

I, Michael W. Bien, declare:

I am an attorney admitted to practice law in California, a member of the bar
 of this Court, and a partner in the law firm of Rosen Bien Galvan & Grunfeld LLP, counsel
 of record for Plaintiffs. I have personal knowledge of the matters set forth herein, and if
 called as a witness I could competently so testify. I make this declaration in support of the
 Joint Motion for Preliminary Approval of the Settlement Agreement. I am also counsel of
 record for the Plaintiffs in *Coleman v. Brown*, in which the Plaintiff class of prisoners with
 mental illness have pursued claims against CDCR officials under the Eighth Amendment.

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I. INTRODUCTION TO THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AND RELIEF SOUGHT BY THIS MOTION

11 2. The Joint Motion seeks preliminary approval of the settlement of this class 12 action—a settlement that has come seven years after the case was stayed, and after 13 approximately 22 months of the most recent round of negotiations with Defendants and the 14 *Coleman* Special Master. As a result of these negotiations, a settlement agreement was 15 reached, pursuant to which the parties agreed, as described below, to merge the issues 16 remaining in *Hecker* into the *Coleman* Remedial process. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 1** is 17 a true and correct copy of the Settlement Agreement signed by counsel on August 4, 2014. 18 As described below, I believe that this Settlement Agreement confers a significant benefit 19 on the class of prisoners with psychiatric disabilities, achieving important changes in 20prison policies and procedures, while avoiding costly, prolonged litigation.

3. Pursuant to the terms of the Settlement Agreement, the parties now move for
entry of the proposed "Order Granting Joint Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class
Action Settlement," filed herewith, which accomplishes the following:

a. grants preliminary approval of the proposed Settlement;
b. schedules a date for the fairness hearing to consider final approval of
the Settlement;

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c. approves the form and content of the notice to the class

In the paragraphs that follow, I describe the factual background and
 procedural history of this lawsuit and summarize the terms of the proposed Settlement. I
 also provide information about why this settlement is fair and reasonable. Accompanying
 this Declaration is the Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of Joint Motion
 for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement and Injunctive Relief, which
 demonstrates why, under governing decisional law, this Court should preliminarily
 approve the proposed Settlement and grant the relief requested in the Motion.

8 **II**.

PLAINTIFFS' SUIT AND THE LITIGATION HISTORY

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A. History of Litigation

5. On December 5, 2005, Plaintiffs filed their complaint, alleging violations of
the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Plaintiffs filed
amended complaints on February 23, 2006 and October 20, 2006.

13 6. On November 17, 2006, the defendants filed a Rule 12(b) and (f) motion to
14 dismiss the case; all briefing on the motion was completed on January 4, 2007.

15 7. The action was stayed by order filed March 15, 2007. The stay was issued to 16 obtain and consider "a report and recommendation as to whether the claims raised [in 17 *Hecker*] can be resolved within the remedial phase of [*Coleman*]." Following the Court's 18 referral, the *Coleman* special master and the deputy special master conferred with the 19 parties in *Hecker* by meeting jointly and separately, by telephone and in person. The 20 parties submitted their positions to the special master, and provided additional information 21 and documents. On June 12, 2007, the special master and the deputy special master 22 tendered their report and recommendation. The report concluded that the parties' were not 23 able to "negotiate[e] an agreement to consolidation or merger of the Hecker claims into the 24 Coleman case at this time."

8. On December 14, 2007, Plaintiffs filed a motion to lift the stay. The Court
did not rule on the motion. In the meantime, the parties and the Court proceeded through a
period of intense litigation in *Coleman* regarding overcrowding and bed planning in CDCR
prisons. In November 2006, Plaintiffs in *Coleman* filed a motion for appointment of a

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1 three-judge panel to address overcrowding. That motion was re-briefed in May and June 2 of 2007, and the three judge panel was convened in July 2007. The parties conducted 3 discovery and trial preparation from July 2007 through October 2008. The three judge 4 court held trial proceedings in November and December 2008, and issued a tentative ruling 5 in February 2009 and an opinion and order in August 2009. Additional briefing regarding the remedy was conducted in the fall of 2009, and the Court entered a further remedial 6 7 order in January 2010. The decision of the three judge court was appealed to the United 8 States Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court affirmed the decision on May 3, 2011. 9 After the overcrowding trial ended, the parties in *Coleman* also embarked on a massive 10 bed planning process leading to the Court's July 13, 2012 order on the "sustainable 11 process" for addressing inpatient mental health care. See Coleman Docket No. 4214.

9. Plaintiffs filed a renewed motion to lift the stay on September 19, 2012. On
 October 19, 2012, the Court denied Plaintiffs' motion without prejudice to its renewal, as
 appropriate, not later than March 1, 2013, and the parties were directed to meet and confer
 with the *Coleman* Special Master to determine whether any *Hecker* issues could be
 resolved in the *Coleman* remedial process.

17 10. The parties met and conferred with the *Coleman* Special Master, but in the
midst of that meet and confer process in January 2013 the *Coleman* Defendants moved to
terminate the *Coleman* case. As such, the parties were not able to agree to resolve *Hecker*issues within the *Coleman* remedial process.

11. On March 1, 2013, Plaintiffs filed a renewed motion to lift the stay. On
April 12, 2013, the Court denied Plaintiffs' motion "without prejudice to its renewal, as
appropriate, not later than September 5, 2013." The Court ordered the parties to continue
to meet and confer with the *Coleman* Special Master. The Court ordered that any renewed
Plaintiffs' motion to lift the stay be "accompanied by a joint report by the parties and
approved by the *Coleman* special master."

12. The parties met and conferred, and memorialized their meet and confer in a
Joint Status Report that was approved and reviewed by Special Master Matthew Lopes and

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1 filed with the Court on September 5, 2013. In that report, the parties noted that they were 2 making progress with the assistance of the Coleman Special Master on certain disputed 3 issues in this case and stipulated that the deadline for Plaintiffs' motion to lift the stay be 4 extended to December 31, 2013. The parties continued to make progress in negotiations 5 and later agreed to extend that deadline to lift the stay until June 6, 2014. On July 10, 2014, the Court held a status conference, in which the parties informed the Court that they 6 7 had reached an agreement in principle to resolve the *Hecker* matter, which formed the 8 basis of this motion.

