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15 Attorneys for Plaintiffs

16  
17 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
18 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
19

20 JOHN ARMSTRONG, et al.,  
21 Plaintiffs,  
22 v.  
23 GAVIN NEWSOM, et al.,  
24 Defendants.

Case No. C94 2307 CW

**DECLARATION OF ERNEST  
GALVAN IN SUPPORT OF  
PLAINTIFFS’ MOTION TO  
PROTECT *ARMSTRONG* CLASS  
MEMBERS DURING COVID-19  
PANDEMIC**

Judge: Hon. Claudia Wilken

1 I, Ernest Galvan, declare:

2 1. I am an attorney duly admitted to practice before this Court. I am a partner  
3 in the law firm of Rosen Bien Galvan & Grunfeld LLP (“RBGG”), counsel of record for  
4 Plaintiffs. I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth herein, and if called as a  
5 witness, I could competently so testify. I make this declaration in support of Plaintiffs’  
6 Motion to Protect *Armstrong* Class Members During COVID-19 Pandemic

7 2. I have represented the Plaintiff class in the above-captioned matter since  
8 1999. I am also counsel for many of the same class members in the mental health class  
9 action, *Coleman v. Newsom*, No. 90-520 KJM (E.D. Cal.). I am familiar with the data  
10 produced to Plaintiffs’ counsel by CDCR regarding *Armstrong* and *Coleman* class  
11 members

12 3. During the past several months I have reviewed many iterations of data from  
13 the California Department of Corrections (CDCR) and from California Correctional Health  
14 Care Services (CCHCS) regarding the Covid-19 risks faced by persons incarcerated in  
15 CDCR facilities.

16 4. I have become familiar with the various Covid-19 reporting systems used by  
17 CDCR and CCHCS. Among the metrics employed by CDCR and CCHCS is a “COVID  
18 Weighted Risk Score.” On the CCHCS’s Covid Monitoring Patient Registry, CCHCS  
19 provided, as of July 13, 2020, the following definition of COVID Weighted Risk Score,  
20 with each risk factor followed by the number of points that the factor contributes to the  
21 weighted score:

22 The COVID Weighted Risk Score Factors and their weights in  
23 parentheses include: Age 65+ (4), Advanced Liver Disease (2),  
24 Persistent Asthma (1), High Risk Cancer (2), Chronic Lung  
25 Disease - Other (including Cystic Fibrosis, Pneumoconiosis, or  
26 Pulmonary Fibrosis) (1), COPD (2), Diabetes (1), High Risk  
27 Diabetes (1), On Dialysis (2), Heart Disease (1), High Risk  
28 Heart Disease (1), HIV/AIDS (1), Poorly Controlled  
HIV/AIDS (1), Immunocompromised (2), Morbid Obesity (1),  
Other High Risk Chronic Conditions (1), and Pregnancy (1).

1           5.       In late June and early July 2020, I undertook the task of cross-referencing the  
2 information Plaintiffs' counsel had received from CCHCS regarding vulnerability to  
3 Covid-19 complications with other data regarding membership in the *Armstrong* and  
4 *Coleman* classes on account of physical or psychiatric disability. This declaration focuses  
5 on *Armstrong* class membership. The work described in this declaration is derived  
6 principally from three data sources:

7           a.       **CCHCS Worksheet with Covid Weighted Risk Scores.** On or  
8 about June 22, 2020, attorney Marc Shinn-Krantz at RBGG received an email from Stave  
9 Fama at the Prison Law Office containing an Excel workbook named "PLO High Risk  
10 Population 20200608.xlsx." The table "PLO High Risk Population 20200608.xlsx"  
11 includes 14,009 persons with a CovidRiskFactorCount and CovidWeightedRiskScore of 0.  
12 I am informed and believe that these persons are present because the Receiver decided to  
13 include persons aged 50 and over on the list, even though the accepted threshold for  
14 counting age as a factor is 65. I confirmed this by filtering the list for  
15 CovidWeightedRiskScore of 0 and then used a filter on the Age column to see that all  
16 records with a CovidWeightedRiskScore of 0 were for persons aged 50 or over. This table  
17 therefore is properly understood as containing persons with 1 or more Covid-19 risk  
18 factors, plus persons who are 50 years or older. The table includes records for 41,455  
19 unique individuals. I am informed and believe that the Receiver's office sent this  
20 spreadsheet to Mr. Fama. The "PLO High Risk Population 20200608.xlsx" workbook  
21 includes one worksheet with the following columns:

A	PID
B	CDCNumber
C	Institution
D	LastName
E	FirstName
F	Age
G	Gender
H	Facility
I	CellBed
J	BedType

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K	ClinicalRiskLevel
L	AllRiskFactors
M	COVIDRiskFactorCount
N	COVIDWeightedRiskScore
O	AdvancedAge
P	AsthmaPersistent
Q	LungDisease
R	Immunocompromised
S	AdvancedLiverDisease
T	OtherChronic
U	CancerHighRisk
V	Diabetes
W	COPD
X	CVD
Y	HIV
Z	Pregnant
AA	Dialysis
AB	BMI40orMore

b. **Armstrong Program Access List.** On June 8, 2020, Tamiya Davis transmitted by email to Plaintiffs' counsel in *Armstrong* a spreadsheet named "June-20.xlsx," containing several separate tabs. The tab named "CountData" contains approximately 113,869 records for individuals, with, among other things, CDCR numbers and disability identifying codes and Mental Health codes. I refer to this spreadsheet below as the "Program Access data". The CountData tab contains the following columns:

A	Cdcno
B	LastName
C	Institution
D	Facility
E	BedType
F	DDP
G	DPPHearing
H	DPPKidney
I	DPPMobility
J	DPPSpeech
K	DPPVision
L	DPPLearningDisability
M	DPPCode
N	MHLOC
O	DisabilityStatus

[3575577.3]

1                   c.       ***Armstrong Disability Placement Program (DPP) Roster.*** On June  
 2 1, 2020, Alexander Powell transmitted by email to Plaintiffs' counsel in *Armstrong* three  
 3 pdf documents, including a document named "DPP Roster Report - By Name June  
 4 2020.pdf." I converted this PDF to an Excel file. This is an imperfect process, as some of  
 5 the information carries over into extra rows that do not work well in Excel. But for the  
 6 limited purpose here it was adequate. The "DPP Roster Report - By Name June 2020"  
 7 contains the following columns.

A	Inst.
B	Name
C	CDC Number
D	Current Facility\Bed
E	Code
F	Housing Restrictions
G	Durable Medical Equipment
H	DME Comments
I	LD
J	LD Comments
K	SLI

15                   6.       The spreadsheets described above are quite large, and contain personally  
 16 identifiable medical information for thousands of individuals. I therefore have not  
 17 attached the underlying data to this declaration. I am informed and believe that the data is  
 18 equally available to counsel for the Defendants, as in each instance either they or the  
 19 Receiver produced it.

20                   7.       I took the single worksheet from "PLO High Risk Population  
 21 20200608.xlsx," and copied it my working workbook, and renamed it "PLOHIGHRISK  
 22 and CountData." I also put a copy of the "CountData" worksheet from the Program  
 23 Access data workbook into my working workbook. Columns A though AB in  
 24 "PLOHIGHRISK and CountData" are from the original worksheet. I added columns AD  
 25 through AL and extended the table formatting across the entire worksheet. The purpose of  
 26 columns AD through AL is to contain information from the "CountData" worksheet of the  
 27 Program Access data, specifically Columns F-O from the "CountData" worksheet that  
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1 contain the disability information. I gave Columns AD through AL in “PLOHIGHRISK  
2 and CountData” the same heading names as Columns F through O of the “CountData  
3 Worksheet.”

4 8. In order to facilitate spot-checking to catch any errors in matching the  
5 records from “PLO High Risk Population 20200608.xlsx” and “CountData,” I created  
6 Column AC in “PLOHIGHRISK and CountData,” after the end of the “PLO High Risk  
7 Population 20200608.xlsx” data and before the beginning of the information pulled from  
8 the “CountData” worksheet. I named Column AC “COUNTMATCH.” This column  
9 shows the row number in “CountData” that contains the record matching the CDC number  
10 in Column B of “PLO High Risk Population 20200608.xlsx”, which is identified as  
11 “CDCNumber” in the column headings. With this number visible, I can quickly spot  
12 check that the data is pulling correctly. The formula in Column AC “COUNTMATCH” is  
13 =MATCH([@CDCNumber],CountData!A:A, 0).

