of the General Counsel (Harvard ¶ 67), feedback from a senior admissions officer on a new admissions officer's review of his or her first 50 to 100 applications (Harvard

¶ 68), annual staff retreats (Harvard ¶ 70), and written reading procedures, which are updated annually (Harvard ¶¶ 71-73). And admissions officers testified credibly and consistently that they consider race only as one factor among many that may be relevant in reviewing an application. Harvard ¶ 93.

The statistical evidence confirms this testimonial and documentary evidence. Dr. Card's analysis showed that, knowing only an applicant's race, one would know almost nothing about the likelihood of the applicant's being admitted—far less than one would be able to predict if one knew only the applicant's intended concentration, intended career, high-school and neighborhood characteristics, or profile ratings. Harvard ¶¶ 94; DX715 & DD10.93; 10/31 Tr. 100:9-102:10 (Card).

Second, and relatedly, the evidence shows that race matters not at all for most applicants; it is potentially relevant to the admissions decision only for those applicants who are otherwise highly competitive for admission. Admissions officers testified credibly and consistently that race can make a difference only for applicants who would be highly competitive regardless of their race. Harvard ¶ 93. And Dr. Card's analysis confirmed that race has a meaningful effect only for candidates who are already highly qualified. Harvard ¶ 94. Dr. Arcidiacono agreed that “a large number of applicants to Harvard will be rejected without race ever becoming a factor,” and that race makes a difference only for a “competitive pool” of applicants that is “defined by a variety of variables and factors” other than race. 10/25 Tr. 200:1-17. Thus, race alone is never the reason an applicant is admitted or denied admission; to the extent race plays a role at all in the consideration of an individual applicant's candidacy, it is at most one of many reasons a highly competitive applicant is admitted.

Third, the evidence shows that for those highly competitive applicants for whom race can matter in the admissions process, the effect of race is not disproportionate to that of other factors. Harvard ¶ 95. SFFA argues that race “can,” for the most competitive African-American applicants, “be as valuable in securing admissions as receiving a coveted ‘1’ on the academic, extracurricular, or personal rating.” SFFA ¶ 220 (citing SFFA ¶ 149). But even taken at face value, that argument establishes at most that race can be *one* of the factors that may be important for certain applicants, not that it is “*the* defining feature” of an application or “*the* predominant factor” in Harvard’s admissions process, *Grutter*, 537 U.S. at 320, 337 (emphasis added).²⁴ That simply underscores that Harvard’s admissions process is “flexible enough to consider all pertinent elements of diversity in light of the particular qualifications of each applicant,” as *Grutter* requires, 539 U.S. at 334. And the magnitude of the estimated effect of race, for applicants who would be strong no matter what their race, simply reflects the highly competitive nature of Harvard’s admissions process. Harvard ¶ 95. As Dr. Card explained in the context of his retirement hypothetical, “*any* factor has ... a multiplied or a much more powerful effect” for individuals who are “on the bubble” of a decision being modeled. 10/30 Tr. 118:25-119:23 (emphasis added). Or, in more basic terms: When exceptionally qualified applicants are competing so intensely for so few spots, *any* additional factor may have a considerable effect on whether an otherwise competitive applicant is admitted.

Thus, when race is considered as a “plus factor” for highly competitive applicants, some applicants who might otherwise not have been admitted will be admitted. But that does not

²⁴ Even an academic rating of 1 is not dispositive in the admissions process; Dr. Card showed, for example, that applicants with an academic rating of 1 are more likely than not to be denied admission unless they also have an extracurricular, athletic, or personal rating of 1 or 2. DX672; DD10.7.

render the consideration of race unlawful. Indeed, in *Fisher II*, the Supreme Court approved an admissions process under which race could “make a difference to whether an application is accepted or rejected.” 136 S. Ct. at 2207; *see also Grutter*, 539 U.S. at 339 (even if race was “‘likely outcome determinative’” in the admissions process “‘for many members of minority groups’ who do not fall within the upper range of” grades and test scores, “the same could be said of the Harvard plan discussed approvingly by Justice Powell in *Bakke*, and indeed of any plan that uses race as one of many factors”).

