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18
 19 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 20 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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

Case No. C94 2307 CW
JOINT CASE STATUS STATEMENT
 Judge: Hon. Claudia Wilken

1 The parties submit this Joint Case Status Statement pursuant to the Stipulation and
 2 Order entered March 28, 2011 (ECF No. 1868), which provides that “[t]he parties will file
 3 periodic joint statements describing the status of the litigation” every other month,
 4 beginning on May 16, 2011.

5 CURRENT ISSUES¹

6 A. Plaintiffs’ Enforcement Motion Regarding Accommodations for Deaf, Blind, 7 and Low-Vision Class Members in the BPH Process

8 1. Plaintiffs’ Statement

9 On March 20, 2024, this Court granted in part and denied in part Plaintiffs’ Motion
 10 to Enforce the Court’s prior orders, ECF No. 3583, and issued an Order for a Further
 11 Parole Remedial Plan, ECF No. 3584. Defendants provided a responsive proposal to
 12 Plaintiffs on May 20, 2024. Plaintiffs provided written feedback and the parties met and
 13 conferred thereafter. Defendants filed the proposal with the Court on June 3, 2024. *See*
 14 ECF No. 3596. In accordance with the proposal, Defendants held panel attorney trainings
 15 on ADA issues on June 10 and 24, 2024, which Plaintiffs’ counsel observed. Defendants
 16 intend to schedule an additional panel attorney training. Plaintiffs’ counsel filed objections
 17 to Defendants’ proposal on June 26, 2024, Dkt. No. 3600. Defendants’ response is due
 18 July 15, 2024 and Plaintiffs’ reply is due July 22, 2024.

19 2. Defendants’ Statement

20 In accordance with the Court’s order, Defendants prepared, and presented to
 21 Plaintiffs, further remedial plans that included policies and procedures on May 20, 2024,
 22 following which the parties engaged in the meet-and-confer process with the Court
 23 Expert’s assistance. ECF No. 3584. Defendants filed their notice of compliance with the
 24 Court’s order on June 3, 2024, along with the required policies and procedures. ECF No.
 25 3596.

26 The policies and procedures filed with Defendants’ notice of compliance stated

27 _____
 28 ¹ Statements are joint unless otherwise delineated as either *Plaintiffs’ Statement* or
Defendants’ Statement.

1 BPH would conduct trainings on June 10 and 24, 2024, for panel attorneys appointed to
2 represent class members during parole suitability hearings, with additional trainings to be
3 scheduled as necessary. BPH previously provided Plaintiffs with prior panel attorney
4 training materials and Plaintiffs offered comments and feedback. Prior to the trainings on
5 June 10 and 24, 2024, BPH provided Plaintiffs updated training materials that incorporated
6 previous feedback from Plaintiffs, and again offered Plaintiffs an opportunity to provide
7 feedback before the trainings.

8 On June 10 and 24, 2024, Plaintiffs had an opportunity to observe the trainings
9 provided to panel attorneys. BPH provided Plaintiffs finalized versions of the training
10 materials used during each training session after each training. BPH will be scheduling a
11 third panel attorney training in the coming weeks, and Plaintiffs' counsel will again be
12 invited to observe.

13 **B. Allegations of Abuse, Retaliation, and Violence by CDCR Staff Against Class**
14 **Members**

15 **1. Plaintiffs' Statement**

16 **a. RJD and Five Prisons Orders**

17 Plaintiffs continue to monitor remedial efforts found necessary in order to prevent
18 further violations of the ARP and class members' ADA rights at six prisons including
19 changes to the staff misconduct investigation process and implementation of Audio Visual
20 Surveillance Systems that include body-worn camera technology. *See* ECF Nos. 3059,
21 3060, 3217 and 3218. Party agreements regarding Court ordered changes are found in
22 Defendants' RJD and Five Prisons Remedial Plans ("Plans"). *See* ECF No. 3393, Exs. A,
23 B.

24 Plaintiffs have issued nine quarterly reports and have identified scores of cases that
25 show failures by Defendants to conduct complete and unbiased investigations and impose
26 appropriate and consistent discipline. Defendants are also failing to comply with other
27 provisions of the Remedial Plans that impact class members statewide, including failing to
28 meet deadlines for completing investigations and to appropriately route allegations of

1 misconduct to LDIs and the AIU. Even when investigators timely complete investigations,
2 cases languish on the desks of Hiring Authorities for months. Plaintiffs' counsel have
3 outlined additional reforms that are necessary to bring Defendants' accountability system
4 into compliance and to avoid future litigation. *See* Dkt. 3592, Exhibit A. Plaintiffs'
5 counsel and the Court Expert have expressed serious concerns about the lack of
6 transparency and about unilateral changes to the accountability system that have been
7 made by Defendants. As the Court Expert has recognized, "both staffing levels and
8 procedures may well be necessary to ensure investigators have the resources to conduct
9 competent and thorough investigations. But there is a Court ordered remedial plan in place.
10 If CDCR believes material changes to the investigation and disciplines system are
11 necessary, it must proactively discuss those changes with Plaintiffs and with the Court
12 Expert before implementation." *See* ECF 3587 at 6. Plaintiffs have received a response
13 from Defendants to some but not all of the reforms outlined in Dkt. 3592, Exhibit A. The
14 parties also agreed to review a random selection of staff misconduct complaints in an effort
15 to better understand Defendants' proposal. The parties are meeting on July 16, 2024 to
16 discuss proposed reforms.

17 CDCR is a statewide system. Violations of the ADA and ARP found thus far at six
18 prisons exist system-wide and are committed to bringing such evidence before the Court
19 until all class members are protected. *See* Dkt. 3592, Exhibit A at 7-8.

20 **b. False, Retaliatory and Discriminatory RVRs**

21 Despite significant progress made towards court-ordered improvements to the staff
22 misconduct investigation and disciplinary system, the endemic use of false and retaliatory
23 RVRs by staff to cover up disability-related misconduct and/or to retaliate against class
24 members who report misconduct remains a problem. *See* ECF No. 3296 at 9. The same
25 biased review that plagues the staff inquiry and investigation processes also denies class
26 members due process in disciplinary hearings, resulting in longer terms of imprisonment,
27 denials of privileges, housing at higher classification levels, and an unwillingness to report
28 future misconduct or request disability-related help.

1 Steps taken thus far by Defendants to eliminate the problem have not gone far
2 enough and Plaintiffs' counsel continues to identify class members who have received
3 false, retaliatory, discriminatory or otherwise inappropriate RVRs. *See* June 4, 2024, letter
4 Re: Discriminatory RVR Issued to Class Member, attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.
5 Plaintiffs' counsel remains especially concerned about the ongoing issuance of RVRs to
6 class members for filing "false" staff misconduct complaints. *See* June 7, 2024, Email
7 from Penny Godbold to Tamiya Davis Re: Request for HQ Level Review of RVRs for
8 Filing Staff Complaints, attached hereto as **Exhibit B**, without attachments. The use of
9 RVRs to retaliate against and discourage the filing of staff misconduct complaints will
10 persist unless Defendants take action to identify and root out problems through meaningful
11 reforms to the RVR process.

12 Plaintiffs are hopeful that the parties can agree to resolve problems and that
13 additional court intervention will not be necessary.