14 9. To get the disability-identifying information from the “CountData”  
15 worksheet into the “PLOHIGHRISK and CountData” worksheet in the correct rows, I used  
16 an Excel Index function to lookup the correct row in “CountData” based on the matching  
17 CDC number, and to capture the data in the cell under the correct heading. The function  
18 used is a table formula: = INDEX(CountData!\$A:\$O, [@COUNTMATCH],  
19 MATCH(Table2[[#Headers],[DPPHearing]:[DisabilityStatus]],CountData!\$1:\$1, 0)). If  
20 the person does not appear in “CountData,” the function returns the value “#N/A”.

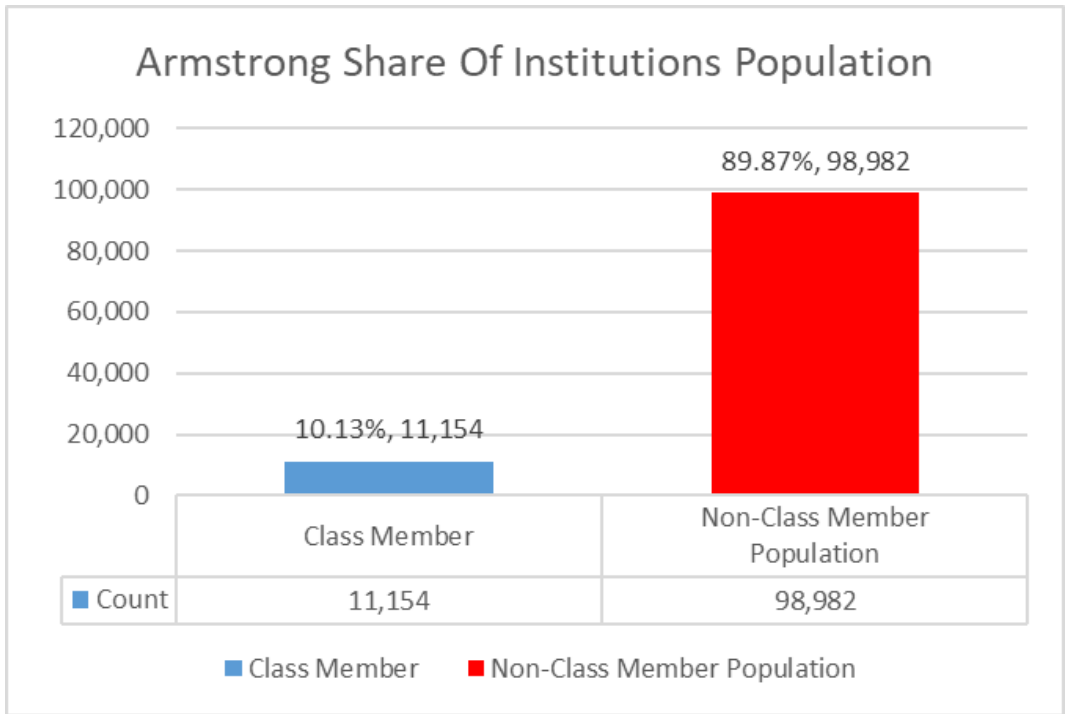
21 10. As a double check, and to account for persons who are not in the Program  
22 Access data’s “CountData” sheet, and who thus return “#N/A” in the INDEX function  
23 described above, I also created two columns to pull information from the worksheet “DPP  
24 Roster Report - By Name June 2020.” These are Columns AM and AN in  
25 “PLOHIGHRISK and CountData”, which I have labelled “DPPRow” and “Combined  
26 ARM Class Status,” respectively. Column AM is a Match function which looks up the  
27 incarcerated person's CDC number in the worksheet “Export of June DPP log” and returns  
28 the row if found, and “#N/A” if not found. The function used is a table formula:

1 =MATCH([@CDCNumber], 'Export of June DPP'!C:C, 0). Column AN in  
 2 “PLOHIGHRISK and CountData” is a conditional function which only has three possible  
 3 results: “NonClass Member,” “Class Member,” and “UNKNOWN.” If the function finds a  
 4 number in the COUNTMATCH column, indicating that the incarcerated person is present  
 5 on the Program Access worksheet, then the function returns the "Disability Status" from  
 6 the Program Access spreadsheet, which can be either Class Member or NonClass Member.  
 7 Otherwise, the function looks to see whether the person is present on the DPP DEC's log,  
 8 i.e., whether the function in Column AM found the person on the DPP DEC's log. If the  
 9 person was found on the DPP DEC's log, then the function returns "Class Member." If not  
 10 found, the function returns "Unknown." The function used is a table formula:  
 11 =IF(ISNUMBER([@COUNTMATCH]), [@DisabilityStatus],  
 12 IF(ISNUMBER([@DPPRow]), "Class Member", "UNKNOWN")).