Nor is it problematic that consideration of race affects enough admissions decisions, in aggregate, to increase meaningfully the number of African-American and Hispanic students at Harvard. SFFA ¶ 147. The Supreme Court has recognized that one of the interests supporting the consideration of race in college admissions is to increase the admission of minority students who otherwise “might not be represented in [the] student body in meaningful numbers.” *Grutter*, 539 U.S. at 316; *see also Fisher II*, 136 S. Ct. at 2212 (explaining that the 54% increase in Hispanic candidates and 94% increase in African-American candidates “enrolled through holistic review ... show[ed] that consideration of race has had a meaningful, if still limited, effect on the diversity of the University’s freshman class”).

SFFA’s proposed conclusions of law focus, tellingly, on the straw-man argument that a university may not pursue racial diversity through rigid point-based systems. SFFA ¶ 218 (describing process in *Gratz*, where “[b]eing an underrepresented racial minority was worth 20 points”); SFFA ¶ 219 (describing process in *Johnson v. Board of Regents of University of Georgia*, 263 F.3d 1234 (11th Cir. 2001), where “race was worth 0.5 points” for non-White applicants). No one disagrees with that proposition. But Harvard’s admissions process bears not the slightest resemblance to those in SFFA’s cases, where applicants were automatically

assigned a fixed number of points solely for their race, without regard to their individual characteristics. SFFA fails to grapple with the reality that Harvard’s system, like the one approved in *Grutter* and “[u]nlike the program at issue in *Gratz* ... , awards no mechanical, predetermined diversity ‘bonuses’ based on race or ethnicity,” *Grutter*, 539 U.S. at 337. In effect, SFFA reasons that if statistical analysis reveals that the consideration of race has a quantifiable effect on the likelihood of admission for certain applicants—even if race is considered as one among many factors in an individualized process—then that estimated effect is equivalent to a rigid allocation of points. But that argument would collapse the distinction articulated in *Grutter* and *Gratz* and would effectively prohibit *any* consideration of race. That is not the law, though SFFA would no doubt like it to be.

C. Harvard Has Committed To Periodically Reviewing The Need To Consider Race

Finally, SFFA accuses Harvard of defying the Supreme Court’s requirement that the consideration of race in an admissions process be “limited in time,” *Grutter*, 539 U.S. at 342. SFFA ¶¶ 224-225. SFFA apparently thinks that a race-conscious policy is unlawful unless it contains a predetermined ““sunset provision[.]”” to enforce the limited-in-time requirement. *Id.* But SFFA points to no precedent holding as much, because none exists.²⁵ Indeed, the admissions policy upheld in *Grutter* itself did not contain a definite sunset date. *Id.* at 343 (“We take the

²⁵ Neither of the cases on which SFFA relies—*Aiken v. City of Memphis*, 37 F.3d 1155 (6th Cir. 1994), and *Ravitch v. City of New York*, 1992 WL 196735 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 3, 1992)—is to the contrary. In *Aiken*, the Court’s concern was that the defendant had “made no effort to limit the duration of” its race-conscious practices even after having promised, fifteen years earlier, that it expected race-neutral practices to be available in two to three years. 37 F.3d at 1164. In *Ravitch*, the problem was that the race-conscious provision was encoded in the City Charter and so, by its terms, would remain in force indefinitely. 1992 WL 196735, at *7. Neither case suggests that a sunset provision is necessary where, as here, the defendant credibly asserts its intention to review the continuing need for race-conscious measures.

Law School at its word that it would ‘like nothing better than to find a race-neutral admissions formula’ and will terminate its race-conscious admission program as soon as practicable.”).