14 **2. Defendants' Statement**

15 **a. RJD and Five Prisons Orders**

16 CDCR has dramatically overhauled its processes to ensure unbiased and complete
17 investigations and, although not required by the Court's orders, Defendants have deployed
18 statewide processes that restructure CDCR's staff misconduct allegation, screening,
19 referral, investigative, and disciplinary processes. As the Court has noted, "[t]hese agreed-
20 upon measures constitute substantial improvements that will go a long way to bringing
21 Defendants into compliance with the ARP and ADA at the six prisons." ECF No. 3356 at
22 2. The Court found, the "implementation of these [] remedial measures is likely to have a
23 positive impact on...the overall reliability of the outcomes of investigations." *Id.* at 15.
24 Despite the tremendous efforts and resources directed toward improving the staff
25 misconduct investigation and discipline processes, modifications are necessary to ensure
26 sustainability. CDCR shared its initial modification proposal with the Court Expert and
27 Plaintiffs. CDCR will continue to discuss needed modifications to the current processes to
28 ensure its sustainability and looks forward to proactively developing modifications without

1 protracted delay.

2 **b. Demands for RVR Reform**

3 Defendants have made significant progress and commitments to address Plaintiffs'
4 demands that CDCR address the alleged practice of issuing false and retaliatory Rules
5 Violations Reports (RVRs) to class members, as detailed in previously filed statements.
6 *See* ECF Nos. 3412 at 14-16, 3526 at 7-8. CDCR continues to address these issues to the
7 extent they are specifically related to class-member accommodation, alleged
8 discrimination, or retaliation and to the extent it is required to do so under the remedial
9 plans, the ADA, or prior court orders. Plaintiffs may disagree with the investigation or
10 discipline imposed, but that does not necessarily mean that the RVR was false or
11 retaliatory. Plaintiffs' general complaints about the RVR process, unrelated to class-
12 member accommodations, are not properly raised in this case.

13 **C. Court Expert Investigation Into SATF**

14 **1. Plaintiffs' Statement**

15 In November 2021, this Court ordered the Court Expert to investigate the treatment
16 of people with disabilities at the California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility and State
17 Prison, Corcoran (SATF). ECF No. 3338. In December 2022, the Court Expert filed a 67-
18 page report, finding a substantial breakdown in the disability accommodation process at
19 SATF. ECF No. 3446 at 4. The Court ordered corrective action, including additional
20 analysis and reporting by the Court Expert and the development of policies and procedures
21 by CDCR. *See* ECF No. 3467; ECF No. 3538. Plaintiffs currently are working with
22 CDCR and the Court Expert to ensure adequate policies are drafted and implemented. If
23 the parties are not able to reach agreement on those policies, the parties will bring any
24 disputes to the Court, pursuant to the Court's order.

25 The issues identified by the Court Expert in 2022 persist at SATF, and Plaintiffs
26 have identified other serious violations of the ADA and ARP at SATF that have not been
27 timely resolved. Substantial reforms to staffing and self-monitoring and self-correction
28 processes are urgently needed. Plaintiffs are hopeful that the Court Expert's forthcoming

1 report on those issues will result in the allocation of sufficient resources, and development
2 of robust systems, necessary to comply with the *Armstrong* Remedial Plan and Americans
3 with Disabilities Act.

4 **2. Defendants' Statement**

5 The Court Expert's second report concerning the treatment of people with
6 disabilities at SATF recognized the numerous proactive measures implemented at SATF to
7 further respond to the needs of incarcerated people with disabilities. ECF No. 3500. The
8 report demonstrates that the coordinated efforts between CDCR and the California
9 Correctional Health Care Services (CCHCS), with the Court Expert's guidance and with
10 input from Plaintiffs, are working to effectively respond to the issues raised by the Court
11 and addressed by the Court Expert following his initial investigation. The Court Expert
12 has since reported that SATF has made "significant improvements in the delivery of
13 accommodations to class members" and that "the culture at SATF has improved," since his
14 first report. ECF No. 3500 at 4, 6. As noted in the report, class members have reported to
15 the Court Expert, through personal interviews and survey responses, "improvements in
16 their ability to get the accommodations they needed and in the attitudes of staff." ECF No.
17 3500 at 4. The Court Expert reports that through these responsive collaborative efforts,
18 SATF has significantly improved the process for receiving incarcerated people from other
19 institutions and has reduced the likelihood that class members lose access to Durable
20 Medical Equipment (DME) or medication necessary to accommodate their disabilities. *Id.*
21 The Court Expert further reported that SATF has improved the process for collecting and
22 handling patient requests for medical care (Form 7362s), has improved the processes for
23 issuing, repairing, and replacing DME (including through the successful relaunch of its in-
24 house wheelchair repair program), and has significantly improved the delivery of medical
25 supplies, such as incontinence supplies, to class members. *Id.* As noted by the Court
26 Expert, "the current leaders and staff are to be given credit for the significant effort they
27 made to address the problems" identified in the first report. ECF No. 3500 at 5.

28 In response to this Court's order, the Court Expert issued a November 28, 2023

1 Addendum to Second Report Regarding the Treatment of People with Disabilities at SATF
2 to which the parties entered into a stipulation addressing multiple issues. ECF Nos. 3529,
3 3538. Following the parties' stipulation, the Court issued its order setting deadlines for the
4 further development, with Plaintiffs' input, of policies addressing various issues at SATF,
5 including whiteboard captioning technology, accessible phones, and effective
6 communication of announcements and, therefore, addressing Plaintiffs' concerns noted
7 above. ECF No. 3538. The parties and the Court Expert continue to regularly meet to
8 discuss the various issues addressed in the stipulation. Defendants look forward to
9 continued collaboration with Plaintiffs and the Court Expert to resolve these remaining
10 issues at SATF.

11 **D. Accommodations for Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing Class Members**

12 **1. Plaintiffs' Statement**

13 As of June 2024, at least 4,525 people who are deaf or hard of hearing are housed in
14 a California state prison. CDCR has failed to accommodate them for decades, and too
15 many remain in significant isolation, unable to meaningfully participate in prison programs
16 or maintain ties with loved ones. Over the years, Defendants have responded to Plaintiffs'
17 concerns with a "can't do" attitude consisting of delays and artificial barriers. *See* Hon.
18 Thelton Henderson, *Confronting the Crisis: Current State Initiatives and Lasting Solutions*
19 *for California Prison Conditions*, 43 U.S.F. L. Rev. 1, 7 (Summer 2008) (discussing
20 "trained incapacity" where prison officials "have trained themselves to be incapacitated
21 and incapable of meaningful change").

22 Most areas of recent movement to improve accommodations for deaf and hard-of-
23 hearing people are the result of Court order, not Defendants' initiative. In order to effect
24 meaningful change – and finally comply with the requirements of the Americans with
25 Disabilities Act and *Armstrong* Remedial Plan – Defendants must work collaboratively
26 with Plaintiffs and focus on bold, complete solutions, not reactive half-measures.

27 **CART.** In February 2023, the Court ordered CDCR to provide "CART [computer
28 assisted real time transcription] or an alternative accommodation" at SATF "as soon as

1 possible.” ECF No. 3467 at 3. However, fifteen months later, Defendants have not
2 implemented CART or an equally effective alternative for any programs, services, or
3 activities—indeed, Defendants have not even been able to articulate a plan to comply with
4 the Court’s Order or completed a successful, functioning demonstration of CART or an
5 equally-effective alternative during that period, and they cannot identify a working
6 solution for even the most basic of components for transcription services, such as working
7 microphones.

