DONALD SPECTER (SBN 83925)
KELLY KNAPP (SBN 252013)
PRISON LAW OFFICE
1917 Fifth Street
Berkeley, California 94710
Telephone: (510) 280-2704
Fax: (510) 280-2704

MAUREEN P. ALGER (SBN 208522)
COOLEY LLP
Five Palo Alto Square
3000 El Camino Real
Palo Alto, CA 94306-2155
Telephone: (650) 843-5000

MARY KATHRYN KELLY (SBN 170259)
COOLEY LLP
4401 Eastgate Mall
San Diego, CA 92121-1909
Telephone: (858) 490-6000

ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFFS
[ADDITIONAL COUNSEL LISTED ON NEXT PAGE]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

QUENTIN HALL, ROBERT MERRYMAN, DAWN SINGH, and CARLTON FIELDS, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MARGARET MIMS, Sheriff, Fresno County; EDWARD MORENO, M.D., Director, Fresno County Department of Public Health; GEORGE LAIRD, Ph.D., Division Manager, Division of Correctional Health, Fresno County Department of Public Health; PRATAP NARAYEN, M.D., Medical Director, Division of Correctional Health, Fresno County Department of Public Health; RICK HILL, Captain of Detention, Fresno County Sheriff's Office; MARILYNN WELDON, Captain of Inmate Programs and Contracts, Fresno County Sheriff's Office,

Defendants.

Case No.

CLASS ACTION

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND DECLARATORY RELIEF

MELINDA BIRD (SBN 102236)
RACHEL SCHERER (SBN 260538)
ANDREW BERK (SBN 248386)
DISABILITY RIGHTS CALIFORNIA
3580 Wilshire Blvd., Ste. 902
Los Angeles, CA 90010
Telephone: (213) 427-8747

[ADDITIONAL COUNSEL LISTED ON CAPTION PAGE]

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This civil rights class action lawsuit seeks declaratory and injunctive relief to remedy dangerous and unconstitutional conditions in the Fresno County Adult Detention Facilities ("Jail"). Plaintiffs, who are four prisoners in the Jail, bring this action on behalf of themselves and all other prisoners (pretrial and convicted detainees) in the Jail, because they have been and continue to be seriously injured as a result of Fresno County officials' systemic failure to 1) provide minimally adequate health care, including medical, mental health, and dental care; and 2) protect prisoners from injury and violence from other prisoners. This failure to provide adequate care and safety in the Jail has caused widespread harm, including severe and unnecessary pain and injury, and violates prisoners' rights under the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

2. Defendant Sheriff Margaret Mims is ultimately responsible for the health care and safety of prisoners in the Jail, but she has failed to meet this responsibility. Sheriff Mims and the other Defendants have been deliberately indifferent to the unreasonable risk of harm caused by policies and practices that result in an ineffective health care screening process, an ineffective health care request and referral system, delayed access to health care, under-qualified and insufficient numbers of health care staff, and the delivery of substandard health care. One consequence of such policies and practices is that prisoners with serious mental health conditions are housed in dungeon-like conditions of extreme sensory deprivation where correctional officers attempt to control their untreated mental symptoms with force. Another consequence is that prisoners with serious and chronic medical conditions have suffered from life-threatening symptoms that could have been avoided if they had received timely and adequate medical care.

3. Sheriff Mims and the other Defendants have also been deliberately indifferent to the level of violence among prisoners that is caused, at least in part, by exceedingly low staff-to-prisoner ratios, inadequate classification procedures, and dangerous jail construction design flaws. As a result of this deliberate indifference, prisoners are frequently harmed by assaults or fights with other prisoners in the Jail.

4. Because Defendants know that prisoners live under conditions creating an

unreasonable risk of harm but have not responded reasonably to this dire situation, Plaintiffs seek an injunction compelling Defendants to immediately provide them and the class members they represent with constitutionally adequate care and protection from violence and assault from other prisoners.

JURISDICTION

5. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Sections 1331, 1343, and 1367. Plaintiffs seek declaratory and injunctive relief under 28 U.S.C. Sections 1343, 2201, and 2202; 42 U.S.C. Section 1983; 42 U.S.C. Section 12101 et seq.; and 29 U.S.C. Section 794.

VENUE

6. Venue is proper in the Eastern District of California under 28 U.S.C. Section 1391(b) because Plaintiffs' claims for relief arose in this district, and one or more of the defendants reside in the district.

PARTIES

7. Plaintiff Quentin Hall is a prisoner in the Fresno County Jail. Mr. Hall has suffered from hallucinations, delusions, manic and depressive episodes, and severe anxiety as a result of Defendants' failure to provide him with minimally adequate mental health care. After five months of not receiving medically necessary anti-psychotic medications, Mr. Hall was found incompetent to stand trial and sent to Atascadero State Hospital (ASH). Upon his return to the Jail three months later, the ASH discharge summary notified Defendants that he suffered from Schizoaffective Disorder and he needs an anti-psychotic medication to adequately treat his symptoms. Defendants discontinued his anti-psychotic medication within the first 24 hours of his arrival, and they continue to refuse to provide this medically necessary psychotropic medication. As a result, Mr. Hall is suffering from recurring psychosis, depression, anxiety, and insomnia. He has submitted several written requests and grievances for mental health treatment to no avail. Mr. Hall has exhausted his administrative remedies.

8. Plaintiff Robert Merryman is a prisoner in the Fresno County Jail. Mr. Merryman suffers from serious and chronic diseases including Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

(COPD), and hypertension. Mr. Merryman has described his untreated symptoms in several written requests for medical care and grievances. Medical specialists hired by Defendants have also notified Defendants that Mr. Merryman requires medical care. Nonetheless, Defendants have failed to provide him with even minimally adequate medical care, including, but not limited to, timely access to qualified medical professionals, medically necessary diagnostic testing, medically necessary specialty care, and essential medications. Mr. Merryman was also attacked and injured by another prisoner as a result of Defendants' pattern and practice of understaffing correctional officers and failing to provide adequate supervision. Mr. Merryman has exhausted his administrative remedies.

9. Plaintiff Dawn Singh is a prisoner in the Fresno County Jail. Prior to her incarceration, Ms. Singh was diagnosed with Crohn's disease. Since her incarceration, Ms. Singh has suffered from excruciating medical symptoms for two years as a result of Defendants' failure to adequately treat her Crohn's Disease. These symptoms include hemorrhaging, abdominal pain and cramping, diarrhea, fevers, dehydration and fatigue. Ms. Singh has written dozens of requests for health care and filed grievances describing these symptoms. Medical specialists hired by Defendants have also notified Defendants that Ms. Singh requires medical care. Regardless, Defendants have failed to provide her with timely access to qualified professionals, medically necessary diagnostic testing, and medically necessary specialty and follow-up care. Ms. Singh has exhausted her administrative remedies.