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B. History of Negotiations and Policy Changes Prior to 2012

10 13. The issues raised in this case have been discussed by the parties in *Coleman*11 dating back to even before the *Hecker* complaint was filed. For example, in the latter part
12 of 2005, the *Coleman* parties were heavily involved in negotiations over various aspects of
13 the *Coleman* Program Guide that addressed the discrimination problems that became part
14 of the *Hecker* case. On February 3, 2006, the *Coleman* Special Master issued a report, but
15 noted that at that time the legal determination as to the resolution of the discrimination
16 issues was beyond the jurisdiction of the special master.

17 14. During the period the case was stayed, the parties continued to address
18 discriminatory practices within *Coleman*, particularly where those practices undermined
19 access to constitutionally required mental health care.

20 15. For example, on March 30, 2007, CDCR issued two memoranda addressing 21 access to programming for prisoners with psychiatric disabilities. One memorandum, 22 entitled "CCCMS Housing and Program Accessibility," stated that prisoners at the 23 CCCMS level of care should be assessed for eligibility for programs on an individualized 24 basis, and that no inmate should be excluded from programming because of his or her 25 status in the Mental Health Services Delivery System. The other memorandum, entitled 26"EOP Accessibility to General Population Prison Programs," stated that prisoners at the 27 EOP level of care are eligible for all prison programs and activities if the prisoner's

Interdisciplinary Treatment Team determines that the programming is consistent with the
 prisoner's treatment.

3 16. Similarly, on September 5, 2008, CDCR issued a memorandum directing
4 that CDCR discontinue the assessment of four points to the classification score of
5 prisoners participating in the Mental Health Services Delivery System.

17. 6 While the case was stayed, the parties also made progress on the problem of 7 CDCR housing some prisoners in higher security levels solely because of their psychiatric 8 disability. One cause of this problem was that, until recently, CDCR had no Level I or 9 Level II housing for prisoners at the EOP level of care. EOP prisoners therefore could 10 only be housed in Level III and Level IV housing units. Through the bed-planning process 11 in *Coleman*, however, the parties negotiated to open a Level II EOP program at the 12 Substance Abuse Treatment Facility ("SATF") in Corcoran and eventually another Level 13 II program at Valley State Prison in Chowchilla. As part of the Level II program in SATF, EOP prisoners there also now have access to a substance abuse program for individuals 14 15 with co-occurring disorders (substance abuse and mental illness).

16 18. Another issue of discrimination that has been addressed in part in *Coleman* is 17 the disproportionate number of prisoners with psychiatric disabilities in administrative 18 segregation and the SHU. One of the causes of this problem is that prisoners with 19 psychiatric disabilities are continually punished for behavior caused by their disability. 20 Plaintiffs in *Coleman* have objected to the way prisoners with mental illness are 21 disciplined, and CDCR issued a new policy in November 2011. This policy, however, did 22 not resolve the disproportionate incidence of discipline against prisoners with psychiatric 23 disabilities. As a result, CDCR's discipline policies and practices were a subject of a 24 motion brought by the Coleman Plaintiffs on May 9, 2013. On April 10, 2014 the 25 *Coleman* Court issued an Order requiring, among other things, Defendants to develop a 26plan to limit the placement of prisoners with mental illness in segregations for non-27 disciplinary reasons, and that Defendants are prohibited from placing prisoners in the SHU 28 unless a clinician certifies that the behavior leading to the SHU placement was not the

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product of mental illness. In the April 10, 2014 Order, the Court also ordered that CDCR
 revise its use of force policies, in response to Plaintiffs' May 29, 2013 motion showing the
 disproportionate use of force against mentally ill prisoners.

- 4 19. During this period, we also continued to be in regular communication with
 5 *Coleman* class members about the issues raised in the *Hecker* case. This communication
 6 included contacts with individual class members who were reporting that they were not
 7 receiving reasonable accommodations for their disabilities, or who were being
 8 discriminated against because of their mental illness. We also conducted a large scale
 9 survey of hundreds of *Coleman* class members to determine what issues raised in the
 10 complaint were still most problematic.
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C. Recent Negotiations with CDCR and *Coleman* Special Master Starting in October 2012

13 20. As noted above, in October 2012, the Court again ordered the parties to meet and confer with the Coleman special master to determine if the issues raised in Hecker 14 15 could be addressed through the *Coleman* remedial process. The parties met and exchanged information in November and December 2012, but that process was interrupted in early 16 17 2013 by the filing of a termination motion in *Coleman*. After the termination motion in 18 *Coleman* was denied on April 5, 2013, the parties resumed meeting and conferring soon 19 thereafter. In May and June 2013, the Coleman Special Master's team also visited a 20number of CDCR institutions and gathered information regarding the implementation of 21 CDCR policies and procedures that were at issue in the *Hecker* case.

22 21. Since the Court's October 19, 2012 Order, the parties have made significant
23 progress in resolving the issues raised in the *Hecker* case. During these negotiations,
24 Defendants have been generally very receptive and willing to investigate the causes of the

25 problems we have identified, and to propose policy solutions for many of these problems.

26 Examples of specific issues where progress has been made are discussed below.

27 22. Four Points Added to Classification Scores - As noted above, CDCR had
28 issued a memorandum on September 5, 2008 stating that prisoners should not have four

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1 points added to their classification score on account of their mental illness, and that all 2 prisoners for whom the four points have been added should have them removed. As of 3 April 2013, however, CDCR reported that there were still approximately 1,300 prisoners 4 who had initially received four points added on account of their mental illness that had not 5 been removed. Through these negotiations in 2013 and 2014, CDCR provided updates as to their efforts to remove these points from the remaining prisoners. As of January 2014, 6 7 CDCR reported that there were no remaining prisoners who still had the additional four 8 points on their classification scores.

9 23. *Exclusion from Jobs, Education and Vocational Programs* – As noted above, 10 CDCR had issued memoranda in March 2007 regarding the eligibility of prisoners with 11 mental illness for participation in various CDCR programs. These memoranda, however, 12 were so vague that they did not eliminate the discriminatory practices that were preventing 13 prisoners with psychiatric disabilities from accessing prison employment, educational, 14 vocational, and other programs. As part of the meet and confer process with the *Coleman* 15 Special Master, in 2013 and 2014, however, CDCR gathered data about the job and 16 program assignments of prisoners with psychiatric disabilities. This data identified some 17 CDCR prisons where prisoners with psychiatric disabilities were not being assigned to jobs 18 and educational and vocational programs. Then, on March 3, 2014, CDCR issued another 19 memorandum setting out the process by which prisoners in the Enhanced Outpatient 20 Program ("EOP) must be evaluated for participation in jobs and programs. CDCR 21 reported to us that training regarding this procedure was scheduled to be conducted in June 22 2014.