8 Defendants asserted that instead of CART, they intended to use a “ViewSonic
9 whiteboard,” which shows only two lines of text at a time (as opposed to an entire screen
10 of text, as CART does), and generates captions automatically, without a human to make
11 sense of what is heard. On December 7, 2023, this Court ordered Defendants to provide
12 Plaintiffs with a demonstration of the ViewSonic whiteboard. ECF No. 3528 at 8. That
13 demonstration took place at San Quentin on March 27, 2024, but did not provide
14 meaningful results because the microphones Defendants used were too poor in quality.

15 Due to the significant delays encountered when coordinating in-person
16 demonstration of CART and ViewSonic, the parties agreed to conduct a second
17 demonstration by audio/video only—in other words, Plaintiffs would accept videos of the
18 transcription in lieu of watching it onsite in real time. Between April 10th and May 9th,
19 Plaintiffs sent four separate requests to meet with Defendants to discuss concerns over
20 microphone quality, how to make the second demonstrations meaningful so as to avoid
21 litigation, and how to move forward on stalled CART implementation issues distinct from
22 issues related to the demonstration process itself. Defendants refused every request.
23 Defendants completed a second round of audio/video demonstrations which were produced
24 to Plaintiffs on June 21, 2024.

25 Plaintiffs look forward to engaging with the Court Expert in the factfinding
26 procedure this Court has laid out to determine whether ViewSonic is equally effective to
27 CART. Plaintiffs have provided the CART/ViewSonic demonstration videos to three
28 subject matter consultants, one of whom is a certified Assistive Technology Professional

1 (ATP) working in the field of disability rights, and the other two of whom have significant
2 experience evaluating the effectiveness of captioning technology, and most importantly,
3 who are themselves deaf. All three professionals have resoundingly determined that
4 ViewSonic is less effective than CART. To Plaintiffs' knowledge, Defendants have not
5 consulted with any experts.

6 Defendants ignore many ways that CART far out-performs ViewSonic, which
7 Plaintiffs' deaf consultants found essential to effective communication: (1) CART's
8 presentation and rate of display change make it easier to read and understand; it has high
9 contrast, display customization options, a dedicated screen for captions, and importantly, it
10 displays multiple lines of text that scroll at a consistently predictable pace. On the other
11 hand, the ViewSonic display does not scroll, but rather flashes one-to-two lines of text at a
12 time, which generally lacked enough context for reading comprehension, and that
13 disappeared from the screen rapidly. As the artificial intelligence adjusted, the words on
14 the screen constantly deleted and overwrote themselves, causing the words to jump around
15 the screen and entire sentences to change meaning. Our deaf consultants found
16 ViewSonic's constant changes to be difficult to decipher and extremely distracting. (2) The
17 words displayed by CART are more accurate and reliable; indeed, the five-second delay
18 that Defendants complain of below was found by our deaf experts to be a benefit of
19 CART, because it signifies that the transcriptionist is ensuring they understand correctly
20 before they transcribe. By contrast, the ViewSonic artificial intelligence spits out
21 sometimes-nonsensical words as fast as it can, and then retroactively overwrites them,
22 making it far less effective for conveying words and ideas accurately. (3) CART visually
23 indicates each time the person speaking changes by using ">>" and starting a new
24 paragraph, while ViewSonic gives no indication whatsoever of a change in speaker—such
25 that a conversation between multiple different people is represented as one long run-on
26 sentence—making group conversations impossible to follow.

27 Defendants still have not demonstrated a commitment to microphone technology
28 that can pick up the audio from groups and programs in prison. After the March 27, 2024

1 demo, the parties and the Court Expert discussed the need for better microphones to
2 facilitate transcription services. Defendants have since represented to Plaintiffs that their
3 additional demonstration videos feature the JABRA Speak 750, which is marketed as
4 designed “for meetings of up to 6 people,” with a microphone range of only seven and a
5 half feet,² and the ALVOXCOM mic system, which is a lapel microphone made for a
6 single person.³ Below, they indicate an intent to test the EMEET M0 Plus and the EMEET
7 Office Core Luna Plus. It remains to be seen whether these additional microphones will
8 prove effective. Plaintiffs have agreed to provide their written position on whether
9 Defendants have met their burden to show that ViewSonic is an equally effective
10 alternative to CART to Defendants and the Court Expert on July 22, 2024. Defendants will
11 provide a written response and position by July 29, 2024. The parties will meet and confer
12 on their findings and legal positions on August 1, 2024.

13 The insufficient March 27, 2024 demonstration has already caused a significant
14 setback, and Plaintiffs have concerns over the sufficiency of the second demonstration. It
15 is Plaintiffs’ position that, without a meaningful demonstration of the captioning
16 technologies, Defendants will be categorically unable to meet their burden to show that
17 ViewSonic is an equally effective alternative to CART. Additional judicial involvement
18 may be necessary.

19 **Accessible Phones.** D/deaf and hard-of-hearing people⁴ continue to be denied
20 equal access to phone services, including video calls. Access to captioned phones and
21

22 ² Technical Specifications Sheet, found at
23 <<https://www.jabra.com/business/speakerphones/jabra-speak-series/jabra-speak-750##7700-409>>

24 ³ https://www.alvoxcon.com/products/alvoxcon-wireless-usb-microphone-for-iphone-computer-rechargeable-handheld-lapel-mic-system-for-macbook-pc-laptop-zoom-meeting-classroom-teaching-teacher-podcast-vlog?_pos=1&_sid=af7c8f1da&_ss=r

25 ⁴ Below, Defendants categorically state that “hard-of-hearing class members ... are able to
26 use their hearing aids and volume controls to use the regular telephones to make and
27 complete calls outside of the institution.” This is not true. While *some* hard-of-hearing
28 class members can do so, others cannot. The many hard-of-hearing class members who
cannot hear well enough to communicate by telephone, even with hearing aids and volume
control, remain unaccommodated, in addition to the deaf non-signers.

1 TTY/TDDs continues to be an urgent issue due to placement of the phones in inaccessible
2 locations, burdensome restrictions, equipment failures, and other logistical barriers.
3 Defendants informed Plaintiffs that they intend to replicate their current efforts at SATF—
4 as governed by the SATF Order, ECF No. 3538—on a statewide basis. As of now,
5 Defendants have indefinitely postponed disclosure of any timelines or information about
6 statewide rollout of accessible phone installation until after they have complied with the
7 Court’s requirements for SATF. The parties have met several times through the court-
8 ordered SATF stipulation process and will continue to work with Defendants to resolve
9 disputes regarding accessible phones at SATF; however, it remains unclear when these
10 devices will become available statewide and there is no reason to delay installation of
11 captioned phones statewide.

12 The ongoing harm is substantial. Consider, for example, an elderly deaf person
13 who is housed at San Quentin – someone the Court already found in February 2023 had
14 “lost touch with family members outside of the institution due to a lack of disability
15 accommodations,” including accessible phones. ECF No. 3446 at 40; ECF No. 3467 at 1.
16 Over a year later, that same person can use an accessible phone only if he stands outside in
17 the elements, a long walk from his housing unit, and uses a captioned phone that is placed
18 on the top of a garbage can – and only if the officers on that day decide to allow it. *See*
19 ECF No. 3526 at Ex. D. To this, Defendants state only that “there are no plans to install
20 any additional captioned phones at San Quentin at this time.” That is unacceptable.