10. Plaintiff Carlton Fields is a prisoner in the Fresno County Jail. Mr. Fields suffered from a severely painful, swollen, and infected tooth for at least two weeks as a result of Defendants' failure to provide him with adequate dental care. During that two-week period, he made several written requests for dental care, spoke with several correctional officers, and submitted a grievance describing his symptoms. Although he belatedly received dental care for his infection, he is still suffering from painful and bleeding gums, and he is at risk of serious and irreversible tooth decay as a result of Defendants' failure to provide him with adequate dental hygiene tools. Mr. Fields has exhausted his administrative remedies.

11. Defendant Sheriff Margaret Mims is the Sheriff of the County of Fresno. She is

sued in her official capacity. In her capacity as Sheriff, she is ultimately responsible for the safekeeping of all prisoners in the Jail. These responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the operation and administration of all of the Jail facilities. Sheriff Mims has contracted with the Fresno County Department of Public Health to provide all health care services in the Jail, but by statute retains the ultimate county authority over the health care and treatment of the plaintiff class.

12. Defendant Edward Moreno is the Director of the Department of Public Health. He is sued in his official capacity. He is responsible for the provision of health care services, including medical, dental, and mental health care, to all prisoners in the Jail. His responsibilities include, but are not limited to, approving all policies and procedures for the delivery of health care in the Jail.

13. Defendant George Laird is the Division Manager of the Division of Correctional Health in the Fresno County Department of Public Health. He is sued in his official capacity. He is responsible for supervising the operation and administration of health care services in the Jail.

14. Defendant Pratap Narayen is the Medical Director of the Division of Correctional Health in the Fresno County Department of Public Health. He is sued in his official capacity. He is responsible for the delivery of health care services to all prisoners in the Jail.

15. Defendant Rick Hill is the Captain of Detention in the Jail. He is sued in his official capacity. His responsibilities include, but are not limited to, custody operations, prisoner classification, correctional officer training, security emergency response, and prisoner grievances.

16. Defendant Marilynn Weldon is the Captain of Inmate Programs and Contracts. She is sued in her official capacity. Her responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the oversight of the contract with the Department of Public Health for the delivery of health care in the Jail.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

17. Plaintiffs bring this action on their own behalf and, pursuant to Rule 23(a), b(1), and (b)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, on behalf of all adult men and women ("prisoners") who are now, or will be in the future, in the custody of the Fresno County Sheriff

and who are now, or will be in the future, subject to an unreasonable risk of harm due to the following policies and practices:

(a) Denial of minimally adequate medical care,

(b) Denial of minimally adequate mental health care,

(c) Denial of minimally adequate dental care, and

(d) Denial of protection from injury and violence from other prisoners.

18. The class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. There are currently more than 2,300 prisoners in the Jail, and the population is expected to grow to more than 2,700 prisoners in April 2012 due to AB 109, which is a legislative measure designed to reduce the state prison population by housing more prisoners in county jails ("realignment"). All prisoners are at risk of developing serious medical, dental, or mental health conditions while in the Jail, and while the exact number is unknown, plaintiffs believe there are hundreds of prisoners at any given time who already have serious medical, dental, and/or mental health conditions. All prisoners in the Jail are at risk of injury and violence from other prisoners. Finally, although the exact number is unknown, plaintiffs believe there are scores of prisoners with disabilities who are unable to receive reasonable accommodations.

19. There are questions of law and fact common to the class including 1) whether the failure to provide minimally adequate medical, dental, and mental health care violates the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and the Cruel and Unusual Punishment Clause of the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution; and 2) whether the failure to protect prisoners from injury and violence from other prisoners violates the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and the Cruel and Unusual Punishment Clause of the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

20. Since the number of class members is more than 2,300, separate actions by individuals would in all likelihood result in inconsistent and varying decisions, which in turn would result in conflicting and incompatible standards of conduct for the defendants.

21. Defendants have acted on grounds that apply generally to the class, so that final injunctive or corresponding declaratory relief is appropriate respecting the class as a whole.

22. The claims of the Named Plaintiffs are typical of the claims of the class and subclasses, and the Named Plaintiffs, through counsel, will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

23. Sheriff Mims is ultimately responsible for the care and safety of the approximately 2,300 prisoners in the Jail. In her role as Sheriff, she supervises a team of seven managerial staff that includes Captain Hill and Captain Weldon. Captain Hill is responsible for the correctional operations of the Jail. Captain Weldon oversees the contract with the Department of Public Health for the delivery of health care in the Jail. In this role, she works directly with Edward Moreno, George Laird, and Pratap Narayan, who are the Department of Public Health administrators responsible for the delivery of health care at the Jail. All of these parties are intimately familiar with the policies and practices described herein that create an unreasonable risk of harm to prisoners at the Jail.

24. Sheriff Mims, in her role as supervisor and executive administrator of the Jail, has knowledge of the policies and practices described herein that create an unreasonable risk of harm to prisoners caused by inadequate health care and violence from other prisoners, but she has disregarded this risk. Plaintiffs' counsel notified Sheriff Mims of the unreasonable risk of harm described in this complaint in a 12-page letter dated October 4, 2011. Sheriff Mims initially responded by requesting a delay of two months to the end of November to investigate these issues. As of this date, Sherriff Mims has not provided any substantive response to the issues raised in the letter, and Defendants have failed to take reasonable measures to abate the excessive risk of harm.

I. HEALTH CARE

25. Prisoners are entirely dependent on Defendants for basic health care, but Defendants are failing in their constitutional obligation to provide such care. The medical, dental, and mental health care ("health care") provided by Defendants in the Jail is woefully inadequate and subjects prisoners to an unreasonable risk of serious injury or death. Defendants have a policy and practice of failing to employ qualified health care professionals, to properly or

conscientiously train and supervise the conduct of such persons after their employment, and to provide timely access to minimally adequate care. Defendants' conduct demonstrates deliberate indifference and a reckless disregard for prisoners' Eighth and Fourteenth Amendment rights.