23 24. Accommodations for Prisoners Taking Heat Sensitive Medications – Under
24 the "heat plan" set out in Coleman, prisoners who are taking heat-sensitive medications
25 (which includes many psychiatric medications) must be moved to a cooler environment
26 when the temperature outside reaches above ninety degrees. Plaintiffs, however, have
27 objected that instead of providing these prisoners with reasonably equivalent out-of-cell
28 time during "heat alerts," prisoners on heat-sensitive medications have instead been simply

locked up in their cells. As a result of our discussions with CDCR in 2013 and 2014,
 CDCR amended their heat plan policies in the spring of 2014 to provide that prisoners
 taking heat-sensitive medications must be provided with reasonable accommodations
 during heat alerts.

5 25. *Milestones Credits* – Milestone credits are sentence credits issued to CDCR 6 prisoners who complete approved rehabilitative programs. Prisoners can earn one to six 7 weeks of credits during each 12 month period. Plaintiffs had objected that prisoners in the 8 Enhanced Outpatient Program did not have access to these credits. As a result of our 9 negotiations with Defendants in 2013 and 2014, in May 2014 CDCR amended its 10 regulations to provide that prisoners who complete EOP programs will be eligible for 11 milestones credits.

12 26. Requests for Accommodations and Grievances – As part of Armstrong v. 13 *Brown*, an ADA lawsuit brought on behalf of prisoners with various physical disabilities, 14 CDCR created a "Request for Accommodation" CDC 1824 form, which allowed prisoners 15 to request disability accommodations, appeal denials of accommodations, and address 16 issues of disability discrimination. If prisoners with psychiatric disabilities requested 17 accommodation, however, those appeals and requests were "screened out" out of the ADA 18 grievance process. In 2014, however, CDCR agreed to revamp its ADA appeals process, 19 and to include requests from prisoners with psychiatric disabilities in that request for accommodation process. 20

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III. TERMS OF THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

22 27. As part of the meet and confer process, in addition to the substantive changes
23 outlined above, the parties also reached an agreement that the issues raised in *Hecker* could
24 be addressed through the *Coleman* Remedial Process. The key terms of the settlement,
25 which is set out in full in Exhibit A, are as follows:

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• The parties agreed that the *Coleman* Program Guide shall be amended so that certain policies, practices, and procedures (such as those discussed in

paragraphs 22 -26 above) are modified to ensure that the rights of prisoners 1 2 with psychiatric disabilities are not violated. 3 As to certain other disputed issues, the parties agreed to continue to negotiate 4 with the Coleman Special Master to attempt to resolve their differences. 5 6 As part of the monthly production of data in *Coleman*, Defendants will 7 produce data regarding the number of prisoners in the Mental Health Services Delivery System assigned to jobs and programs at each institution, 8 9 the number of MHSDS prisoners receiving milestones credits, and the 10 number of MHSDS prisoners housed at a higher security level than their 11 classification score would require. 12 If the parties have a dispute about the implementation of CDCR policies or 13 practices that Plaintiffs claim violate the ADA or Rehabilitation Act, the 14 parties agree that the *Coleman* Court should address whether the policies or 15 practices violate the ADA or Rehabilitation Act, and if so, what prospective 16 relief is appropriate. 17 18 As to the exclusion of prisoners with psychiatric disabilities from CDCR's 19 fire/conservation camps, the parties determined that they could not reach an agreement, and that those claims would be dismissed without prejudice. 20 21 The parties agreed that a Notice of Settlement of the Hecker Action would be 22 submitted for approval by the Court, and subject to such approval, to be 23 posted in all CDCR institutions. The parties agreed to request a fairness 24 hearing on the *Hecker* settlement to be set at a reasonable time after the 25 posting of notice, to allow for the receipt and consideration of class member 26 objections. Following that hearing, if the settlement was approved, the 27 Hecker case would be dismissed. 28

• Plaintiffs' counsel's claim for reasonable attorney's fees incurred in the *Hecker* matter would be addressed through the quarterly fees process already established in *Coleman*.

IV. THE SETTLEMENT CLASS MEETS ALL REQUIREMENTS FOR CONDITIONAL CERTIFICATION OF A RULE 23(b)(2) CLASS FOR SETTLEMENT PURPOSES

7 28. Accompanying this Declaration is Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Points and
8 Authorities in Support of Joint Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action
9 Settlement and Injunctive Relief that demonstrates why, under governing law, this Court
10 should preliminarily approve the proposed Settlement and grant the relief requested in the
11 instant motion.

12 29. This settlement agreement, which was reached after a meet and confer
13 process with the *Coleman* Special Master that lasted almost two years, was the result of
14 extended arms-length negotiations to find a way to address Plaintiffs' claims of disability
15 discrimination, consistent with the Court's suggestions that these claims be addressed
16 within the *Coleman* Remedial Process.

17 30. I believe that this settlement is fair, reasonable, and very beneficial to the 18 class of prisoners with mental illness. This settlement agreement allows the parties to 19 implement appropriate remedies to protect the Plaintiff class, without requiring additional, 20costly litigation with results that would be uncertain. As outlined above, as part of this 21 settlement process, Defendants have made significant and positive efforts to put in place 22 policies to solve the problems that were identified in the Hecker complaint that was first 23 filed in 2005. This settlement requires major changes to the *Coleman* Program Guide to 24 make sure these policies are implemented on a permanent basis, and a process to resolve 25 several remaining disputed issues. CDCR will now produce data on a monthly basis to 26evaluate whether these modified policies are having the intended effect of increasing 27 access for prisoners with psychiatric disabilities and eliminating discrimination against 28 prisoners with mental illness. The implementation of these changes will also now also be

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1 monitored by the *Coleman* Special Master's team. This settlement also provides a 2 mechanism to resolve disputes if future problems persist, in that Plaintiffs can bring the 3 matter before the *Coleman* court for resolution. This agreement effectively amends 4 *Coleman* to cover the issues raised in *Hecker*, providing class members with an 5 opportunity to obtain relief from the Court if violations of the ADA and Rehabilitation Act continue. If such litigation is required, the monitoring by the Special Master's team and 6 7 data collected by CDCR will allow the parties to litigate any disputed matters in an 8 efficient and effective manner.