13 11. Combining the data as described above resulted in Armstrong class  
 14 membership information for all but 185 entries in the PLO High Risk spreadsheet. (In the  
 15 breakdowns described in the rest of this declaration, these 185 persons are omitted.) After  
 16 spot checking the match between the records in the three spreadsheets, I created a pivot  
 17 table to tabulate the numbers of individuals in various categories. To keep track of the  
 18 tabulations, I copied the pivot table into separate tabs for each tabulation.

19 12. Before analyzing the pivot tables, I created a simple table to derive the  
 20 overall percentage of Armstrong class members in the CDCR institutional population. I  
 21 entered the total institution population as of June 10, 2020 from the CDCR Website,  
 22 [https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/research/wp-](https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/research/wp-content/uploads/sites/174/2020/06/Tpop1d200610.pdf)  
 23 [content/uploads/sites/174/2020/06/Tpop1d200610.pdf](https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/research/wp-content/uploads/sites/174/2020/06/Tpop1d200610.pdf), for the total population, the count  
 24 of unique CDCR numbers in the “DPP Roster Report - By Name June 2020.pdf” as the  
 25 class population, and the difference between those two numbers as the non-class member  
 26 population. Below is the resulting table and bar chart, showing that the persons CDCR  
 27 recognizes as part of the *Armstrong* class represent just over 10% of the institutions  
 28 population.

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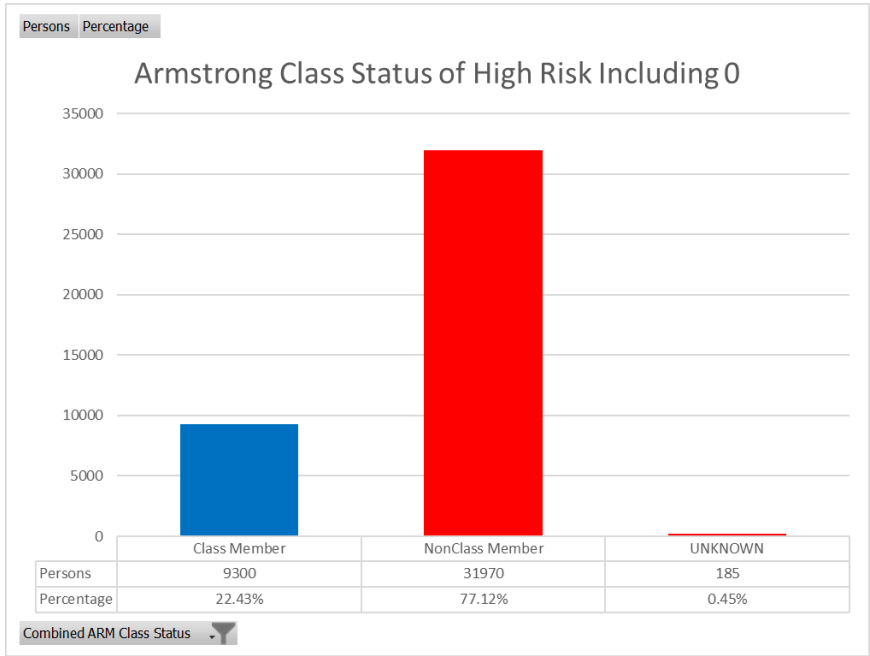
13. I created a tab labelled “Class Share Including 0” with the pivot table set up to split the entire population of the PLO High Risk table into Armstrong Class Members and Non-Armstrong Class Members, based on Column AN, described above, “Combined ARM Class Status.” This tabulation includes all persons listed on the PLO High Risk table, including those with risk scores of 0 who were included because they are aged 50 or older. The breakdown is 9,300 Class Members (22.43%), 31,970 Non Class Members (77.12%) and 185 persons whose class status is unknown (0.45%), as shown in the table and chart below.