The committee that considered race-neutral alternatives for Harvard College admissions expressly concluded that “it will be important to reassess, periodically, the necessity of considering race and ethnicity in the admissions process.” P316 at 18-19. To that end, the committee recommended that Harvard “re-evaluate its consideration of race-neutral alternatives five years from now” (which is now just over four years away). P316 at 19. There is no basis to doubt that Harvard will follow through on that recommendation, which was echoed at trial by Dean Smith, Dean Khurana, and President Faust. 10/23 Tr. 60:11-21 (Khurana); 10/23 Tr. 134:15-19 (Smith); 11/1 Tr. 222:25-223:5 (Faust).

The evidence thus does not support SFFA’s claim that Harvard considers race in a manner not permitted by Supreme Court precedent, and the Court should enter judgment for Harvard on that claim.

IV. HARVARD HAS PROPERLY CONSIDERED WHETHER IT COULD ACHIEVE ITS EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS WITHOUT CONSIDERING RACE AND HAS SHOWN IT COULD NOT

In an effort to support its claim that Harvard could achieve its educational objectives without considering race, SFFA attacks (¶¶ 153-158, 226-233) both the process Harvard followed in assessing race-neutral alternatives and the substance of the conclusion it reached. But the evidence showed that Harvard’s consideration of race-neutral alternatives was a “serious, good faith” review, *Fisher v. Univ. of Texas at Austin (Fisher I)*, 570 U.S. 297, 312 (2013), and that “no workable race-neutral alternatives would produce the educational benefits of diversity,” *id.*

First, the evidence showed that Harvard’s process of reviewing race-neutral alternatives was rigorous. Over several months, a committee of three deans with decades of experience in

higher education administration and undergraduate admissions carefully evaluated every single race-neutral alternative that SFFA suggested, and more. Harvard ¶¶ 206-253; 10/22 Tr. 142:22-143:2 (Kahlenberg). With the benefit of expert simulations, academic literature, and their professional judgment, the members of that committee concluded that no combination of race-neutral practices would allow Harvard to achieve its educational objectives at this time. Harvard ¶¶ 206-253.

SFFA argues (¶ 227) that the committee’s consideration of race-neutral alternatives is inadequate because, it says, in the past Harvard did not formally study race-neutral alternatives before it began taking race into account as one factor in its admissions process. But Harvard has long complied with the obligation to undertake “serious, good faith consideration of” race-neutral means of pursuing diversity, *Grutter*, 539 U.S. at 339; it has for decades made significant efforts, beyond the consideration of race, to achieve diversity in its applicant pool and admitted class. Harvard ¶¶ 19-27, 75-78. The Supreme Court has made clear that “a university’s experience and expertise in adopting or rejecting certain admissions processes” is relevant to the determination whether the university could achieve its educational objectives without considering race. *Fisher I*, 570 U.S. at 311. And to the extent the Supreme Court’s precedents require a formal analysis of what would happen if the university stopped considering race in its admissions process, the only relevant question—in this case seeking exclusively forward-looking relief—is whether Harvard *has now* undertaken the requisite analysis, not whether it had done so by some indeterminate time in the past. Harvard ¶ 308. It has done so.

SFFA denigrates the committee’s analysis as “not serious” and “comical[.]” SFFA ¶ 230. That name-calling is unjustified. The committee undertook its work conscientiously, meeting seven times over an eight-month period and reviewing and discussing both the academic

literature on race-neutral alternatives and the expert reports produced in this case. Harvard ¶ 208.

SFFA also never explains why the fact that the committee included “only three” members (¶¶ 155, 230) is problematic. The three members of the committee were chosen for their specific expertise. Harvard ¶ 207; 11/1 Tr. 220:18-221:5 (Faust). And although they were fewer in number than the members of the University-wide committee originally formed to examine diversity and race-neutral alternatives (Harvard ¶ 204), there were evident differences between the two committees’ charges that explain why the Committee to Study Race-Neutral Alternatives in Harvard College Admissions needed fewer members. The committee at issue here examined only Harvard College’s admissions practices, whereas the prior committee was charged with studying the thirteen schools making up the University as a whole; the College committee examined only race-neutral alternatives, whereas the University-wide committee was also charged with articulating the University’s diversity-related educational interests; and the College committee, unlike the University-wide committee, had the benefit of the extensive statistical analysis of race-neutral alternatives produced in the context of this litigation, which limited the additional work the committee needed to conduct. Harvard ¶¶ 204-206, 214.