9 31. In the absence of an approved settlement, Plaintiffs would face lengthy and 10 substantial litigation, with no guarantee that any relief would be obtained. This case has 11 already been stayed for more than seven years, without any court-ordered relief for CDCR 12 prisoners with psychiatric disabilities. There are a number of risks to continuing to litigate. 13 For example, Defendants have a pending motion to dismiss the case. If that motion were to be denied, Plaintiffs would have to file a successful motion for class certification, and 14 15 then navigate motions for summary judgment and trial. Such litigation hurdles always 16 create risks and uncertainty, and this settlement allows for immediate relief to the class.

17 32. This settlement is not contingent on obtaining attorneys' fees for Plaintiffs' 18 counsel. The agreement provides that Plaintiffs' counsel's request for reasonable 19 attorneys' fees will be addressed through the Coleman quarterly fees process. The 20 agreement also provides that Plaintiffs' counsel have agreed to seek only those rates 21 allowed under the Prison Litigation Reform Act. If this case would have been litigated to verdict, Plaintiffs' counsel would have been entitled to their regular hourly rates, not 22 limited to the rates under the PLRA. See Armstrong v. Davis, 318 F.3d 965, 973-74 (9th 23 24 Cir. 2003).

33. In evaluating the fairness of the proposed settlement, Plaintiffs' Counsel
have also communicated with class members, including the named class representatives
who are still in prison. All of the named Plaintiffs who are currently incarcerated signed

the Settlement Agreement and voiced support for the changes in policy and procedure
 identified in the Settlement Agreement.

3 34. Plaintiffs' Counsel have extensive experience in class action litigation on 4 behalf of prisoners (as well as many other types of class action lawsuits). We have served 5 as lead or lead co-counsel in major cases representing prisoners or classes of prisoners in actions resulting in systemic injunctive relief and the development of policies and 6 7 procedures to implement such relief. One example specifically relevant to this case, 8 concerning the rights of prisoners under the ADA and Rehabilitation Act, is Armstrong v. 9 Schwarzenegger, N.D. Cal. Case No. C94-2307 CW. Plaintiffs' Counsel also have 10 considerable expertise in monitoring and enforcing complex post-judgment remedial 11 policies and procedures concerning the rights of large classes of prisoners and parolees. 12 Based on the experience of Plaintiffs' Counsel, their contacts with class members, experts 13 and other professionals in the field, and the legal uncertainties, delay, and risks associated 14 with pursuing the class claims through trial and/or appeal, Plaintiffs' Counsel believe the 15 proposed settlement is fair, adequate and reasonable, is in the best interest of the class, and 16 confers significant advantages to the class.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States and the State
of California that the foregoing is true and correct, and that this declaration is executed at
San Francisco, California this 5th day of August, 2014.

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22	/s/ Michael W. Bien
23	Michael W. Bien
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	DECLARATION OF MICHAEL W. BIEN IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF
	CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT

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Exhibit A

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8	IN THE UNITED STA	TES DISTRICT COURT
9	FOR THE EASTERN DIS	STRICT OF CALIFORNIA
10	SACRAMEN	TO DIVISION
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12	ROBERT HECKER, et al., on behalf of	SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT
13	themselves and others similarly situated,	Judge:
14	Plaintiffs,	The Honorable Lawrence K. Karlton
15 16	V.	Action Filed: December 1, 2005
17	CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION, et al.,	2:05-cv-2441 LKK DAD (PC)
18 19	Defendants.	2:90-cv-0520 LKK DAD
20	RALPH COLEMAN, et al.,,	
21	Plaintiffs,	
22	v.	
23	EDMUND G. BROWN, JR., et al.,	
24	Defendants.	
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28	[1251989-1]	1
	Settlem	ent Agreement & Release (2:05-cv-2441 LKK DAD (PC))

I. RECITALS

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1. This action was filed on December 1, 2005. In the presently operative pleading, the Second Amended Complaint, Plaintiffs Robert Hecker, Christopher Lee Jenkins, Peter Taylor, Ying Watt, Askia Ashanti, Ronald Auld, John Mueller, Daniel Hunley, Joseph Cox, Eddie Thomas, Brian K. Stafford, Michael Lovelace, Bobby Daniels, Quinton Gray, John Wesley Williams, Samuel D'Angelo and Jon Schooley, alleged that their rights were being violated under the Americans with Disabilities Act and section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. Plaintiffs alleged, among other things, that Defendants:

have adopted, implemented, ratified, and/or failed to abolish numerous unnecessary and discriminatory policies, practices and procedures affecting the inmates participating in the MHSDS [Mental Health Services Delivery System] including the EOP [Enhanced Outpatient Program] and the CCCMS [Correctional Clinical Case Management System].

(Second Amended Complaint, Docket No. 35, at 12.) Plaintiffs alleged "systemwide, 14 statewide policies, practices, and procedures [that] function to discriminate against 15 inmates with severe psychiatric disabilities; exclude them from programs, services, and 16 activities; retaliate against them; and segregate them unnecessarily." Plaintiffs further 17 sought to represent "a class of all present and future California inmates of the CDCR with 18 psychiatric conditions that are disabilities as defined by the ADA and the Rehabilitation 19 Act who are excluded and/or screened out from any prison program, service, or activity on 20 the basis of their assignment to or participation in the MHSDS program, including the 21 EOP and CCCMS." (Id. at 14.) 22

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Before the *Hecker* action was filed, the parties in *Coleman v. Brown*, E.D.
 Cal. No. cv 90-0520 LLK, had attempted to negotiate provisions of the *Coleman* Program
 Guide (which describes policies and procedures for provision of mental health care for
 California prison inmates) regarding program access and disability discrimination for
 prison inmates with psychiatric disabilities. The parties did not reach a resolution.

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3. On February 3, 2006, the *Coleman* Special Master issued his report and recommendation concerning the Program Guide, concluding that the parties' disputes concerning alleged disability discrimination could not be resolved by the Special Master at that time.

4. On November 27, 2006, Defendants filed a motion to dismiss the *Hecker* action.

5. On March 15, 2007, the Court issued an order staying the *Hecker* litigation, and referred the matter to the *Coleman* Special Master to determine whether the claims raised in the present litigation could be resolved within the remedial phase of *Coleman*. The *Coleman* Special Master filed a report on June 12, 2007 stating that the parties were not able to resolve the dispute at that time.

12 6. The *Hecker* Plaintiffs filed motions to lift the stay on December 14, 2007,
13 and again on September 9, 2012 and March 1, 2013. On October 19, 2012, the Court
14 ordered that the parties meet and confer under the guidance of the *Coleman* Special
15 Master to determine again whether the issues in the *Hecker* action could be resolved
16 through the *Coleman* remedial process.