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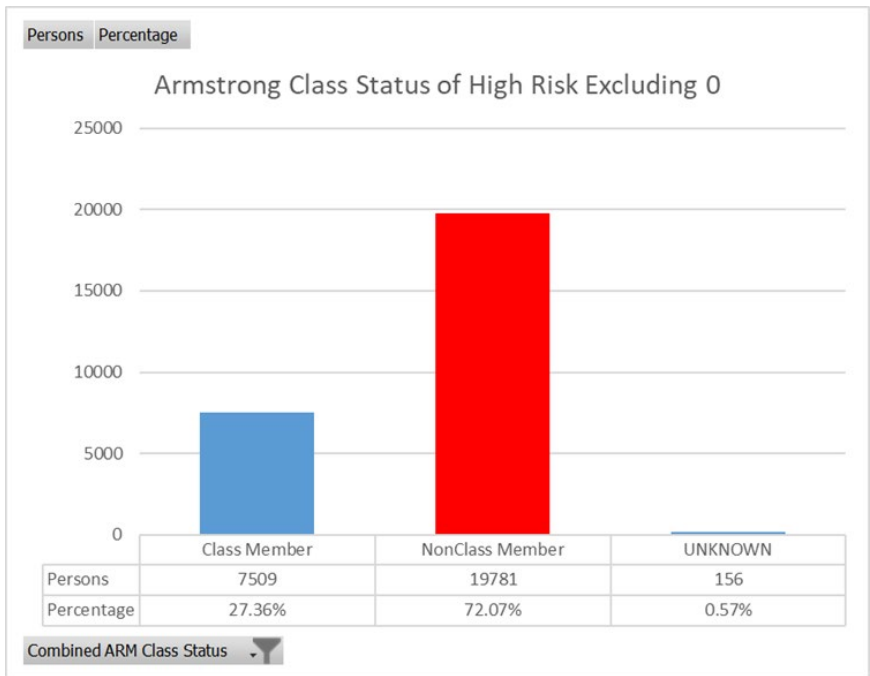
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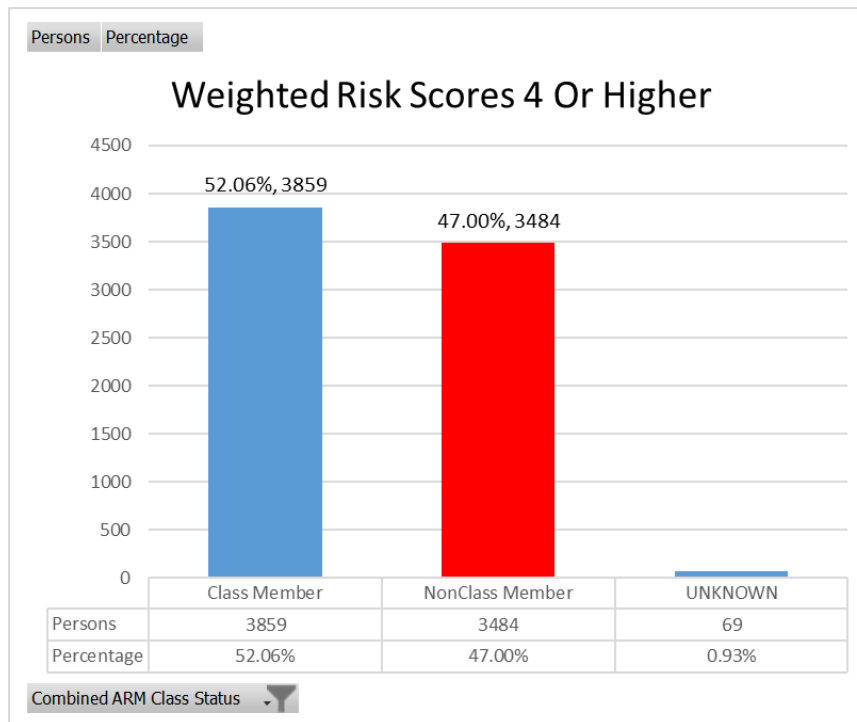
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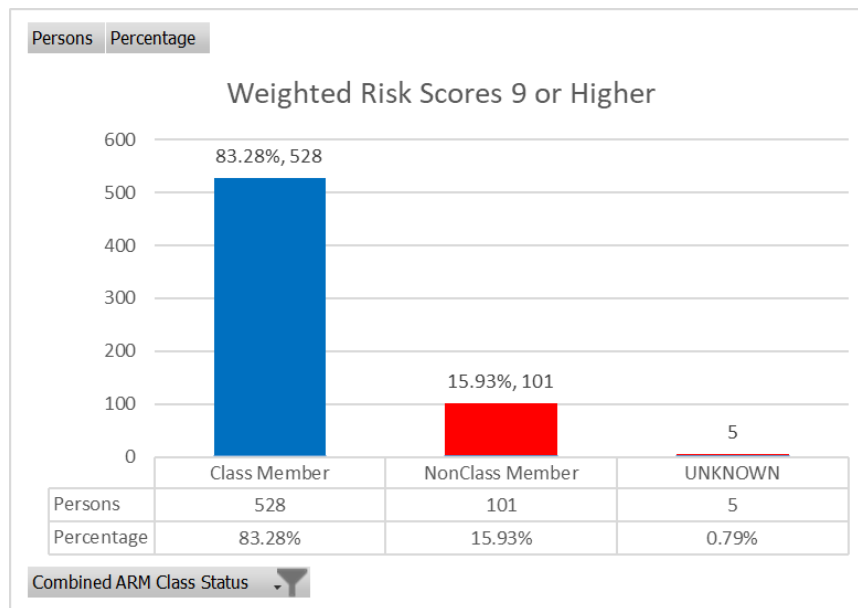
14. I copied the tab labelled “Class Share Including 0” to a new tab, renamed it “Class Share Excluding 0.” To eliminate the persons that were included in the PLO High Risk table because they were aged 50 or older, I used an Excel data slicer. The breakdown is 7,509 Class Members (27.36%), 19,781 Non Class Members (72.07%) and 156 unknown (0.57%), as shown in the table and chart below.