21 **Effective Communication of Announcements.** There remains no robust and
22 durable system to provide and audit effective communication of announcements, which
23 continues to be a significant issue for deaf and hard-of-hearing individuals. Plaintiffs have
24 significant concerns about Defendants’ proposal for effective communication of
25 announcements and are working to resolve those concerns through the process outlined in
26 the SATF Order. Defendants acknowledge below that their proposal for effective
27 communication of announcements covers only class members assigned a DPH code, which
28 ignores this Court’s finding that hard-of-hearing class members—not just deaf class

1 members—do not currently receive effective communication of announcements. *See* ECF
2 No. 3446 at 37; Order, ECF No. 3467 at 2 (adopting Court Expert’s undisputed findings).
3 At this time, it appears Court involvement may be necessary to resolve the dispute.

4 It is worth noting that Defendants’ report of an 86% OACC compliance score, even
5 if it accurately reflected the state of effective communication of announcements statewide,
6 still leaves the possibility that 14% of deaf and hard of hearing class members—or
7 approximately 634 people—never receive effective communication of announcements.

8 **Hearing Aids.** On March 1, 2024, Defendants informed Plaintiffs that CCHCS
9 executed new hearing aid contracts on February 1, 2024, to better accommodate deaf and
10 hard-of-hearing people. Defendants have also given assurances that they have the capacity
11 to respond to any influxes in demand for new hearing aids. Although Plaintiffs remain
12 concerned that Defendants have not adequately educated class members that new hearing
13 aids are available and how to request them, those who have received the new hearing aids
14 report significant improvement in their access to programs, services and activities through
15 the hearing aids. Plaintiffs will continue to work with Defendants in an attempt to ensure
16 the roll-out is successful.

17 **2. Defendants’ Statement**

18 Plaintiffs’ overly broad allegations are not only largely inaccurate, but lack the
19 nuance necessary to address this large population of class members in which there are vast
20 differences in degrees of qualifying disabilities. Plaintiffs’ aggressive tone and
21 statements—which, unfortunately, now typify their communication with Defendants on
22 Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing issues—ignore the ongoing collaborative work being performed
23 in response to the SATF stipulation and in the Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing working group.
24 Plaintiffs’ statement that class members “remain in significant isolation, unable to
25 meaningfully participate in prison programs or maintain ties with loved ones,” is untrue
26 and this broad characterization is misleading. Not only have all class members been
27 offered Viapath tablets—which enhance class members’ ability to connect with loved ones
28 via various methods, including electronic messaging and letters—but some class members

1 also have iPads or iPhones and laptops (for education programming). Last year, CDCR
2 began deployment of iPhone and iPad devices equipped with the translate application and
3 the live-captioning accessibility feature to DPH class members⁵ whose primary or
4 alternative method of communication is written notes, to include those who use sign
5 language. Class members who received an iPhone or iPad are approved to have the device
6 within their possession during programs, services, activities, and housing unit settings,
7 including restrictive housing and any off-site appointments (*e.g.*, medical, same-day court
8 appearances). These devices use state-of-the-art speech-to-text technology that addresses
9 the needs of the DPH class members during informal day-to-day interactions as well as
10 programs, services, and activities. Moreover, in addition to these technological
11 accommodations, class members still have access to TTY, TDD, or Caption phones.
12 Disappointingly, Plaintiffs' statement ignores CDCR's proactive actions of acquiring and
13 distributing these devices as accommodations, without court intervention. Moreover,
14 CDCR deployed CART for due-process events on July 24, 2023. Oddly, Plaintiffs cite a
15 2008 publication to support their misguided allegations without noting the dramatic
16 increase in available technologies given to class members to accommodate them or
17 recognizing that today's correctional landscape is vastly different from the one that existed
18 16 years ago.

19 Plaintiffs' foregoing critique, which is seemingly designed to create disputes and
20 not resolve them, shows significant bias and disregard for the extensive efforts and
21 attention being put toward accommodating this population and, at this juncture, seems
22 particularly sharp-elbowed in light of the significant overlap of these issues—CART,
23 accessible phones (TTD-TTY and CapTel captioning), and effective communication of
24 announcements—and the parties' stipulation following the Court Expert's November 28,
25 2023 Addendum to Second Report Regarding the Treatment of People with Disabilities at

26 _____
27 ⁵ Overall, there are 80 DPH class members statewide and their preferred effective
28 communication method is sign language or other methods. As of July 12, 2024, there are
51 DPH class members, statewide, whose primary or alternate means of effective
communication is written notes.

1 SATF that addressed these issues. ECF Nos. 3529, 3538. Following the parties’
2 stipulation, the Court issued its order setting deadlines for the further development, with
3 Plaintiffs’ input, of policies addressing various issues at SATF, including whiteboard
4 captioning technology, accessible phones, and effective communication of announcements
5 that directly address Plaintiffs’ concerns noted above. ECF No. 3538. Defendants’ further
6 efforts to accommodate this population are detailed in previously filed statements, and are
7 ongoing. *See, e.g.*, ECF No. 3526, at 16-18.

8 **CART & ViewSonic.** Defendants are surprised by Plaintiffs’ harsh criticism of the
9 March 27, 2024 demonstration of CART and ViewSonic in a correctional setting because
10 during, and immediately following, the demonstration of these technologies, other
11 participants were optimistic that a resolution was attainable. Plaintiffs’ June 3, 2024
12 correspondence seems to perpetuate a false narrative of the demonstration and Plaintiffs
13 continue to seek more than the parties’ stipulation requires by demanding additional
14 demonstrations comparing CART to ViewSonic. Not only are these demonstrations not
15 required by the parties’ stipulation, but they also present scheduling challenges. For
16 example, the initial demonstration was scheduled for January 30, 2024, but ultimately took
17 place on March 27, 2024, to accommodate Plaintiffs and their required attendees.
18 Nevertheless, a recent video-taped demonstration, with audio, was produced to Plaintiffs
19 on June 21, 2024. Defendants believe Plaintiffs’ characterization about the microphones
20 during the demonstration are exaggerated and fail to accurately describe varying
21 environments or contexts in which these transcription services were demonstrated and will
22 be used. For example, built-in microphones in the laptops worked well in the medical-
23 inpatient and education setting. In the gym setting, with Integrated Substance Use
24 Disorder Treatment, the microphone picked up the instructor well, too. During the
25 ViewSonic demonstration on the large boards, the microphones accurately picked up
26 voices from around the room. As in any public or group setting, softer-spoken individuals
27 will need to be trained to speak louder to ensure accurate transcription. Nevertheless,
28 Defendants are committed to ensuring the appropriate microphones are used depending on

1 the specific educational or programming context. CDCR will continue to improve this
2 aspect of the transcription services as evidenced by its testing of numerous microphones,
3 including the JABRA Speak 750, the ALVOXCOM Handheld and Lapel Mic System, the
4 EMEET Conference Speakerphone M0 Plus, and the EMEET Office Core Luna Plus
5 Meeting Kit.