7. Since that date, the parties have engaged in settlement negotiations with the assistance of the *Coleman* Special Master. On May 5, 2014, the Court entered an order extending the stay to June 6, 2014.

- 8. While the case has been stayed, the parties have resolved issues concerning
 some of the specific policies, practices, and procedures that may have excluded some EOP
 and CCCMS participants from some of the benefits of the services, programs, and
 activities operated by CDCR, and may have discriminated against individuals with
 psychiatric disabilities. These specific issues are listed below at Paragraph 21. To
 facilitate resolution of these issues, the parties agree that the *Coleman* Program Guide
 shall be amended to reflect these changed policies, practices, and procedures. The parties

further agree that implementation of the modified replacement polices, practices and procedures may be enforced by the Court as part of the *Coleman* class action litigation.

9. During the period of the *Hecker* stay, the parties also identified specific policies, practices, and procedures as to which there is no agreement regarding any past or present effect of exclusion or discrimination. Therefore, as to these issues, which are identified in Paragraph 22 below, the parties have reached no agreement that a remedy is required. The parties, however, have agreed that these issues are appropriate for resolution within the *Coleman* remedial process.

10. During the period of the *Hecker* stay, the parties also identified specific policies, practices and procedures that Defendants maintain are legally justified, do not unlawfully have the effect of excluding or discriminating against EOP and CCCMS prisoners, and therefore cannot be addressed in the *Coleman* remedial process. These specific issues are listed at Paragraph 23 below. The parties agree that as to these specific issues, there is no remedy in *Coleman*, and any claims as to them will be dismissed in *Hecker* without prejudice.

11. The parties agree that solely for purposes of settlement and judicial approval of this Agreement, they stipulate that the putative class in *Hecker*—specifically, all present and future CDCR inmates with psychiatric conditions that are disabilities as defined by the ADA and the Rehabilitation Act and who are allegedly excluded and/or screened out from any prison program, service, or activity on the basis of their assignment to or participation in the MHSDS program, including the CCCMS and EOP—may be certified as a class for settlement purposes under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(1), and that an order may be entered, after notice to the class and an opportunity to object, finding the settlement to be fair and reasonable as to this settlement class.

12. All parties and their counsel recognize that, in the absence of an approved settlement, they face lengthy and substantial litigation, including motions to dismiss, motions for class certification, formal discovery, motions for summary judgment, and trial

and potential appellate proceedings, all of which will consume time and resources and present the parties with ongoing litigation risks and uncertainties. The parties wish to avoid these risks, uncertainties, and consumption of time and resources through a settlement under the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

ACCORDINGLY, without any admission or concession by Defendants of any liability or wrongdoing with respect to the allegations in the complaint, and without any admission or concession by Defendants of any systemic violation of the ADA or the Rehabilitation Act, the complaint, and all claims made in it, shall be finally and fully compromised, settled, and released, and the action dismissed with prejudice upon and subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, which the parties enter into freely, voluntarily, knowingly, and with the advice of counsel.

II. PARTIES

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13 13. Plaintiffs Robert Hecker, Christopher Lee Jenkins, Peter Taylor, Ying Watt, 14 Askia Ashanti, Ronald Auld, John Mueller, Daniel Hunley, Joseph Cox, Eddie Thomas, 15 Brian K. Stafford, Michael Lovelace, Bobby Daniels, Quinton Gray, John Wesley 16 Williams, Samuel D'Angelo, and Jon Schooley have been at relevant periods inmates of 17 the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and participates in the Mental 18 Health Services Delivery System (MHSDS) at both the Enhanced Outpatient Program 19 (EOP) and Clinical Correctional Case Management System (CCCMS) levels of care as 20 defined by the *Coleman* Program Guide. Plaintiffs allege that they are persons with 21 disabilities within the meaning of all applicable statues, and are qualified persons with 22 disabilities within the meaning of Title II of the ADA and Section 504 of the 23 Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Plaintiffs allegedly represent a class of all present and future 24 CDCR inmates with psychiatric conditions that are disabilities as defined by the ADA and 25 the Rehabilitation Act who are excluded and/or screened out from any prison program, 26 service, or activity on the basis of their assignment to or participation in the MHSDS 27 program, including the EOP and CCCMS.

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1	14. Defendants are CDCR, the Governor of the State of California, CDCR's		
2	secretary, CDCR's undersecretary, CDCR's Director of Adult Institutions, and the		
3	Warden of the California Medical Facility. Each Defendant is a state official sued in his		
4	or her official capacity.		
5	III. JURISDICTION		
6	15. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C §§ 1331, 2201, and 2202.		
7	IV. VENUE		
8	16. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), because a substantial part of the		
9	events alleged by Plaintiff occurred within the Eastern District of California.		
10	V. CERTIFICATION OF A SETTLEMENT CLASS, NOTICE, OBJECTIONS, FAIRNESS HEARING		
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12	17. The parties shall jointly request certification of a settlement class to be		
13	defined as all present and future CDCR inmates with psychiatric conditions that are		
14	disabilities as defined by the ADA and the Rehabilitation Act and who are allegedly		
15	excluded and/or screened out from any prison program, service, or activity on the basis of		
16	their assignment to or participation in the MHSDS program, including the CCCMS and		
17	EOP (the <i>Hecker</i> class.)		
18	18. The parties shall lodge their joint request for certification of the <i>Hecker</i>		
19	class along with a Notice of Settlement of the Hecker Action to be submitted for approval		
20	by the Court, and subject to such approval, to be posted in all CDCR institutions.		
21	19. The parties shall jointly request a fairness hearing on the <i>Hecker</i> settlement		
22	to be set at a reasonable time after the posting of notice to allow for the receipt and		
23	consideration of class member objections.		
24	20. If this Agreement is not approved by the Court, the parties shall be restored		
25	to their respective positions in the action as of the date on which the Agreement was		
26	entered, the terms and provisions of this Agreement shall have no force and effect, and		
27	shall not be used in this action or in any proceeding for any purpose, and the litigation of		
28	this action would resume as if there had been no settlement, with no stipulated class.		
	[1251989-1] 6		
	Settlement & Release (2:05-cv-2441 LKK DAD (PC))		