A. Defendants Maintain Insufficient Health Care Staffing to Provide Adequate Health Care to Prisoners.

26. Defendants' have a policy and practice of maintaining fewer health care positions than are necessary to adequately treat the number of prisoners in the jail. There are insufficient medical, dental, and mental health clinicians (i.e., physicians, psychiatrists, psychologists, therapists, social workers, and registered nurses) to provide adequate care to over 2,300 prisoners. This is a major contributing factor in the woefully inadequate health care delivery system in the Jail. For example, there are not enough staff to timely respond to prisoners' requests for health care, or to adequately screen, monitor, and provide follow-up care to prisoners who are suffering from serious and chronic illnesses. This problem is exacerbated between the hours of 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. when the most prisoners are booked into the Jail and the only medical providers serving 2,300 prisoners located in three different buildings (North Jail, South Annex Jail, and Main Jail) are four nurses.

27. The Jail has not always been so severely understaffed. Over the last few years, in response to Fresno County budget cuts, Defendants have systematically eliminated staffing positions for health care providers in the Jail, including physicians, nurse practitioners, registered nurses, and psychiatric technicians. They have eliminated these positions in the face of dire warnings from health care providers during budget hearing testimony that prisoner-patients would suffer serious harm or death from delayed access to care, delayed response time to emergencies, poor medication management practices, and entry-level providers practicing outside the scope of their licensure. Defendants ignored these warnings, and prisoner-patients are now suffering from inadequate health care as a result of their deliberate indifference.

28. As a result of these staffing shortages, Licensed Vocational Nurses (LVNs) and Psychiatric Technicians (LPTs) make sole determinations about whether prisoners should be seen by clinicians in response to requests or referrals for health care. But, according to the California

Board of Vocational Nurses and Psychiatric Technicians, LVNs and LPTs are entry level health care providers who must only practice under the direct supervision of physicians, psychologists, registered nurses, social workers, or other qualified professionals, and are not qualified to do their own patient evaluations or assessments. Nonetheless, the LVNs and LPTs are tasked with independently assessing and responding to prisoners' health care requests and correctional officers' referrals for health care, and therefore serve as de facto gatekeepers for further treatment.

29. For example, Defendants rely upon these entry-level providers to act as gatekeepers for mental health treatment. In many instances, LPTs erroneously determine that prisoners with documented histories of mental illness and serious ongoing mental health conditions do not warrant treatment by mental health clinicians. These same low-level employees also make unsupervised decisions about whether and where mentally ill prisoners who are potentially a danger to themselves or others should be housed in the Jail, decisions that can have serious or even life-threatening consequences.

B. The Screening and Intake Process for Serious Illnesses, Mental Health Conditions, and Communicable Diseases Is Inadequate.

30. Defendants have a policy and practice of failing to adequately identify and treat the health care problems of newly arriving prisoners during the screening and intake process. As prisoners are booked into the Jail, they are placed in an open holding cell with other prisoners. A nurse, sitting on the other side of a glass window, asks the prisoners a series of questions about any medical symptoms or treatment. In front of other prisoners, the newly arriving prisoners must divulge personal and private information about their health loudly enough so that the nurse can hear them through the window. Not only is this process humiliating and demeaning, it is dangerous because many prisoners reasonably do not want other prisoners to know about their private health care, especially their mental health histories, and therefore fail to divulge all of the information needed to house them safely and provide adequate health care.

31. Defendants have a policy and practice of failing to identify prisoners with communicable diseases and serious illnesses during the screening and intake process. For

example, medical staff do not adequately screen for tuberculosis. Although tuberculosis is highly contagious and potentially deadly, prisoners do not receive testing for this disease until several weeks or even sometimes several months after they arrive, if they are ever tested at all.

32. Defendants have a policy and practice of failing to adequately identify prisoners who are experiencing mental health symptoms and who are at risk of suicide during the screening and intake process. The form used during all screenings does not even prompt the nurse conducting the admission interview to ask any questions about current mental health symptoms or past mental health treatment. Instead, the form only asks two questions related to mental health: "Have you ever tried to commit suicide?" and "Are you currently taking any prescription drugs?" These questions fall far short of eliciting the requisite screening information about whether the prisoner has serious mental health needs.

C. The Process for Prisoners to Request Health Care Is Inadequate.

33. Defendants have a policy and practice of failing to provide a reliable way for prisoners to alert health care staff of their need for evaluation of medical, mental health, or dental problems. To request health care, prisoners are instructed to use the Medical Request for Services form, which is a green form commonly called a "green slip." If prisoners tell health care providers who happen to be in their housing units about their symptoms, they are told to "fill out a green slip." After filling out green slips, prisoners must give them to correctional officers, who do not always forward those completed green slips to the appropriate health care providers. In some instances, correctional officers refuse to give prisoners green slips to fill out when prisoners request them, or they mock prisoners for their symptoms, whether written on a green slip or told to them directly.

34. When and if health care providers receive green slips from prisoners, they often do not provide a timely response. For example, Plaintiff Dawn Singh never received a response to seven green slips she submitted from September through December 2009 complaining of rectal bleeding, abdominal cramping, and frequent bowel movements. In June 2011, health care providers failed to evaluate another prisoner in response to her green slips describing symptoms related to uncontrolled high blood pressure, including blurred vision, arm pain, and heart

palpitations.

35. The failure to timely respond to green slips is caused, at least in part, by Defendants' failure to create an effective tracking and scheduling system for health care appointments. Another contributing factor is there are no standardized protocols dictating when prisoners should receive a face-to-face appointment with a nurse or other medical, dental, or mental health care clinician. Consequently, health care providers arbitrarily determine whether the content of a green slip, often written by a prisoner who can barely read or write, warrants an examination.

36. In some instances, medical staff members respond to green slips solely in writing. For example, in response to green slips from one prisoner dated January 3 and 6, 2011, describing headaches and dizziness after a head injury, the sole response from medical staff was a written note telling him to buy Motrin and Tylenol from the canteen. In another example, medical staff failed to respond to a prisoner's green slips describing alarming and serious high blood pressure symptoms, and instead admonished her in a written response to take medications she had already explained were not helping and may have been worsening her symptoms.

D. Prisoners Suffer from Unreasonably Delayed Access to Health Care.

37. Defendants have a policy and practice of failing to provide timely access to health care. If prisoners are seen by health care providers at all, they often experience unreasonable delays in receiving those appointments. Prisoners commonly wait several weeks, sometimes several months, before they are evaluated by clinicians for medical, mental health, or dental symptoms. For example, one prisoner waited at least six months before he was evaluated by a physician in response to at least nine green slips and a grievance describing debilitating migraines. While he waited, he spent days at a time curled up in a fetal position on his bed with his head under the blankets trying to manage the pain. Another prisoner is still waiting to be evaluated by a physician in response to green slips requesting asthma and seizure medications that he submitted over five months ago. In fact, since he arrived in April 2011, he has never been examined by a health care provider even though Jail medical staff verified four months after admission that he has been provided seizure and psychiatric medications by the state prison

system.