1 15. I copied the tab again and renamed it “Weighted Covid Score 4 or More.” I  
 2 reset the data slicer to exclude all Covid weighted risk scores of less than 4. The  
 3 breakdown of persons with Covid weighted risk scores of 4 or higher is 3,859 Class  
 4 Members (52.06%), 3,484 Non Class Members (47%) and 69 unknown (0.93%), as shown  
 5 in the table and chart below.



18 16. I copied the tab again and renamed it “Weighted Covid Score 9 or More.” I  
 19 reset the data slicer to exclude all Covid weighted risk scores of less than 9. The  
 20 breakdown of persons with Covid weighted risk scores of 9 or higher is 528 Class  
 21 Members (83.28%), 101 Non-Class Members (15.93%), and 5 Unknown (0.79%), as  
 22 shown in the table and chart below, showing that the persons CDCR recognizes as part of  
 23 the *Armstrong* class represent over 83% of the institutions population with Covid  
 24 weighted risk scores of 9 or above.  
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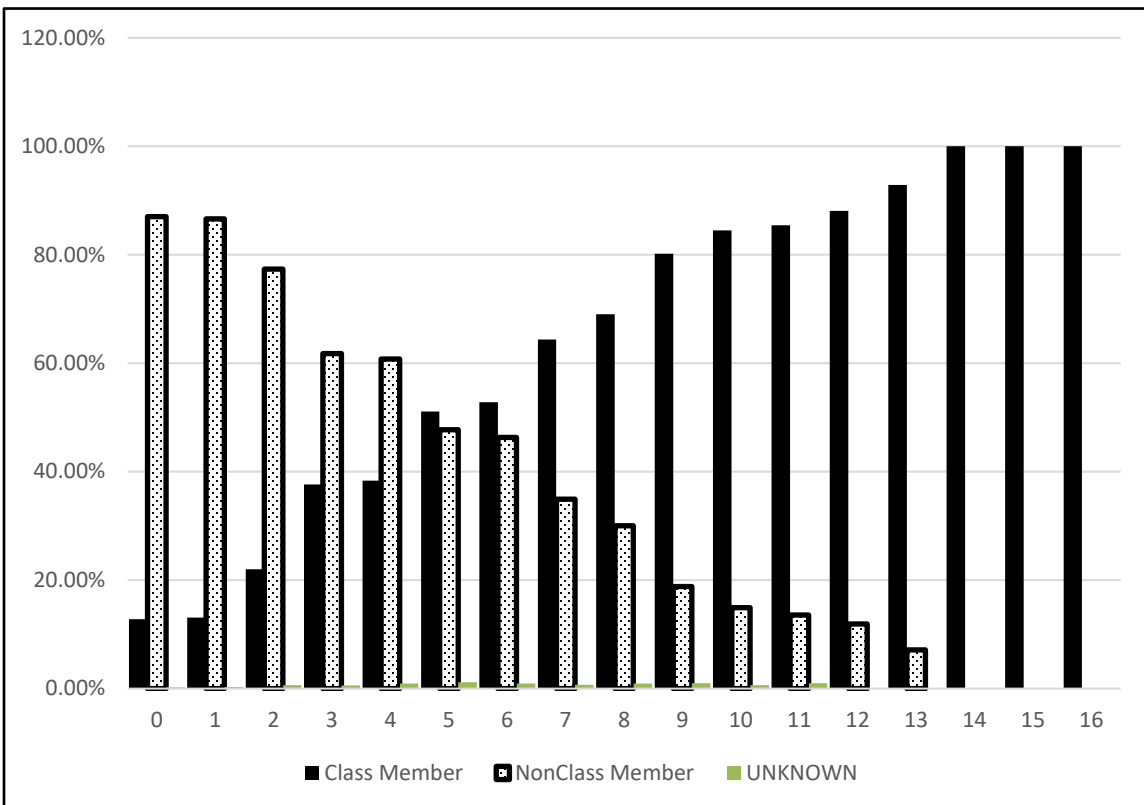
17. I also used the data to break down the *Armstrong* and non-*Armstrong* groups according to each level of Covid-weighted risk. I used another copy of the pivot table described above to count the persons in each Covid weighted risk level for the *Armstrong* and non-*Armstrong* groups. The resulting table are reproduced below, with a chart showing that after risk level 4, the *Armstrong* class becomes the majority at each risk level.