6 Further, Plaintiffs fail to mention the inherent shortcomings of CART that were
7 observed and discussed at the demonstration, including CART not being available on-
8 demand in a correctional setting. And merely pointing to an entry on a website does not
9 equate to being “on-demand” in a correctional setting to ensure class-member access.
10 Plaintiffs ignore that CART requires a 72-hour notice and strict adherence to a schedule
11 which is not always possible in a correctional setting because schedules are subject to
12 change. For each schedule change, the advance notice is again required. During one
13 demonstration, the CART operator signed off early, without warning, and the CART
14 services provider did not respond to telephone calls made once the operator signed-off,
15 leaving CDCR with no CART operator to provide transcription services. Further, CART
16 does not work well with people who have limited English skills and the transcriber
17 periodically inserts unintelligible script instead of words. This is not attributable to the
18 microphone used. ViewSonic, however, uses AI software that is able to accommodate
19 multiple languages and even translation. CART unnaturally inhibits the flow of
20 conversation because it inserts a multi-second delay, thereby hindering class-member
21 participation. Whereas, ViewSonic does not insert such a delay. Moreover, because
22 CART is dependent on an operator it is subject to human error. For example, during the
23 demonstration, the operator did not differentiate between speakers or identify them
24 consistently, and had difficulty keeping up with the different speakers. ViewSonic was
25 superior in this regard. Defendants have experienced similar failings with CART in other
26 settings. For example, at a parole-suitability hearing, a class member was provided CART,
27 a sign-language interpreter, and a certified deaf interpreter. The CART operator failed to
28 accurately transcribe the hearing, causing the class member’s attorney to waive the CART

1 service because it was not accurate.

2 In terms of accuracy and reliability, ViewSonic utilizes advanced AI to generate
3 captions instantaneously with high accuracy. While there is a difference in approach,
4 ViewSonic’s real-time updates ensure minimal delay, allowing users to follow
5 conversations as they happen. Undisputedly, AI continues to learn and improve over time,
6 increasing its effectiveness. ViewSonic’s AI-driven captions are designed to provide real-
7 time accuracy, which is crucial in dynamic and interactive group settings. The occasional
8 adjustments made by the AI are aimed at improving the overall accuracy of the
9 transcriptions. While CART’s method of indicating speaker changes is beneficial, the
10 approach of prompting speaker identification is also effective for both systems and, with
11 training, this practice can be incorporated into group settings. AI technology innovations
12 offer more customization, features, and settings to enhance user experience. ViewSonic’s
13 flexibility is easier to use in a variety of correctional settings making it a more versatile
14 tool to meet class members’ captioning needs, including spontaneous captioning events.
15 The broader accessibility of this technology enhances overall compliance.

16 Offering these technologies to class members is inherently challenging given the
17 structural limitations and security requirements of a correctional setting. Mindful that the
18 Court ordered Defendants to “make CART or an *alternative reasonable accommodation*
19 available at SATF” (emphasis added), CDCR has proactively explored technological
20 alternatives to CART. Defendants will continue to collect data on key metrics such as
21 accuracy, latency, completeness, user qualitative data from a large enough sample of class
22 members, and, where appropriate, relying on expert consultation to meet their obligation to
23 accommodate the class members who may benefit from these technologies. But Plaintiffs’
24 myopic attachment to CART fails to acknowledge the unprecedented implementation of
25 policy that provides these class members with up-to-the-minute technology to enhance
26 their day-to-day lives and further ensure access.

27 **Accessible Phones.** As to accessible phone calls, Plaintiffs are conflating various
28 sub-populations because hard-of-hearing class members (as opposed to Deaf non-signers

1 and Deaf signers when calling people who do not sign) are able to use their hearing aids
2 and volume controls to use the regular telephones to make and complete calls outside of
3 the institution. Defendants object to, and are troubled by Plaintiffs' hollow accusations
4 that Defendants "fabricate" delays or "have spent more energy creating reasons," for
5 delaying action on this issue, as they fail to acknowledge the incredible effort put forth to
6 accommodate class members in the correctional setting or the inherent structural
7 challenges that must be overcome. Defendants have sought to be transparent by ensuring
8 that a responsive policy may be successfully implemented at SATF, per the parties'
9 stipulation, before deploying the policy at other institutions. This includes Plaintiffs'
10 misleading assertion concerning the installation of additional phones, to which CDCR has
11 stated numerous times that it is currently focused on installing captioned phones at SATF
12 before extending efforts statewide. CDCR has often repeated that it intends to install
13 captioned phones at other institutions; this includes housing units at San Quentin. Finally,
14 Plaintiffs' anecdote above about a telephone placed "on top of a garage can," is no longer
15 true, as this situation has been rectified. Institutions statewide have available TTY, TDD,
16 or caption phones, and testing of these devices continues to ensure they remain functioning
17 and available to class members.

18 **Effective Communication of Announcements.** With respect to effective
19 communication of public announcements to DPH class members, CDCR continues to work
20 diligently to ensure DPH class members receive the information provided by these
21 announcements through the implementation of multiple existing processes such as use of
22 whiteboards, flickering of lights, face-to-face communication, and the development of a
23 new, multi-faceted approach to providing announcements to the DPH population, that was
24 detailed in a July 3, 2024 letter to Plaintiffs and to the Court Expert. In light of the
25 overlap, CDCR continues to meet and confer with Plaintiffs and the Court Expert on this
26 issue as part of the court-ordered SATF investigation and the subsequent stipulation
27 between the parties. Defendants shared their policy utilizing tablets to ensure effective
28 communication of announcements on March 6, 2024, but Plaintiffs have refused to provide

1 specific edits to that policy. As noted above, Defendants further responded to Plaintiffs'
2 recent communication on July 3, 2024, in anticipation of the meeting with the Court
3 Expert. Despite Plaintiffs' characterizations, class members are being accommodated as
4 demonstrated by recent auditing data from OACC that shows 86% compliance rating on
5 this topic. OACC collected auditing data from a sample size of 263 class members and of
6 these class members 225 class members indicated that they are made aware of
7 announcements and alarms ($225 \div 263 = .855$ or 86%; $38 \div 263 = .144$ or 14%).

8 **Hearing Aids.** CCHCS executed a new hearing aid contract on February 1, 2024.
9 Since the implementation of the new contract, Defendants have received reports from
10 several class members who have noted the hearing aids are better quality and have made a
11 noticeable improvement in their lives. CCHCS has been in communication with the
12 hearing-aid vendor who has indicated they made significant efforts to accommodate the
13 increase in demand for new hearing aids. Based on the demand, it appears the people who
14 require new hearing aids are aware that they are available and are being accommodated.
15 At this point, the Defendants believe the overall concerns of the Plaintiffs regarding
16 hearing aids have been addressed and any future concerns are appropriately addressed
17 through the regular advocacy process.

18 Defendants remain committed to providing class members equal access to
19 programs, services, and activities in accordance with the ADA and the ARP and will
20 continue to confer with stakeholders to ensure the further accommodation of this
21 population.