38. Plaintiff Carlton Fields waited two weeks in agony from an infected and swollen tooth before he was seen by a dentist. Mr. Fields began seeking dental care for a severe toothache shortly after his arrival in August 2011. In his first two weeks at the Jail, he submitted several green slips. He begged several correctional officers to help him receive care. He went cell by cell asking other prisoners if they had any pain medications to spare. He approached a nurse in his pod and showed her his tooth. Despite all of these efforts, Defendants failed to respond to Mr. Field's pleas for treatment. Out of sheer desperation after days of blinding pain, he told a correctional officer that he was experiencing chest pain in an attempt to be seen in the medical clinic for treatment of his tooth. He was seen by a nurse, but was not provided with dental care. In another act of desperation, he told a correctional officer that he was in so much pain he would hurt someone if not provided with dental care. In response, he was placed in a "safety cell," which is a stark, rubber-walled cell with nothing but a hole in the floor to use as a toilet. After several hours and more begging for dental care, he was finally taken out of the safety cell to the dental clinic where he was diagnosed with an acute infection. But even then, his tooth was not pulled until several days later, a total of three weeks after he began submitting green slips and asking for care.

E. Even When Prisoners See Health Care Providers, They Do Not Receive Adequate Care.

Substandard Medical Care

39. None of the Jail's physicians are board certified in any areas of medical specialization. Board certification is obtained through a rigorous process of testing and peer evaluation. Board certification is important in a jail setting because prisoners tend to have higher levels of illness than the general population, and the range and acuity of those illnesses is particularly complex. Even though physicians in the Jail have not gone through this certification process, they are called upon to diagnose and treat prisoners with serious and chronic diseases such as HIV, diabetes, cirrhosis, and seizure disorders. The standard of care in the profession requires these types of conditions to be referred to a board certified specialist in internal

medicine, but Defendants do not consistently follow that standard of care.

40. Defendants have a policy and practice of making treatment decisions without examining prisoners. In some instances, they rely solely on brief notes or reports from nurses or medical assistants. For example, instead of examining Plaintiff Merryman after a nurse documented that he was complaining of chest and abdominal pain, his physician simply ordered a refill of his pain medications and an EKG. Due to Mr. Merryman's co-existing and serious medical conditions, the minimum standard of care would have been for the physician to examine him to ensure that the abdominal pain he experienced was not the result of an infection.

41. In other instances, physicians make treatment decisions even though there is no recent medical information whatsoever in a prisoner's medical records. For example, Plaintiff Merryman's physician prescribed a certain medication on May 23, 2011 without taking or checking any laboratory tests, which is contrary to the standard practice when prescribing such medication and put him at risk of conditions including cardiac arrhythmia. In some instances, physicians prescribe medication based solely on correctional officers' description of prisoners' symptoms. For example, a physician increased a prisoner's blood pressure medications on January 26, 2011, based solely on a correctional officer's report that his legs were swollen.

42. Defendants have a policy and practice of failing to provide complete examinations, including after significant illnesses have been identified and/or documented. For example, even though Plaintiff Singh consistently complained of abdominal cramping, weight loss, watery stools, and had a documented history of small bowel surgery, she did not receive a rectal examination, which is the standard of care, for at least a year and a half after she began requesting treatment. Also, although her physician did not complete a rectal examination or consult with a gastrointestinal specialist, he prescribed a dangerous and aggressive course of steroid treatment on October 18, 2010. Once Ms. Singh was finally seen by a specialist almost four months after she was belatedly referred by the Jail physician, the medication regimen was immediately discontinued.

43. Defendants have a policy and practice of failing to order diagnostic testing or refer prisoners to specialists when medically necessary. For example, after a prisoner injured his head

in a fall on or around January 1, 2011, his physician failed to test for infection until his wound was emitting a foul odor one month after the injury, even though it was showing signs of infection for over two weeks. This prisoner has a compromised immune system due to cirrhosis, and his physician should have known that he was at high risk of infection. After the delayed test came back positive for a staph infection, the physician failed to refer him to a specialist to determine the extent of the infection. His physician failed to make this referral even though the infection was potentially life-threatening due to his compromised immune system and the infection's proximity to his brain.

44. Plaintiff Dawn Singh was not referred to a specialist for her Crohn's disease for over a year even though she had ongoing symptoms of severe abdominal pain, diarrhea, dehydration, and fatigue. After she was referred on September 16, 2011, Jail medical staff failed to follow-through and contact the specialist to schedule an appointment. The Jail physician did not discover this failure until two months later in November 2011 when he evaluated Ms. Singh for bloody diarrhea, a common symptom of a Crohn's Disease flare-up, and re-referred her to the specialist. Ms. Singh was forced to wait almost two more months until she was finally seen by the specialist on January 6, 2011.

45. Another prisoner told the screening nurse upon her arrival in May, 2011 that she had a history of kidney failure. Contrary to the standard of care, Defendants failed to obtain her community records or perform laboratory tests to determine the severity of her kidney disease. Defendants failed to evaluate her in response to her repeated green slips describing blurred vision, headaches, swelling in her extremities, difficulty urinating, nausea, vomiting, and high blood pressure. Also contrary to the standard of care, Defendants failed to order urgent diagnostic tests in response to these symptoms to determine whether her kidneys were functioning properly. Blood tests were finally taken for the first time three months after her arrival on July 29, 2011. These tests showed that she was at risk of death from kidney failure and a dangerously high potassium level, but a physician did not review her blood test results until seven days later on August 4, 2011, at which time she was hospitalized. She remained hospitalized until August 12, 2011, and put on dialysis three times a week. If Defendants had provided treatment according to

the standard of care, her worsening kidney failure would have been caught months earlier, certainly delaying, if not averting the need for dialysis.

46. If physicians prescribe treatment, or when prisoners return from the hospital, or when they are discharged from the Jail infirmary, Defendants have a policy and practice of failing to monitor symptoms and provide follow-up treatment. For example, Plaintiff Dawn Singh received a colonoscopy on July 20, 2011. Although her colonoscopy results were not normal, and her specialist subsequently recommended additional diagnostic tests to rule out fungal infections and tuberculosis, the Jail physician failed to order this follow-up care, and she was not re-evaluated by a physician until her next specialty appointment two months later. The specialist again ordered the same diagnostic tests because they are necessary before she can begin receiving treatment for her active Crohn's Disease.