VI. TERMS AND CONDITIONS

2 21. The parties agree that the *Coleman* Program Guide shall be amended, where 3 necessary, so that the following polices, practices, and procedures have been or will be 4 modified: 5 Prior Policy, Practice, or Procedure: Automatic Addition of Four a. 6 Points to Custody Score of Persons in the MHSDS. 7 Modified Policy, Practice, or Procedure: Defendants no longer add 8 four points to the classification scores of inmates for participation in the Mental Health 9 Services Delivery System, and they have removed the four points previously added to 10 inmate classification scores on that basis. 11 Prior Policy, Practice, or Procedure: Lack Of Reasonable b. 12 Accommodations During Heat Alerts. 13 Modified Policy, Practice, or Procedure: Defendants have agreed to 14 revise their policies to provide that inmates subject to the heat plan promulgated in 15 Coleman shall receive meaningful access to equivalent programming-including out-of-16 cell time—during heat alert days. 17 Prior Policy, Practice, or Procedure: Lack of Access to Programming c. 18 and Jobs. 19 Modified Policy, Practice, or Procedure: Defendants have agreed to 20 revise the Interdisciplinary Treatment Team (IDTT) process to ensure that the IDTT team 21 evaluates and, if appropriate, clears Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP) inmates for 22 participation in prison programs and services, including jobs and education. Defendants 23 agree that, as part of the *Coleman* monthly data production, or through an equivalent 24 means, Defendants shall produce data regarding the number of inmates in the EOP and 25 Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS) programs, as defined by the 26 Coleman Program Guide —assigned to jobs, vocational, education, and substance abuse 27 28

programs at each institution, as compared to inmates not in the Mental Health Services Delivery System.

d. <u>Prior Policy, Practice, or Procedure</u>: Systematically Housing Inmates Out of Security Level Due to Psychiatric Disabilities.

5 Modified Policy, Practice, or Procedure: Defendants have opened a 6 Level II program at the Substance Abuse Treatment Facility (SATF), and a Level II male 7 EOP program at Valley State Prison to provide greater opportunities for inmates 8 participating in the Mental Health Services Delivery System to be housed consistent with 9 their security levels. Defendants agree that, as part of the *Coleman* monthly data 10 production, or through an equivalent means, Defendants shall produce data regarding the 11 number of *Coleman* class members housed at a higher security level than their points 12 would require, as compared to inmates not in the Mental Health Services Delivery 13 System.

14 Prior Policy, Practice, or Procedure: Restricting Eligibility for e. 15 Milestone Credits In Manners That Tend to Exclude Persons With Psychiatric Disabilities. 16 Modified Policy, Practice, or Procedure: Defendants have agreed to 17 make available to inmates with psychiatric disabilities milestone credit earning by 18 granting credits for existing Mental Health Services Delivery System groups, such as 19 anger management and criminal thinking groups. Defendants are also working on new 20 curriculum for additional programs that will earn them milestone credits. Defendants 21 agree that, as part of the *Coleman* monthly data production, or through an equivalent 22 means, Defendants shall produce data on the percentage of CCCMS and EOP inmates 23 who are earning milestone credits, as compared to inmates not in the Mental Health 24 Services Delivery System.

f. <u>Prior Policy, Practice, or Procedure</u>: Excluding Allegations of
 Discrimination on Account of Psychiatric Disability from the ADA Grievance Process.
 <u>Modified Policy, Practice, or Procedure</u>: Defendants are

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implementing a revised ADA grievance process through which inmates with psychiatric
 disabilities may request reasonable modifications to services, programs, and activities and
 make requests for reasonable accommodations. These inmates will also be permitted to
 grieve any decision rendered under this process via an inmate appeal.

g. <u>Prior Policy, Practice, or Procedure</u>: Restricting eligibility for periodic classification score reductions for EOP inmates for successful programming.

<u>Modified Policy, Practice, or Procedure</u>: EOP inmates are now entitled to earn up to four point reductions annually from their classification score for successful programming.

The parties have not agreed that the following specific policies, practices,
 and procedures have had the effect of discriminating against or excluding EOP and
 CCCMS participants from the benefits of the services, programs, and activities operated
 by CDCR, and therefore that any remedy is required regarding them. The parties
 nevertheless agree that allegations of discrimination related to the following specific
 policies, practices, and procedures are appropriate for resolution within the *Coleman* remedial process.

a. Privileges for inmates with psychiatric disabilities with extended
stays in reception centers (i.e. beyond ninety days) due solely to a psychiatric disability;

b. Access to substance abuse programs by inmates with psychiatric
 disabilities;

c. Access to minimum security facilities and community-based
 programs by inmates with psychiatric disabilities;

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d. Access to reentry hub programs by inmates with psychiatric disabilities;

e. Effective communication and discrimination in the Rules Violation
 Report (RVR) process for inmates with psychiatric disabilities; and

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f. Discrimination in use of restraints, including treatment modules, for prisoners with psychiatric disabilities.

23. Resolution of issues identified in Paragraphs 21 and 22 through the 4 *Coleman* remedial process shall include a reasonable continued period of negotiations 5 facilitated by the Special Master. Any issues resolved in such negotiations may result in 6 further amendments to policies, practices, and procedures to be implemented as part of the 7 *Coleman* remedy. Issues that are not resolved after a reasonable period of negotiations 8 may be presented by Plaintiffs to the *Coleman* court for resolution. The parties agree that 9 for purposes of resolving issues of discrimination or exclusion against prison inmates with 10 psychiatric disabilities, the *Coleman* Court should address whether the specific systemic 11 policies, practices and procedures identified in this paragraph violate the ADA and 12 Rehabilitation Act, and if so what prospective relief is appropriate. Plaintiffs shall have 13 the burden of proving that the specific systemic policies, practices and procedures 14 identified in Paragraphs 21 and 22 violate the ADA and Rehabilitation Act. Defendants 15 shall have an opportunity to respond to any such evidence presented to the Court and to 16 present their own evidence. Brief or isolated instances of alleged disability discrimination 17 shall not constitute an ongoing, system-wide policy or practice in violation of the ADA or 18 Rehabilitation Act.

The parties agree that the following issues are not appropriate for resolution
 in the *Coleman* remedial process, and that upon dismissal of the *Hecker* action, these
 issues will not become part of the *Coleman* remedy, and that as to these issues the
 dismissal of *Hecker* will be without prejudice to resolution of these issues in subsequent
 litigation:

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Exclusion of CCCMS inmates from participation in the program,

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service, or activity of assignment to conservation/fire camp.

Defendants agree that any of the individual *Hecker* plaintiffs may pursue ADA or Rehabilitation Act claims concerning fire camp/ conservation camp against Defendants in a separate lawsuit.

DISMISSAL VII.