Second, SFFA’s challenge to the committee’s substantive conclusions is equally meritless. SFFA blithely characterizes as “viable” (¶ 157) four sets of alternative practices that Mr. Kahlenberg presented. But although SFFA claims all four sets of practices would “maintain or increase racial diversity,” each would in fact result in a nearly 30% drop in the number of African-American students admitted to Harvard. Harvard ¶ 249. SFFA apparently believes that an increase in the proportion of students of other ethnicities would compensate for that 30% decline, leaving total “diversity” unchanged or increased. But it has no answer to the many

witnesses, including current and former Harvard students as well as members of the committee on race-neutral alternatives, who explained why a decline of that magnitude in the representation of African-American students would inhibit Harvard’s educational objectives. 10/23 Tr. 155:15-156:7 (Smith); 10/29 Tr. 21:5-22:3 (Vasquez-Rodriguez); 10/29 Tr. 78:12-79:13 (Cole); 10/29 Tr. 154:18-155:21 (Diep); 10/29 Tr. 177:6-22 (Trice).

Rather than actually addressing that testimony, SFFA belittles the very notion that an approach might be “unworkable because the admission of African Americans might decrease slightly”—as if a 30% drop could be characterized as “slight[.]” SFFA ¶ 232. SFFA equates the testimony about the need to avoid such a precipitous decline in the representation of African-American students with the pursuit of “a quota.” *Id.* But there is no such equivalence—“‘[s]ome attention to numbers,’ without more, does not transform a flexible admissions system into a rigid quota,” *Grutter*, 539 U.S. at 336—and the record certainly does not support SFFA’s accusation that Harvard is attempting to “preserv[e] a precise number of spots for any racial group,” SFFA ¶ 232. Dean Smith’s committee did *not* set a target for the racial composition of the class, Harvard ¶ 211, but reasonably concluded that Harvard’s diversity-related goals would be undermined by a profound decline in African-American representation. Harvard ¶ 249.

SFFA is also wrong to insist that Harvard could adopt race-neutral alternatives without compromising the academic excellence of the admitted class. In making that argument, SFFA focuses exclusively on high-school grade point averages and SAT scores, SFFA ¶ 158, but Harvard regards those metrics as having only limited value in distinguishing truly stellar students from others, Harvard ¶ 212. The alternatives SFFA embraces would significantly reduce the proportion of admitted students receiving an academic rating of 1 or 2, Harvard ¶ 250—the metric Harvard regards as far more meaningful, Harvard ¶ 212. And the law does not “require a

university to choose between maintaining a reputation for excellence [and] fulfilling a commitment to provide educational opportunities to members of all racial groups.” *Fisher II*, 136 S. Ct. at 2208 (alteration in original; internal quotation marks omitted). To the contrary, both diversity and academic excellence are so fundamental to Harvard’s educational mission that forcing Harvard to sacrifice one to achieve the other would strike at the heart of the academic freedom protected by the First Amendment, *see* Harvard 66 n.2.

In the final analysis, Harvard studied the race-neutral alternatives SFFA suggested and others SFFA chose not to suggest, considered the factors SFFA’s expert deemed appropriate, and reached a reasonable conclusion supported by testimony and empirical analysis. SFFA’s quarrel with the composition of Harvard’s committee and its insistence that race-neutral alternatives would work at Harvard (notwithstanding Harvard’s actual experience deploying many of SFFA’s preferred alternatives) are unpersuasive. Harvard engaged in a serious, good-faith examination and demonstrated that workable race-neutral alternatives would not allow it to achieve its educational objectives. It is therefore entitled to judgment on this count.

CONCLUSION

The Court should enter judgment in Harvard’s favor on all remaining claims.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that this document filed through the CM/ECF system will be sent electronically to the registered participants as identified on the Notice of Electronic Filing.

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