47. Plaintiff Bob Merryman was hospitalized for three days in July 2011, where he was diagnosed with moderate to severely high blood pressure in his lungs, cirrhosis, and large swollen blood vessels in his esophagus. The discharge summary recommended follow-up appointments with a gastrointestinal (GI) specialist and pulmonary specialist in one week. Mr. Merryman was not seen by the GI specialist until five months later on December 1, 2011, and he has not been seen by the pulmonary specialist, despite the fact that more than five months have elapsed since it was prescribed.

48. Defendants have a policy and practice of failing to prescribe medically necessary medications, including for serious and chronic diseases such as Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), hypertension, asthma, seizure disorders, and cirrhosis. Physicians fail to prescribe these medications even after prisoners and their families have notified medical staff of valid prescriptions written prior to the prisoner's arrival at the Jail, either in the community before incarceration, in the state prison system, or during previous incarcerations in the Jail. Prisoners are often labeled as "drug-seeking" even when they are requesting medications that have no street value or intoxication effects.

49. For example, Plaintiff Robert Merryman's physician labeled him as "drug-seeking," even though he had not fully evaluated him for his complaints and the medications Mr.

Merryman sought were to treat his COPD, cirrhosis, and high blood pressure. His physician inexplicably delayed for two months prescribing medications to control the swelling in his legs, which is a clear departure from the standard of care. Another prisoner did not receive his cirrhosis medications until he was hospitalized for internal bleeding and vomiting on March 26, 2011, despite the fact that Defendants were notified of a pre-existing prescription for cirrhosis medications over two months earlier, on January 13, 2011.

Substandard Mental Health Care

50. Defendants have a policy and practice of failing to provide medically necessary psychotropic medications to prisoners with serious mental health conditions. They fail to provide these medications even when provided with valid prescriptions from the California Department of Mental Health, community providers, family members, or the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR).

51. Prisoners with serious mental health conditions who have long and documented histories of receiving anti-psychotic or mood-stabilizing medications are often labeled as "drug-seeking" or "malingering" by mental health staff when they seek these medications in the Jail. In some instances, they are prescribed medications which are known not to be effective in treating their psychosis or mood disorders.

52. As a result of Defendants' pattern and practice of failing to provide medically necessary psychotropic medications, prisoners with psychotic and mood disorders suffer from the following: 1) withdrawal symptoms when the medications they were prescribed before admission to the Jail are abruptly terminated; 2) recurrence of debilitating symptoms such as hallucinations and suicidality; and 3) in some cases, decompensation to the point of being found incompetent to stand trial and/or being sent to the State Hospital until they are stable enough to return to the Jail.

53. For example, after five months in the Jail, Plaintiff Quentin Hall was sent to Atascadero State Hospital (ASH) to receive mental health treatment after two court-appointed psychologists found him to be incompetent to stand trial due to untreated mental health symptoms. While at ASH, Plaintiff Quentin Hall was diagnosed as suffering from Schizoaffective Disorder. They also worked with him to find the right anti-psychotic medication

to effectively manage both the mood and psychotic symptoms he experienced and that are commonly associated with this diagnosis. Despite these efforts, the Jail psychiatrist discontinued this medication within 24 hours of Mr. Hall's discharge from ASH to the Jail.

54. The Jail psychiatrist claimed he discontinued Mr. Hall's anti-psychotic medication at least in part because he believed that the treatment providers at ASH had not ruled out that Mr. Hall was faking his symptoms. The psychiatrist made this determination even though the ASH mental health providers had observed and evaluated Mr. Hall far more extensively than any treatment providers had ever done in the Jail. He also made this determination in the face of two independent findings from court-appointed psychologists that Mr. Hall was too mentally ill to understand his criminal proceedings and/or to assist his attorneys with his defense. After discontinuing the anti-psychotic medication that had proven effective in treating Mr. Hall's rapidly alternating manic and depressive moods, persecutory delusions, and auditory hallucinations, the Jail psychiatrist prescribed him the same class of anti-depressant medications that had led to his decompensation in the Jail before he was sent to ASH.

55. Defendants have a policy and practice of failing to evaluate prisoners before making treatment decisions, including whether to prescribe psychotropic medications. For example, in May 2011, a prisoner's psychiatrist prescribed an anti-depressant based solely on an LVN's note stating that the prisoner wished to start an anti-depressant and a mood stabilizer. Also, Plaintiff Hall's psychiatrist has repeatedly increased and decreased his anti-depressants without evaluating him.

56. Defendants also have a policy and practice of failing to monitor and provide follow-up treatment, even after they have prescribed anti-depressant medications. In fact, after a Jail psychiatrist prescribes an anti-depressant, it is common practice for psychiatrists to rely solely on nurses' and LPTs' treatment notes, as opposed to personally evaluating prisoners, to monitor for side effects, effectiveness, and/or to determine whether medications should be adjusted, renewed, or discontinued. This practice is dangerous because nurses and LPTs are not qualified to adequately identify, assess, and diagnosis complications, side effects, or symptoms that may be caused by anti-depressant medications.

Substandard Dental Care

57. Defendants have a policy and practice of failing to provide medically necessary dental services. As a general rule (with only very limited exceptions), the only dental service available in the Jail is tooth extraction, even if a much less invasive procedure may be medically appropriate and necessary. Most prisoners are not even permitted to see a dentist until after they tell a dental assistant they are willing to have a tooth extraction.

58. Prisoners are therefore faced with a horrible dilemma–they can either lose a tooth that might otherwise be saved, or suffer unbearable pain and discomfort. Some prisoners deal with this dilemma by initially refusing to have minor conditions such as cavities treated with extractions, but then eventually acquiescing after they suffer from long periods of time without treatment. In some instances, after prisoners refuse to have minor conditions treated with extractions, their conditions worsen until extractions become the only treatment option available. Many prisoners are so terrified of having their teeth pulled that they refuse to seek any dental services and instead suffer in pain, which puts them at risk of serious complications and additional health risks from infection.

59. The failure to provide medically necessary dental care is aggravated by Defendants' pattern and practice of failing to provide adequate tools to prisoners to clean their teeth. For those prisoners who are incarcerated for long periods of time, it is inevitable that their teeth deteriorate given the inadequate dental hygiene tools and lack of dental care provided. One prisoner has had six teeth pulled over the seven consecutive years he has been in the Jail, and he is currently experiencing pain in two more untreated teeth. This prisoner is only 44 years old and never had any problems with his teeth before he was arrested.