22 **E. Accommodations for Blind and Low Vision Class Members**

23 **1. Plaintiffs' Statement**

24 On September 22, 2022, Plaintiffs submitted a proposed stipulation to Defendants
25 to resolve disputes around identifying, documenting, and providing reading and writing
26 accommodations for blind and low-vision class members. The parties negotiated the terms
27 of the stipulation from that point until November 2023. On March 6, 2024, in response to
28 a court-ordered stipulation requiring CDCR to explain how when and how it would resolve

1 “all issues” at SATF addressed in the current draft Blind/Low-Vision Stipulation,
2 Defendants produced a memorandum dated January 31, 2024, regarding visual
3 accommodations for certain blind and low-vision class members. Dkt. 3538 at 5. On
4 April 23, 2024, Plaintiffs submitted objections to Defendants, detailing the ways in which
5 Defendants’ response fails to comply with the Court’s order and outlining the steps that
6 Defendants must take promptly to amend and develop policy to comply with the Court’s
7 order. Defendants responded to Plaintiffs’ objections on June 24, 2024, and the parties
8 will meet on July 17, 2024, to determine whether they are able to resolve remaining
9 disagreements.

10 Defendants contend that the new visual accommodations policy “create[s] a
11 timeframe for individualized assessments.” This is inaccurate. The new policy contains
12 timeframes for issuing recommended devices (*see* ECF No. 3596 at 54), but unfortunately
13 contains no requirement that blind and low-vision class members be individually assessed
14 within a specific amount of time. Plaintiffs have repeatedly advocated for Defendants to
15 ensure that blind and low-vision class members are evaluated by a vision specialist on an
16 expedited basis to determine their needed visual accommodations, but Defendants have
17 thus far refused to amend their policy to ensure that individualized assessments are
18 completed in a timely manner.

19 Plaintiffs are particularly concerned about Defendants’ failure to accommodate
20 people with monocular vision, who have a narrower field of vision and severely limited
21 depth perception, especially at shorter distances, *see, e.g., E.E.O.C. v. United Parcel*
22 *Service, Inc.*, 424 F.3d 1060, 1064-65 (9th Cir. 2005), and who may face safety risks in a
23 prison environment. *See, e.g., Colwell v. Bannister*, 763 F.3d 1060, 1067 (9th Cir. 2014)
24 (finding that monocular vision can cause physical injury in prison where plaintiff “bumps
25 into other inmates who are not good-natured about such encounters, triggering fights on
26 two occasions”). Defendants do not proactively identify, track, or accommodate people
27 with monocular vision in their custody, and recently redefined the DNV code from what
28 was agreed upon in the *Armstrong* Remedial Plan—defining DNV as all incarcerated

1 people “who have a vision impairment correctable to central vision acuity better than
2 20/200 with corrective lenses”—to now exclude those with monocular vision. When
3 Defendants submitted to Plaintiffs proposed guidance to healthcare providers instructing
4 these providers that incarcerated people with monocular vision should be excluded from
5 DPV or DNV designation, Plaintiffs strongly objected. *See* Dkt. 3592, Exhibit D.
6 Plaintiffs’ counsel have seen institutions, particularly SATF, deny needed accommodations
7 to people with monocular vision simply because they do not have a DPP code. *See, e.g.,*
8 Dkt. 3592, Exhibit E.

9 **2. Defendants’ Statement**

10 Plaintiffs contend that the parties negotiated the terms of the draft blind and low-
11 vision stipulation from September 22, 2022, until November 2023. Notably, the last
12 version of the draft stipulation discussed by the parties was the draft stipulation sent to
13 Defendants by Plaintiffs on August 3, 2023. Since that time, Plaintiffs unilaterally revised
14 that draft stipulation on October 24, 2023, and again on November 20, 2023. Moreover,
15 Defendants have responded to the concerns raised in Plaintiffs’ April 23, 2024 letter and
16 further discussed Plaintiffs’ concerns at a June 17, 2024 meeting with the Plaintiffs and the
17 Court Expert. At that meeting, Defendants also responded to the Court Expert’s inquiries
18 and later sent a comprehensive written response on June 24, 2024. The parties are
19 scheduled to meet with the Court’s expert on July 17, 2024

20 The vast majority of the issues addressed in the blind and low-vision stipulation
21 previously negotiated by the parties are addressed in the January 31, 2024 memorandum
22 titled “Accommodations for Incarcerated Persons with a Vision Impairment, Impacting
23 Placement,” and later revised with input from Plaintiffs. *See* ECF No. 3596 at 52-78. This
24 memorandum outlines the process for identification, tracking, and provision of reading and
25 writing accommodations, including electronic assistive devices (*e.g.*, electronic magnifiers,
26 electronic readers, laptops), to vision-impaired class members with a DPP designation of
27 DPV. Pursuant to this memorandum, each DPV class member who, following an
28 individualized assessment by the Eye Care Institute vision consultants, is recommended an

1 assistive device to accommodate their independent reading and writing needs, will be
2 issued the recommended assistive device(s) for private and independent in-cell use, with
3 minimal restrictions. These individually issued devices allow DPV class members to
4 privately and independently access printed materials related to CDCR programs, services,
5 and activities, including when preparing for BPH hearings or conducting post-hearing
6 tasks. Pending the completion of the individual assessments, institutions have the Zoomax
7 Snow 12 (a portable video magnifier) as a reading and writing accommodation available
8 through a check-in and check-out process. Moreover, the January 31, 2024 memorandum
9 and the attached template Local Operating Procedures: (a) direct provision of CDCR due
10 process documents in Braille or large print format to DPV class members who, following
11 individualized assessment, are determined to require large print or Braille print materials
12 as primary visual accommodation; (b) outline the process for acquisition, issuance and
13 replacement of the electronic assistive devices recommended as accommodations for DPV
14 class members who cannot write by hand; (c) discuss DPV class members' individualized
15 training on the use of the assistive devices recommended by the vision consultants; and
16 (d) create a timeframe for individualized assessments and the issuance of the
17 recommended assistive devices. Further, in accordance with recent court orders (ECF
18 Nos. 3583, 3584), Defendants have developed procedures for conducting individualized
19 assessments of DNV class members to identify, document, and track their required
20 accessible format or auxiliary device(s) for reading and writing purposes that are to be
21 implemented once the court-ordered meet-and-confer process with Plaintiffs is complete.
22 *See* ECF No. 3596 at 52-78. Plaintiffs' complaint that there is no "timeframe" imposing a
23 deadline for blind and low-vision class members to be individually assessed within a
24 specific amount of time, fails to acknowledge that these assessments are conducted by
25 outside medical professionals who must balance numerous factors including the rigors of
26 their regular medical practice with the unique challenges a correctional setting can present.
27 Defendants continue to improve the frequency of these assessments by, for example,
28 contracting with additional medical professionals to avail themselves to on-site individual

1 assessments.

2 Plaintiffs falsely contend that Defendants have “redefined” the DNV code, which
3 they have not. Rather, CCHCS issued a December 4, 2023 memorandum to provide
4 needed clarification to the providers in the field. *See* ECF No. 3592 at 23, 71. This
5 memorandum does not exclude people with monocular vision from DNV and DPV
6 designation, but rather instructs practitioners that the absence of vision in one eye does not
7 automatically place a patient in a DPP class. There is no exclusion of incarcerated people
8 with monocular vision as Plaintiffs suggest. Instead, these incarcerated people undergo the
9 same visual tests for field of view and visual acuity to determine if they qualify for a code.
10 Moreover, Plaintiffs were involved in the drafting of this memo because they were given
11 an opportunity to review and to provide feedback before it was issued. Defendants will
12 continue to provide required accommodations to class members in accordance with the
13 ADA and the applicable court orders.