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25. The parties shall jointly request that the *Hecker* Court, after the fairness hearing described in Paragraph 19 above, shall dismiss the Hecker action in a form of order jointly proposed by the parties that specifies that the *Hecker* certified class action is dismissed in return for the relief that the *Hecker* class will have received under the terms of this Agreement by virtue of the implementation of specific policy, practice and procedure changes as part of the *Coleman* remedial process. The form of order shall specify that the dismissal is with prejudice except as to claims regarding assignment of MHSDS inmates to fire/conservation camps.

- 14 26. It is the intention of the parties in signing this Agreement that upon approval 15 by the Court it shall be effective as a full and final accord and satisfaction and release 16 from all claims asserted in the Second Amended Complaint except for claims concerning 17 conservation/fire camp, which will be dismissed without prejudice as described above. 18 By signing this Agreement, Plaintiffs release CDCR, Defendants, and any other past or 19 current State officials and employees from all claims, past, present and future, known or 20 unknown, that arise or could arise from the facts alleged in the complaint. Nothing in this Agreement will affect the rights of any named *Hecker* Plaintiffs regarding any legal claim 22 that arises after the date that the settlement is executed or regarding claims of *Hecker* 23 Plaintiffs other than those asserted in the Second Amended Complaint under the ADA 24 and the Rehabilitation Act for injunctive and declaratory relief.
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27. In furtherance of this intention, the parties acknowledge that they are familiar with, and expressly waive, the provisions of California Civil Code section 1542, which states:

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A general release does not extend to claims which the creditor does not know or suspect to exist in his or her favor at the time of executing the release, which if known by him or her must have materially affected his or her settlement with the debtor.

28. This Agreement is the compromise of various disputed claims and shall not be treated as an admission of liability by any of the parties for any purpose. The signature of or on behalf of the respective parties does not indicate or acknowledge the validity or merits of any claim or demand of the other party. The parties further agree that the *Coleman* class does not include persons on parole and that nothing in this agreement limits the ability of Plaintiffs to pursue any claims on behalf of persons on parole.

10 29. The parties agree that this Agreement regarding specific policies, practices, 11 and procedures that have allegedly had the effect of excluding some EOP and CCCMS 12 participants from some of the benefits of the services, programs and activities operated by 13 CDCR shall not affect or otherwise impact Defendants' ability to seek termination of 14 prospective relief entered in *Coleman*. Termination of the *Coleman* litigation will 15 terminate the issues that have been or are being resolved under this Agreement. By this 16 agreement, Defendants do not waive any defenses already asserted in this litigation.

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VIII. ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS

30. The parties agree that all claims for reasonable fees and costs for work previously done in this litigation, and any future work done by Plaintiffs' counsel in *Coleman* regarding Plaintiffs' alleged violations of the ADA and Rehabilitation Act by Defendants, may be resolved through the periodic fees process in *Coleman*. The parties agree that Plaintiffs' counsel's billing rates for such work will be subject to the maximum billing rate under the Prison Litigation Reform Act. Defendants waive any objection that such work is not compensable in *Coleman* because it involves allegations of violations of the ADA and Rehabilitation Act. Work performed by Plaintiff's counsel before execution

of this Settlement Agreement may be addressed in the *Coleman* quarterly fees negotiation immediately following the execution of the Settlement Agreement.

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IX. SUCCESSORS AND ASSIGNS

5 31. This Agreement shall be binding on the parties and their respective officers,
6 agents, administrators, successors, assignees, heirs, executors, trustees, attorneys,
7 consultants, and any committee or arrangement of creditors organized with respect to the
8 affairs of any such party.

32. Plaintiffs represent that they own the interests, rights, and claims that are the 9 subject matter of this Agreement. Plaintiffs and their principals, agents, attorneys, 10 successors, assigns, heirs, descendants, executors, representatives, partners, and associates 11 fully release and discharge the other parties and their principals, agents, attorneys, 12 successors, assigns, heirs, descendants, executors, representatives, partners, and associates 13 from all rights, claims, and actions that Plaintiffs and their successors now may have or at 14 any time in the future may have against the other parties and their successors except for 15 claims concerning conservation/fire camp dismissed without prejudice. 16

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X. REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES

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33. The consideration recited in this Agreement is the only consideration for this Agreement, and no representations, promises, or inducements have been made to the parties, or any of their representatives, other than those set forth in this Agreement.

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34. This Agreement may be executed simultaneously in one or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument.

24 35. Each party to this Agreement shall execute or cause to be executed such
25 further and other documents as are needed to carry out the expressed intent and purpose of
26 this Agreement.

36. This Agreement constitutes a single, integrated agreement expressing the entire agreement of the parties, and there are no other agreements, written or oral, express or implied, between the parties, except as set forth in this Agreement.

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37. No supplement, modification, or amendment to this Agreement shall be binding unless executed in writing by all the parties. No waiver of any provision of this Agreement shall be binding unless executed in writing by the party making the waiver. No waiver of any provision of this Agreement shall be deemed, or shall constitute, a waiver of any other provision, whether or not similar, nor shall any waiver constitute a continuing waiver.

38. Unless expressly stated otherwise in this Agreement, the terms, conditions,
 and provisions of this Agreement are governed by and interpreted under California state
 law.

39. Should any provision of this Agreement be held invalid or illegal, such illegality shall not invalidate the whole of this Agreement, but the Agreement shall be construed as if it did not contain the illegal part, and the rights and obligations of the parties shall be construed and enforced accordingly.

The undersigned agree to the above:

[1251989-1]

Dated: August 1, 2014 By: Robert A. Hecker

By:

14

By: Jay C. Russell, Supervising Deputy Attorney General Counsel for Defendants

The undersigned agree to the above: 1 2 3 Dated: 8/4/14 4 B١ Dr. Je 5 y, California Department of Corrections and Secreta Rehabilitation 6 7 8 Dated: By: 9 10 Approved as to form: 11 12 2014 13 Dated: Hug B Ja 14 Supervising Deputy Attorney General Counsel for Defendants 15 . Approved as to form: 16 17 18 By: Dated: 19 Michael W. Bien Rosen Bien Galvan & Grunfeld LLP 20 Counsel for the Coleman and Hecker Plaintiffs 21 22 41033326.doc 23 24 25 26 27 28 13(A)

Settlement Agreement & Release (2:90-cv-00520 LKK DAD)