F. Defendants Fail to Keep Complete and Adequate Health Care Records.

60. Defendants have a policy and practice of failing to maintain adequate, accurate, and complete health care records. For example, physicians and psychiatrists often change prisoners' medications without documenting any explanations. Psychiatrists fail to document adequate justification and reasoning for changing the diagnoses and treatment plans for prisoners returning to the Jail from psychiatric hospitals. Dental providers fail to keep x-ray results in

prisoners' health care files. Defendants also fail to maintain prisoners' written requests for health care ("green slips") in their health care files. As a result of Defendants' failure to maintain adequate health care records, prisoners suffer from an unreasonable risk of misdiagnosis, dangerous mistakes, and unnecessary delays in care.

G. Defendants' Failure to Provide Minimally Adequate Health Care Directly Causes Other Unconstitutionally Harmful Policies and Practices.

61. Defendants' policy and practice of denying minimally adequate health care gives rise to other policies and practices that result in significant harm and injury to prisoners, in violation of their Constitutional rights.

Solitary Confinement for Prisoners with Serious Mental Health Conditions

62. As a result of Defendants' policy and practice of denying medically necessary psychotropic medications, many prisoners with serious mental conditions are unable to conform to Jail rules or be safely housed in cells with other prisoners. In response, rather than provide them with the medications they need, Defendants have a policy and practice of housing these prisoners in isolation in the FF units of the Main Jail and Unit 2D of the South Annex Jail. Prisoners in these maximum security housing units experience conditions of extreme isolation and reduced environmental stimulation. Defendants are deliberately indifferent to how these conditions exacerbate mental health symptoms.

63. In Unit 2D of the South Annex Jail, prisoners with serious mental health conditions are housed by themselves in small cells at least 23 hours a day. There is no natural light in the cells, and they do not have clocks. Thus, prisoners lose track of time and often have no idea whether it is day or night, or how much time has passed. The inability to keep track of time exacerbates these prisoners' already existing mental health symptoms.

64. The only type of human contact the prisoners on Unit 2D have on most days is when they are given their food through a slot in the door, or when they hear other prisoners (who may be psychotic, incoherent, and distressed themselves) yelling from their cells. They are not touched by another human being unless they are being shackled. The single window they have to the corridor outside is covered so no one can see in or out of the cells. The conditions in Unit 2D

are so bleak that staff and prisoners commonly refer to it as "the dungeon." These conditions are traumatic for all prisoners, but especially for those who are already suffering from mental health symptoms.

65. Many of the prisoners with serious mental health conditions are placed in isolation in Unit 2D and the FF pods as punishment for an inability to follow Jail rules. But many of these prisoners would not have violated Jail rules had they been receiving adequate mental health treatment, especially psychiatric medications. For example, one prisoner requested mental health treatment and anti-psychotic medications to help control his psychotic symptoms and impulses for several weeks in July and August of 2010 without any response. On September 3, 2011, he could no longer control his impulses, and he threw his food tray and responded violently to correctional officers' attempts to restrain him. He was subsequently moved to Unit 2D where he has been housed ever since.

66. Defendants exacerbate the psychological trauma experienced by prisoners with serious mental health conditions who are housed in isolation by failing to provide them with necessary mental health care. These prisoners do not receive regular contact with mental health providers (if they receive mental health care at all), nor do they receive the group therapy that is periodically provided to prisoners in other housing locations. As a result, their nonconforming behaviors escalate and they are forced to stay in isolation even longer with very little prospect of release to the general population.

Force Used on Prisoners with Serious Mental Health Conditions

67. As a result of Defendants' policy and practice of failing to prescribe medically necessary psychotropic medications, some prisoners with serious mental conditions exhibit nonconforming and erratic behaviors that correctional officers attempt to control with force. They use force without regard to the traumatic impact of such measures, and without first attempting clinical intervention.

68. Correctional officers fire nonlethal bullets at close range at prisoners who are obviously in psychiatric distress. They aim their nonlethal rifles and weapons at prisoners with mental health conditions even when it is not necessary and results in psychological trauma.

69. Defendants have a policy and practice of placing prisoners with serious mental health conditions in "restraint chairs" as punishment instead of as a last resort to prevent self-harm or harm to others. Restraint chairs are chairs on wheels with belts and cuffs that prevent prisoners' legs, arms, and torso from moving. Strapping a prisoner into a restraint chair is an extreme measure that should only be used when a supervisor exercises his or her professional judgment to determine that no other measure will prevent harm to the prisoner or others. In contrast, Defendants commonly use this device as an automatic response to punish difficult and non-violent prisoner behaviors such as loudness, disruptiveness, or non-compliance, although these behaviors often could have been prevented had Defendants provided adequate mental health care.

70. Defendants commonly restrain prisoners with serious mental health conditions in restraint chairs for at least four hours while denying them any opportunity to use a toilet or stretch their limbs. Jail medical providers often fail to properly monitor and evaluate prisoners while in the restraint chair, even though they are at risk of developing life-threatening blood clots or other serious physical injuries due to being held immobile for such long periods of time. Despite their serious mental health conditions, Jail mental health providers also fail to properly monitor and evaluate prisoners for psychiatric complications before, during, or after restraint chair placements.

Inadequate Suicide Precautions

71. Defendants have a policy and practice of housing prisoners with serious mental health conditions in unsafe conditions that heighten their risk of suicide in the Jail. For example, they house suicidal prisoners in isolation without providing adequate supervision or observation. A report from the U.S. Department of Justice warned Defendants in 2006 that the bars around each cell in the South Annex Jail provide easy noose tie-off points for prisoners to attempt suicide by hanging. But despite this warning, dozens of prisoners with serious mental health conditions are intentionally segregated in certain housing units in the South Annex Jail. And also despite this warning, these prisoners are given coffee pots with long electrical cords that can easily be tied to the bars for suicide attempts.

72. One prisoner who was not receiving medically necessary psychotropic medications

cut his arm with a razor in May, 2011. Just before he cut his arm, correctional officers in his unit notified Jail mental health providers that he was making suicidal comments. A Licensed Psychiatric Technician, who is not licensed or qualified to diagnose or treat prisoners, evaluated him in response and determined he was not suicidal. He was taken to the emergency room 40 minutes later with deep, self-inflicted cuts to his arm. From the emergency room, he was admitted directly into in a psychiatric facility for five days where he was given the psychotropic medications he required. Upon his return from the hospital, Defendants failed to continue his psychotropic medications and did not provide follow-up treatment. They also gave him access to another razor.