14 **F. Problems Regarding Access to Assignments for Class Members**

15 The program-access workgroup continues to meet to discuss credit earning, the
16 assignment process, and disparities in the program-access assignment data in response to
17 Plaintiffs’ allegations of disability-related discrimination. ECF No. 2680 at 1314. The
18 parties’ next meeting is scheduled for July 18, 2024.

19 **G. Statewide Durable Medical Equipment Reconciliation**

20 **1. Plaintiffs’ Statement**

21 Defendants have agreed to ensure that anyone who had not been seen by a health
22 care provider in the last year would be seen for the purpose of reconciling their DME. The
23 only outstanding issue then is to ensure a process whereby health care providers actually
24 undertake a reconciliation during at least one encounter annually. Defendants maintain
25 that this is already a requirement during visits with Primary Care Providers, yet thousands
26 of class members without needed DME were identified by Defendants, despite this
27 existing requirement. A process for ensuring that staff actually reconcile DME during
28 encounters is necessary. On April 3, 2024, Defendants produced their first quarterly set of

1 DME Reconciliation reports. These reports show that there remain substantial problems
2 with missing DPP codes, and poorly documented and tracked DME. These problems can
3 result in staff members not knowing when someone has a disability that has been verified
4 and needs to be accommodated, and can result in improper removals of DME when
5 searching cells and when people transfer to new units or new prisons.

6 Unfortunately, Defendants' disability tracking system still fails to identify and track
7 class members with upper-extremity disabilities. Plaintiffs are committed to resolving this
8 ongoing problem.

9 **2. Defendants' Statement**

10 CCHCS informed Plaintiffs it would ensure class members who have not been seen
11 by a provider in the last year would be scheduled and given an opportunity to discuss
12 appropriate DME for their condition. Aside from the scheduled appointment, class
13 members have several other means by which they can have their DME needs
14 accommodated, including submission of a Form 7362 (Health Care Service Request Form)
15 or Form 1824 (Reasonable Accommodation Request Form). Additionally, CDCR and
16 CCHCS have numerous checks and balances in place to ensure DME is accounted for.
17 The DME Discrepancy Reports were specifically designed to detect errors within the
18 system and highlight the errors for staff to take necessary action to remediate. The success
19 of this process is evidenced by the dramatic decrease in the discrepancy rates since
20 inception of the reports. For example, the January 2020 report reflected a 53%
21 discrepancy rate, whereas the current rate of discrepancy is significantly less, 15.7%. It
22 should be noted, and Plaintiffs are aware, the reports are working documents and are
23 reflective of and influenced by the timing of the information recorded. This means that the
24 report will reflect an error from the time the provider places an order in the system until
25 the patient is issued the DME. CCHCS has committed to providing Plaintiffs the DME
26 Discrepancy Reports on a quarterly basis and will continue to communicate with
27 stakeholders about these issues.

28

1 **H. Joint Monitoring Tool**

2 The parties remain committed to developing a strong and effective joint monitoring
3 tool. The parties continue to convene small work groups, confer with the Court Expert
4 about informal briefing, and continue to meet to discuss and resolve the few remaining
5 disputes between the parties such as a format for scoring and reporting compliance. The
6 parties continue to work towards a collaborative solution for scoring and reporting.

7 **I. ADA Structural Barriers, Emergency Evacuation Procedures, and Master
8 Planning Process**

9 The parties continue to engage in the Master Planning Process aimed at ensuring
10 that CDCR prisons are accessible to people with disabilities in compliance with the
11 ADA. The parties met with the Court Expert about these issues on June 27, 2024. The
12 parties have agreed upon a new Master Planning process to share information or plans
13 related to Master Planning projects and to tour completed projects. This new process
14 may continue to evolve as it is put into use by the parties. Defendants recently shared
15 initial construction documents, including detailed plans for accessibility improvements,
16 with Plaintiffs' expert who is reviewing them and will provide timely feedback.
17 Plaintiffs have returned the first set of plans, for CSP-Lancaster, with their access
18 expert's comments and requests for additional details and accessibility features. The
19 parties agreed that, when necessary, they will conduct joint tours with their respective
20 experts, before ADA accessibility construction projects begin and after they are

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1 completed, to identify and resolve any ADA-non-compliance issues.

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DATED: July 15, 2024

Respectfully submitted,
ROSEN BIEN GALVAN & GRUNFELD LLP

By: /s/Penny Godbold
Penny Godbold

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

DATED: July 15, 2024

ROB BONTA
Attorney General of the State of California

By: /s/Trace O. Maiorino
Trace O. Maiorino
Deputy Attorney General

Attorneys for Defendants

FILER'S ATTESTATION

As required by Local Rule 5-1, I, Penny Godbold, attest that I obtained concurrence in the filing of this document from Deputy Attorney General Trace O. Maiorino, and that I have maintained records to support this concurrence.

DATED: July 15, 2024

/s/Penny Godbold
Penny Godbold

EXHIBIT A



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June 4, 2024

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL ONLY

**PRIVILEGED AND
CONFIDENTIAL**
**SUBJECT TO
PROTECTIVE ORDERS**

Tamiya Davis
CDCR Office of Legal Affairs
Tamiya.Davis@cdcr.ca.gov

Re: *Armstrong v. Newsom*: Discriminatory RVR issued to [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] DPM, RJD
Our File No. 0581-03

Dear Tamiya:

We write on behalf of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] DPM, an RJD declarant who is elderly and uses a four-wheeled walker. Plaintiffs' counsel previously reported on Mr. [REDACTED] and the discriminatory RVR he received, in a prior staff misconduct report. We write now to request that headquarters review the RVR and take appropriate action in response.

On February 20, 2022, Mr. [REDACTED] received a Rules Violation Report (RVR)(Log #7160473) for "Disobeying an Order," which he challenged via 602 on March 17, 2022. The primary basis for Mr. [REDACTED] RVR was that he walked the wrong way around the track.¹ He reports that he was simply heading to medical to drop of a 7362 form and that he was taking the shortest path of travel as a disability accommodation. CDCR policy requires that staff "utilize sound correctional decision

¹ The other claimed basis was that Mr. [REDACTED] was not wearing proper attire because he was not wearing his "blues" at the time. Mr. [REDACTED] explained that he was not aware and that because he dropped off the 7362 during his yard time, he believed he was allowed to wear his yard clothes. See [602](#) at 3. The policy requirement simply states that incarcerated people must wear "proper attire," not that they must wear "blues." See [AIMS Relevant Docs](#) at 11.

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Tamiya Davis

June 4, 2024

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making in determining the reasonableness of the [incarcerated person]'s request, and understand they should provide reasonable accommodations without relying on a Chrono or medical prescription. Examples of accommodations may include, but are not limited to: providing the [incarcerated person] a shorter path of travel ..." See [Revised Durable Medical Equipment Policy](#) (March 5, 2020) at 3.

As shown in [BWC](#) footage, Officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] stopped him after he was returning from medical and informed him he was walking the wrong way. Mr. [REDACTED] attempted to assert his right to walk the shortest distance as an accommodation for his mobility disability. Instead of accommodating his disability, or offering any alternatives, the officers argued with him, insisting that he should walk the longer route in the future. Mr. [REDACTED] acquiesced and returned to his housing unit. As confirmation that the officers knew of his disability and failed to accommodate him, Officer [REDACTED] can be heard saying, "Oh and 'I'm ADA so I go the shortest route.' Mmm ... no, you're gonna do what everyone else is doing." See BWC (linked above) at 11:20:00.