Count of PID	Column Labels			Grand Total
Row Labels	Class Member	NonClass Member	UNKNOWN	
0	1791	12189	29	14009
1	1586	10485	36	12107
2	1295	4550	39	5884
3	769	1262	12	2043
4	1047	1659	25	2731
5	750	700	17	1467
6	692	607	12	1311
7	472	256	5	733
8	370	161	5	536
9	243	57	3	303
10	136	24	1	161
11	88	14	1	103
12	37	5		42
13	13	1		14
14	7			7
15	3			3
16	1			1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9300</b>	<b>31970</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>41455</b>

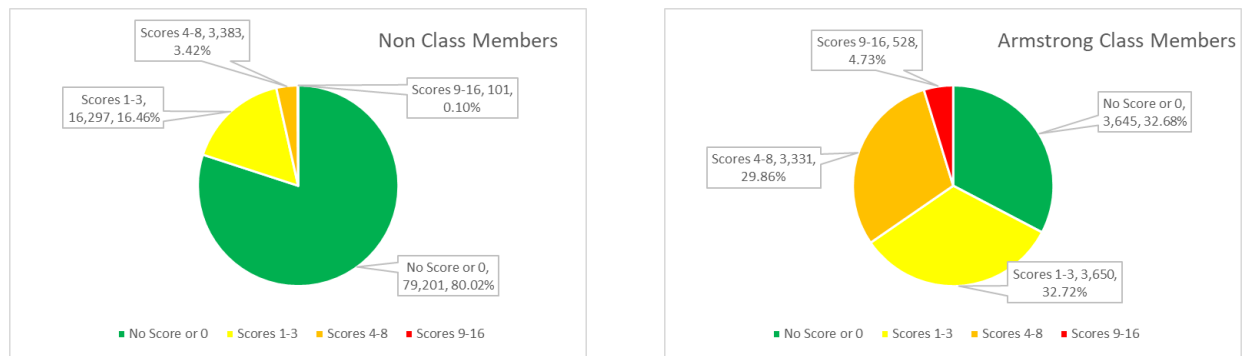
Count of PID	Column Labels
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Row Labels	Class Member	NonClass Member	UNKNOWN	Grand Total
0	12.78%	87.01%	0.21%	100.00%
1	13.10%	86.60%	0.30%	100.00%
2	22.01%	77.33%	0.66%	100.00%
3	37.64%	61.77%	0.59%	100.00%
4	38.34%	60.75%	0.92%	100.00%
5	51.12%	47.72%	1.16%	100.00%
6	52.78%	46.30%	0.92%	100.00%
7	64.39%	34.92%	0.68%	100.00%
8	69.03%	30.04%	0.93%	100.00%
9	80.20%	18.81%	0.99%	100.00%
10	84.47%	14.91%	0.62%	100.00%
11	85.44%	13.59%	0.97%	100.00%
12	88.10%	11.90%	0.00%	100.00%
13	92.86%	7.14%	0.00%	100.00%
14	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
15	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
16	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>22.43%</b>	<b>77.12%</b>	<b>0.45%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