73. About a week later, this prisoner cut his arm and leg with a razor, except this time the cuts were so deep he required 19 staples in his wounds to help them heal. He was hospitalized again, this time for four days, where he received medically necessary psychotropic medications. Upon his second return to the jail, Defendants again failed to continue his psychotropic medications and housed him in maximum security isolation for four weeks, where correctional officers could not provide direct supervision due to the window to his cell being covered. After he was removed from isolation, he was housed in the South Annex Jail where he had access to razors and tools to hang himself on the bars. He has finally been prescribed a psychotropic medication in the Jail, although it is a different medication than he had been prescribed at the psychiatric facility and has proved ineffective in treating his symptoms. He then cut his arm with a razor and had to be emergently hospitalized for the third time in November, 2011.

74. Due to the construction design of the South Annex Jail and the inadequate custody staffing patterns discussed in detail in Section II below, it is nearly impossible for custody staff to witness a suicide attempt unless they happen to be walking down the line at the right moment. And since there are only two officers on each floor with many custodial responsibilities supervising over 200 prisoners, the chances are slim that they will be able to prevent a suicide. Defendants are deliberately indifferent to how the failure to provide minimally adequate health care heightens the already existing risk of suicide caused by inadequate staffing patterns and

construction design flaws in the Jail.

Substandard Housing Conditions

75. Defendants have a pattern and practice of housing and segregating prisoners with serious mental health conditions in the facility with the worst living conditions, the South Annex Jail. This facility has been deemed unfit for housing prisoners (see paragraph 84 below) and is especially traumatic for prisoners with serious mental health conditions. It is extraordinarily hot with poor circulation in the summer and so frigid on cold winter days that prisoners spend most of their time shivering under their blankets in bed because they are not permitted extra clothing. There is very little access to natural light throughout this facility. There are serious problems with the plumbing, and the water is often shut off. Nonetheless, Defendants have chosen to locate the "psychiatric housing" on the third floor of this dilapidated facility without regard for how these conditions especially traumatize prisoners with serious mental health conditions.

Inadequate Pre-Release Planning

76. Defendants have a policy and practice of releasing prisoners with serious health care conditions from the Jail without providing them with any services to ensure that their health care is not disrupted. For those prisoners who are prescribed medications in the Jail, they are released without either a supply or a prescription for them to fill those medications at a community pharmacy. Defendants do not schedule follow-up appointments in the community, nor are prisoners provided with any referrals or information about where they may receive health care services or medications.

77. Defendants have knowledge of the unreasonable risk of harm caused by inadequate health care in the Jail and the derivative harmful policies and practices including, but not limited to, inadequate suicide precautions, and housing prisoners with serious mental conditions in isolation. Defendants have failed to take steps to prevent, or even to diminish, the harmful effects of these unlawful policies and practices.

II. FAILURE TO PROTECT PRISONERS FROM VIOLENCE

78. Prisoners face an unreasonable risk of harm from violence at the hands of other prisoners due to Defendants' policy and practice of understaffing the Jail and failing to

adequately classify prisoners. In all of the Jail facilities, large group fights between prisoners break out regularly and smaller fights between prisoners occur daily. Prisoners regularly assault and victimize vulnerable prisoners. Defendants are deliberately indifferent to the danger of assault faced by prisoners in the Jail.

79. The Fresno County Adult Detention Facilities include three jails–the Main Jail, North Jail, and South Annex Jail.

Main Jail

80. In the Main Jail, most prisoners are housed on the third through sixth floors. The second floor houses 37 prisoners who are medically infirm. The third through sixth floors consist of six "pods,"each containing sixteen small cells. Each cell houses at least three prisoners. There is a common dayroom in each of the pods. The doors to each cell in the pods are left open for most of the day, and prisoners are free to go in and out of the dayroom and other prisoners' cells. In addition to the six pods, there are ten administrative segregation cells arranged in a linear fashion.

81. There is one officer on each floor who sits in an upraised and enclosed viewing station. He or she has no direct contact with prisoners. This officer can see into all of the dayrooms, but cannot see into all of the prisoners' cells.

82. There are only two officers on the floor ("floor officers") providing supervision to over 200 prisoners in the six pods. These officers cannot and do not provide line of sight supervision to more than two pods at any one time, leaving a minimum of over 130 prisoners without direct supervision at any given time. To reach prisoners in a particular pod or administrative segregation cell, the floor officers must typically go through at least two locked doors.

North Jail

83. In the North Jail, prisoners are housed on the second through fifth floors. Each floor consists of six pods of dormitories with 72 beds (triple bunks), although each pod is designed to house only 48 prisoners. There is one officer on each floor who sits in an upraised and enclosed viewing station. He or she has no direct contact with prisoners. This officer has

limited visibility between and around the triple bunks and in certain corners of the dorms. There are only four floor officers providing direct supervision to over 400 prisoners. These officers cannot and do not provide line of sight supervision to more than four pods at any one time, leaving at least 140 prisoners without direct supervision at any given time.

South Annex Jail

84. The South Annex Jail was built in 1947 and is the oldest facility in the Jail. According to a Fresno County Jail Needs Assessment and Master Plan, dated September 24, 2008, "this facility is no longer functional for the housing of inmates." Nonetheless, there are over 200 prisoners housed on each of the upper three floors of this jail, and there are only two floor officers providing direct supervision on each floor.

85. Each floor is broken up into separate housing units that contain cells and adjoining dayrooms. Each cell houses four prisoners. The doors to the cells are left open periodically during the daytime, and prisoners are free to go in and out of the dayroom when the cell doors are open. However, when the cell doors are closed, before officers can enter a cell, they must first operate an antiquated system of door controls.

86. The housing units in the South Annex Jail are located off long corridors. The "control rooms" on each floor, where one officer sits and watches monitors showing limited areas of the jail, have no visibility into the housing units. Officers must walk down the corridors to observe the prisoners in the housing units, and it is easy for prisoners to cease illegal activity before officers can see them. Also, visibility into the cells is severely limited due to the use of steel bars to separate the cells from the dayrooms and corridors. All of the conditions in the South Annex Jail described above make it extremely difficult for officers to prevent and quickly respond to fights or emergencies, and to transport injured or combative prisoners.

87. In all of the facilities, besides providing general safety and security for 200-400 prisoners, the floor officers must supervise and coordinate all prisoner movement to the yard, infirmary, legal visits, and court dates. They must shackle and escort any prisoners in administrative segregation who are removed from or brought back to their cells. They must provide security for nursing staff when prisoners receive their medications. They must also

provide security when meal trays, canteen items, and laundry are distributed. These officers are unable to perform all these duties and also protect prisoners from violence.