Jul. 29. 2014 3:30PM

No. 4464 P. 2

Case 2:05-cv-02441-LKK-DAD Document 124-3 Filed 08/05/14 Page 30 of 38

1	36. This Agreement constitutes a single, integrated agreement expressing the		
2			
3	entire agreement of the parties, and there are no other agreements, written or oral, express	1	
4	or implied, between the parties, except as set forth in this Agreement.		
5	37. No supplement, modification, or amendment to this Agreement shall be		
6	binding unless executed in writing by all the parties. No waiver of any provision of this		
7	Agreement shall be binding unless executed in writing by the party making the waiver.	ĺ	
8	No waiver of any provision of this Agreement shall be deemed, or shall constitute, a		
9	waiver of any other provision, whether or not similar, nor shall any waiver constitute a		
10	continuing waiver.		
	38. Unless expressly stated otherwise in this Agreement, the terms, conditions,		
11	and provisions of this Agreement are governed by and interpreted under California state		
12	law.		
13	39. Should any provision of this Agreement be held invalid or illegal, such		
14	illegality shall not invalidate the whole of this Agreement, but the Agreement shall be		
15	construed as if it did not contain the illegal part, and the rights and obligations of the		
16	parties shall be construed and enforced accordingly.		
17			
18	The undersigned agree to the above:		
19			
20	Dated: $7/29/14$ By: $1/26$ W.W.		
21	Dated: 7/29/14 By: JOHN WESLEY Williams		
.22	Dated: $\frac{1/20/19}{100000000000000000000000000000000000$		
23			
24	Approved as to form:		
25	Dated: By: Jay C. Russell, Supervising Deputy Attorney	-	
26	General		
27	Counsel for Defendants Approved as to form:		
28			
	[1251989-1] 14		
	Settlement Agreement & Release (2:05-cv-2441 LKK DAD (PC))		

36. This Agreement constitutes a single, integrated agreement expressing the entire agreement of the parties, and there are no other agreements, written or oral, express or implied, between the parties, except as set forth in this Agreement.

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Dated: 22

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Approved as to form:

2014

Dated: 25

[1251989-1]

27 Approved as to form:

The undersigned agree to the above: By: By:

By:

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Jay C. Russell, Supervising Deputy Attorney General Counsel for Defendants

Jul. 30. 2014 1:22PM

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P. 2 No. 4493

Case 2:05-cv-02441-LKK-DAD Document 124-3 Filed 08/05/14 Page 32 of 38

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37, No supplement, modification, or amendment to this Agreement shall be binding unless executed in writing by all the parties. No waiver of any provision of this Agreement shall be binding unless executed in writing by the party making the waiver. No waiver of any provision of this Agreement shall be deemed, or shall constitute, a waiver of any other provision, whether or not similar, nor shall any waiver constitute a continuing waiver.

10 38, Unless expressly stated otherwise in this Agreement, the terms, conditions, 11 and provisions of this Agreement are governed by and interpreted under California state 12 law,

39. Should any provision of this Agreement be held invalid or illegal, such illegality shall not invalidate the whole of this Agreement, but the Agreement shall be construed as if it did not contain the illegal part, and the rights and obligations of the parties shall be construed and enforced accordingly.

28		
27	Approved as to form;	Counsel for Defendants
26		General
25	Dated:	By: Jay C. Russell, Supervising Deputy Attorney
24	Approved as to form:	
23		
22	Dated:	Ву:
21		RONALD AULD
20	Dated: 7-30-14	By: X
19		
18	The undersigned agree to t	he above:
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Jul. 30. 2014 1:23PM

No. 4493 P. 3

Case 2:05-cv-02441-LKK-DAD Document 124-3 Filed 08/05/14 Page 33 of 38

36. This Agreement constitutes a single, integrated agreement expressing the entire agreement of the parties, and there are no other agreements, written or oral, express or implied, between the parties, except as set forth in this Agreement.
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The undersigned agree to the above:

Dated: July 30th, 2014 Dated: 22 23 Approved as to form: 24 Dated: 25 26 27 Approved as to form: 28

[1251989-1]

By:	Bain - Neith	Stolland
	BRIAN S	

By:

By:

Jay C. Russell, Supervising Deputy Attorney General Counsel for Defendants

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The undersigned agree to the above:

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By: Roby Vaniels

By:

By:

Jay C. Russell, Supervising Deputy Attorney General Counsel for Defendants

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10 38. Unless expressly stated otherwise in this Agreement, the terms, conditions, 11 and provisions of this Agreement are governed by and interpreted under California state 12 law.

13 39. Should any provision of this Agreement be held invalid or illegal, such 14 illegality shall not invalidate the whole of this Agreement, but the Agreement shall be 15 construed as if it did not contain the illegal part, and the rights and obligations of the 16 parties shall be construed and enforced accordingly.

18	The undersigned agree to	the above:	
19	The undersigned agree to	the above.	140
20	Dated: July 29, 2014	By:	
21			Ying Watt
22	Dated:	By:	
23			
24	Approved as to form:		
25	Dated:	By:	Les C. Deser II. Commission Deserte Attender
26			Jay C. Russell, Supervising Deputy Attorney General
27	Approved as to form:		Counsel for Defendants
	Approved as to form.		
28			
	[1251989-1]		14
		S	ettlement Agreement & Release (2:05-cv-2441 LKK DAD (PC))

36. This Agreement constitutes a single, integrated agreement expressing the entire agreement of the parties, and there are no other agreements, written or oral, express or implied, between the parties, except as set forth in this Agreement.

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The undersigned agree to the above:

Dated: $8 - 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$

8-1-2014

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Dated:

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Approved as to form:

Approved as to form:

Dated:

By: Astin A. Astanti By: Asking S. Alenne

By:

Jay C. Russell, Supervising Deputy Attorney General Counsel for Defendants

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Case 2:05-cv-02441-LKK-DAD Document 124-3 Filed 08/05/14 Page 37 of 38

Dated: By: Michael W. Bien Rosen Bien Galvan & Grunfeld LLP Counsel for the Coleman and Hecker Plaintiffs SF2006200078 Dated: July 28:2014 By: Quinton Gray [1251989-1] Settlement Agreement & Release (2:05-cv-2441 LKK DAD (PC))

C	ase 2:05-cv-02441-LKK-DAD	Document 124-3 Filed 08/05/14 Page 38 of 38
1	Dated: 8/4/14	By: Michael W. Bien
3		Rosen Bien Galvan & Grunfeld LLP Counsel for the <i>Coleman</i> and <i>Hecker</i> Plaintiffs
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		Settlement Agreement & Release (2:05-cv-2441 LKK DAD (PC))