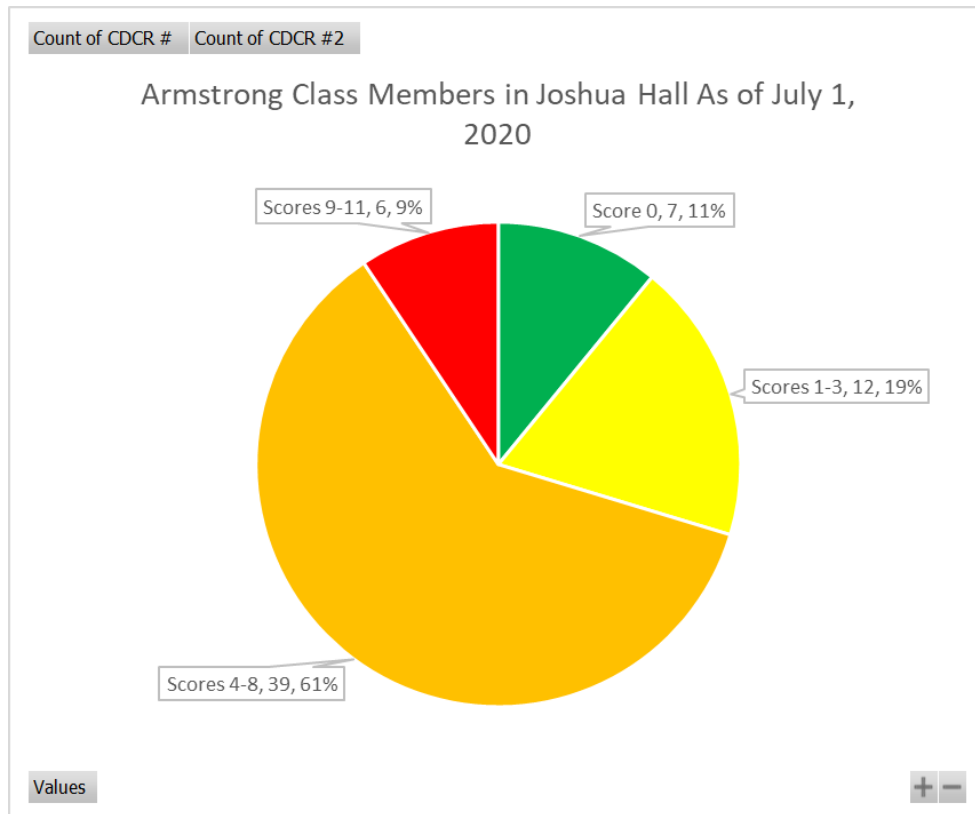
1 18. I also grouped the scores in the following ranges: No Score or 0, Scores 1-3,  
 2 Scores 4-8 and Scores 9-16, and used the pie charts below to show how the Class Member  
 3 group and the Non Class Member group break down in ranges. The *Armstrong* Class  
 4 Member group has a minority (32.68%) of people with No Score or a Covid Weighted  
 5 Risk Score of zero, then 32.72% with Scores 1-3, 29.86% with Scores 4-8, and 4.73% with  
 6 Scores 9-16. The Non-Class Member group, by contrast, has an overwhelming majority of  
 7 people with No Score or 0 (80.02%), then 16.46% with Scores 1-3, 3.42% with Scores 4-8,  
 8 and only one-tenth of percent with Scores 9-16.



16 19. The breakdowns above are based on information received in June 2020,  
 17 particularly the PLO High Risk data received on June 22, 2020. To address the rapidly  
 18 changing situation at Joshua Hall in CIM, Plaintiffs' counsel received more up-to-date  
 19 information, dated July 1, 2020 regarding the persons held there. The vast majority of the  
 20 64 class members at Joshua Hall as of July 1 had elevated Covid weighted risk scores. The  
 21 pie chart below represents the numerical and percentage breakdown, with 7 (11%) class  
 22 members at Score 0, 12 (19%) class members at Scores 1-3, 39 (61%) class members at  
 23 Scores 4-8, and 6 (9%) class members at Scores 9-11.

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20. Plaintiffs’ counsel in *Armstrong* and *Coleman* receive information from CDCR regarding incarcerated persons who have died from Covid-19 or its complications. As of July 13, 2020, we have received reports of thirty-three (34) deaths of incarcerated persons from Covid-19 or its complications. Of these 34 individuals, 18, or 53%, were *Armstrong* class members. California Institution for Men (CIM) accounts for 17 deaths. Of the persons from CIM who died, 10 were *Armstrong* class members.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct, and that this declaration is executed at El Cerrito, California this 14th day of July, 2020.

Ernest Galvan