88. In all of the facilities, there are blind spots or places out of view of correctional officers for prisoners to hide illegal activity, including assaults. In the Main Jail, to stay out of view, prisoners assault other prisoners in their cells. In the North Jail, prisoners go into dark corners of the dorms, or between the triple bunks. In the South Annex Jail, prisoners in the dayrooms wait until there no officers present in the corridors or they go into cells to fight or assault others. They also fight or assault each other in the showers.

89. Indeed, each day prisoners are assaulted by other prisoners, whether it stems from a large drawn-out group fight in the dayroom or the yard, or a quick and vicious assault in a hidden pocket of the Jail. Prisoners know they can fight and engage in violent behaviors in the Jail with impunity because there are not enough correctional officers to supervise and prevent such violence.

90. Defendants have knowledge of these conditions. A report from the U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ Report") warned that the construction design and crowding in the South Annex and North Jails creates a risk of harm to prisoners. It described the risk due to visibility problems, the antiquated door control systems, and the small doorframes in the South Annex Jail. It stated that the "obsolete 'linear type' construction" of the South Annex Jail is "very staff intensive and unsafe." It also warned about the risk of triple bunking 72 prisoners in the North Jail dorms designed to house only 48 prisoners. Finally, the DOJ Report also warned of a risk of harm to prisoners from the bunk beds in the North Jail that are not "correctional grade" fixtures. Thus, prisoners can tamper with the beds to create and hide weapons.

91. Despite the warnings in the DOJ Report, Defendants have assigned only one officer to provide direct supervision for every 100 (or more) prisoners. This staffing pattern is woefully inadequate to keep prisoners safe.

92. Defendants have a policy and practice of failing to adequately classify and assign prisoners to housing locations in the Jail where they will be safe from injury and violence. Before prisoners are assigned to certain housing locations in the Jail, they are "classified" based on a

number of factors including their criminal charges, gang affiliation, race, and history of violence. These classification procedures are ineffective, however, and prisoners who are incompatible for various reasons, including rival gang memberships and/or histories of assaultive behaviors, are housed together in the Jail. Defendants are deliberately indifferent to how their inadequate classification procedures create a risk of injury from assault.

93. As a result of Defendants' pattern and practice of understaffing the Jail and failing to assign prisoners to safe housing locations, Plaintiff Merryman was attacked in a dayroom of the Main Jail on June 30, 2011. Mr. Merryman is an older man who is frail due to Defendants' failure to provide him with adequate medical care. The prisoner who attacked Mr. Merryman was obviously experiencing acute mental health symptoms. For two days before the attack, Mr. Merryman observed this prisoner talking to himself, randomly unplugging cords from electrical outlets, and wearing garbage bags over his mouth. On the morning of June 30, 2011, while Mr. Merryman was watching television, this prisoner attacked Mr. Merryman from behind and sliced him two times in the face with a razor. There were no correctional officers inside or near the pod before or during the attack.

94. After Mr. Merryman was attacked, a group of prisoners began beating the prisoner who sliced his face. Correctional officers did not arrive in the dayroom until several minutes later. Mr. Merryman went into his cell to stop the bleeding and stay out of the way of the fighting. Before correctional officers came to his cell, he had filled up his jumpsuit and two towels with blood. He subsequently received sutures to treat his wounds and he now has a prominent scar on his cheek. This injury, and the beating of the prisoner with a psychiatric disability who attacked Mr. Merryman, could have been prevented if Defendants had provided adequate supervision and classification procedures in the Jail.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

First Cause of Action
(Eighth Amendment)

95. By their policies and practices described in paragraphs 23 - 94, Defendants subject Plaintiffs and the Plaintiff class to an unreasonable risk of harm and injury from inadequate health

care and violence. These policies and practices have and continue to be implemented by Defendants and their agents or employees in their official capacities, and are the proximate cause of Plaintiffs' and the Plaintiff class's ongoing deprivation of rights secured by the United States Constitution under the Eighth Amendment.

96. Defendants have been and are aware of all of the deprivations complained of herein, and have condoned or been deliberately indifferent to such conduct.

Second Cause of Action
(Fourteenth Amendment)

97. By their policies and practices described in paragraphs 23 - 94, Defendants subject Plaintiffs and the Plaintiff class to an unreasonable risk of harm and injury from inadequate health care and violence. These policies and practices have and continue to be implemented by Defendants and their agents or employees in their official capacities, and are the proximate cause of Plaintiffs' and the Plaintiff class's ongoing deprivation of rights secured by the United States Constitution under the Fourteenth Amendment.

98. Defendants have been and are aware of all of the deprivations complained of herein, and have condoned or been deliberately indifferent to such conduct.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

99. Plaintiffs and the class they represent have no adequate remedy at law to redress the wrongs suffered as set forth in this complaint. Plaintiffs have suffered and will continue to suffer irreparable injury as a result of the unlawful acts, omissions, policies, and practices of the Defendants as alleged herein, unless Plaintiffs are granted the relief they request. The need for relief is critical because the rights at issue are paramount under the Constitution of the United States,

100. WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and the class they represent, request that this Court grant them the following relief:

A. Declare the suit is maintainable as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil procedure 23(a) and 23(b)(1) and (2);

B. Adjudge and declare that the conditions, acts, omissions, policies, and practices of

Defendants and their agents, officials, and employees are in violation of the rights of Plaintiffs and the class they represent under the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution;

C. Order Defendants, their agents, officials, employees, and all persons acting in concert with them under color of state law or otherwise, to provide minimally adequate health care to prisoners, and to protect prisoners from an unreasonable risk of harm.

D. Enjoin Defendants, their agents, officials, employees, and all persons acting in concert with them under color of state law or otherwise, from continuing the unlawful acts, conditions, and practices described in this Complaint, and from failing to provide minimally adequate health care and protection to prisoners from an unreasonable risk of harm;

E. Award Plaintiffs, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Sections 1988 and 12205, the costs of this suit and reasonable attorneys' fees and litigation expenses;

F. Retain jurisdiction of this case until Defendants have fully complied with the orders of this Court, and there is a reasonable assurance that Defendants will continue to comply in the future absent continuing jurisdiction; and

G. Award such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: December 13, 2011

Respectfully submitted,

PRISON LAW OFFICE

By: /s/ *Kelly Knapp*

DONALD SPECTER
KELLY KNAPP
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

COOLEY LLP

By: /s/ *Maureen Alger*

MAUREEN P. ALGER
MARY KATHRYN KELLY
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

DISABILITY RIGHTS CALIFORNIA

By: /s/ *Rachel Scherer*

MELINDA BIRD
RACHEL SCHERER
ANDREW BERK
Attorneys for Plaintiffs