Following this encounter, staff then issued Mr. [REDACTED] a discriminatory RVR for failing to obey an order. At the outset, it is worth noting that there is no indication in this case that he did in fact disobey an order. Custody staff called out Mr. [REDACTED] for walking the wrong way, but they did not order him to stop nor did they give him any specific order to do something differently in that moment. He was only told not to do so again. More importantly, disciplining a class member for failing to walk the longest distance around the track amounts to disability discrimination when he was requesting, and policy requires, staff to provide disability accommodations, including the specific accommodation he is requesting. This RVR should be reviewed and voided.

The RVR had devastating consequences at his parole hearing. According to the hearing transcript obtained by Plaintiffs, the RVR was his only disciplinary infraction during his 12-year term of current incarceration, and was a significant factor in the commissioners' decision to deny parole. In announcing the Board's decision the commissioner states: "[W]e fast forward to this recent, uh, counseling chrono you received in February this year and you wanted to blame this staff member, uh, for falsely documenting your misconduct when it was clear, um, that you were violating the rules. **You know having the ability to take full responsibility for your negative actions is one of the main factors we as a panel consider when we're assessing whether someone has rehabilitated or not.** Unfortunately, um, after hearing your testimony today Mr. [REDACTED] ... you've fallen way short of that mark. So, you need more work and develop [sic] in this area." See [Transcript](#) at 78 (emphasis added).

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Tamiya Davis

June 4, 2024

Page 3

Mr. [REDACTED] discriminatory RVR was part of a wider pattern of inappropriate and discriminatory discipline issued to people with disabilities in response to class members walking the shortest distance around the track. *See* Plaintiffs' Review of CDCR Accountability System dated May 12, 2023 at 21-22.

Headquarters Level Review of the RVR

Because there is no indication, as part of raising this case pursuant to staff misconduct reporting, that CDCR has reviewed the RVR in this case, Plaintiffs' request that CDCR Headquarters staff review this discriminatory RVR and take appropriate action to void and purge the record from his file. **Please report on what action was taken in response to the review.**

Sincerely,

ROSEN BIEN
GALVAN & GRUNFELD LLP

/s/ Penny Godbold

By: Penny Godbold
Of Counsel

PMG:sms

cc: Ed Swanson	OLA <i>Armstrong</i>
August Gugelmann	Sean Lodholz
Audrey Barron	Trace Maiorino
Patricia Ferguson	Olena Likhachova
Ramon Ruiz	Sharon Garske
Chor Thao	Ursula Stuter
	Co-Counsel

EXHIBIT B

From: [Penny Godbold](#)
To: [CDCR OLA Armstrong CAT Mailbox](#); [Davis, Tamiya@CDCR](#); [Ruiz, Ramon@CDCR](#); [Armstrong Team - RBG only](#)
Cc: [Stuter, Ursula@CDCR](#); [Ed Swanson](#); [audrey \[REDACTED\]](#); [August Gugelmann](#); [SinghA@oid \[REDACTED\]](#)

[REDACTED]

Subject: Request for HQ Review of Response Re: Issuance of Retaliatory RVRs for Filing Staff Complaints, 04-08-2022 [IWOV-DMS.FID3579] [IMAN-DMS.FID5932]
Date: Friday, June 7, 2024 1:26:20 PM
Attachments: [06.03.24 Response to Issuance of Retaliatory RVRs for Filing Staff Complaints.pdf](#)
[PG-Def's, Issuance of Retaliatory RVRs for Filing Staff Complaints, 04-08-2022, 581-3.PDF](#)
[Memo Re Accountability for Falsely Alleging Staff Misconduct, rec"d 06-06-2023, 581-3.pdf](#)

Tamiya,

Thank you for Defendants' response to our advocacy letter from April 2022 regarding RVRs received by Mr. [REDACTED] for supposedly filing false complaints against staff.

We are concerned, however, that the advocacy response, signed by Warden Hill, is inconsistent with our understanding of Defendants' position regarding when it is appropriate to issue an RVR for filing a staff complaint. As articulated in Title 15, during multiple negotiations, and as memorialized in the last version of the memo entitled, "Incarcerated Persons Accountability for Knowingly and Falsely Alleging Staff Misconduct" that was provided to Plaintiffs' counsel in June 2023 (attached), discipline is only appropriate when the incarcerated person has knowingly accused the staff member of false misconduct. The purpose of the negotiated memo was to address concerns regarding the ongoing issuance of inappropriate RVRs for filing complaints and to re-articulate the standard included in Title 15, subsection 3482(d)(2) which states in part... "when completing a CDCR Form 602-1, a claimant shall not... include information or accusations *known* to the claimant to be false." (emphasis added). We do not believe the parties are in dispute regarding the standard. Yet, Warden Hill's response upholds RVRs for filing false complaints, discussed below, when there is no evidence that Mr. [REDACTED] knowingly accused the staff members of false misconduct. In fact, Mr. [REDACTED] maintains to this day that staff misconduct he alleged in fact occurred.

Plaintiffs seek clarification from CDCR Headquarters -- Do the cases cited below meet the standard for upholding RVRs for filing false staff misconduct

complaints?

In **RVR 7155001, Falsification of a Document**, where Mr. ██████ accused the staff member of violating his legal mail rights, Warden Hill's response concludes that the officer did not refuse to accept the legal mail, he simply delayed while he consulted a supervisor. This is a classic example of a case where the action taken by the officer may not amount to staff misconduct but the class member nevertheless believes that his legal mail rights were violated. Defendants have represented that they agree that RVRs are not warranted in such cases. There is no evidence that Mr. ██████ knowingly filed a false complaint in this case and in fact the officer's conduct (initially refusing to accept the mail when the envelope was properly addressed to a legal mail recipient) may have actually violated the strict letter of the policy.

In **RVR 7123816, Falsification of a Document**, where Mr. ██████ accused the staff member of making derogatory statements towards him, Warden Hill's response states that the LDI concluded (after reviewing BWC footage) that the allegation was false. Warden Hill concludes, based on the same evidence relied on by the LDI in issuing the RVR that, because there is purportedly no evidence that a derogatory comment occurred, an RVR is appropriate because that means the allegation was false. However, because (to Plaintiffs' knowledge) the BWC footage was not produced, it remains unclear whether the LDI relied on relevant footage, whether the footage revealed a comment but the LDI concluded it was not derogatory, or whether any number of other problems consistent with Plaintiffs' reports regarding incomplete and biased investigations existed in this case. Most relevant, Defendants have failed to identify evidence that Mr. ██████ was aware the allegation was false when he made it. Mr. ██████ continues to assert that he believes misconduct occurred.

Regarding the third RVR, **RVR 7156139, Falsification of a Document**, cited in Plaintiffs' April 2022 letter, Defendants fail to respond. In that case Mr. ██████ reported that an officer walked away and failed to leave a ducat for him at his cell door "at about 5:30 p.m." on December 1, 2021. The investigator concluded, after reviewing AVSS footage, that no one even approached Mr. ██████ cell between 5:30 to 6:16 hours and therefore issued him an RVR for filing a false complaint. But the investigator did not review footage prior to 5:30 despite Mr. ██████ stating it occurred "at about 5:30". Mr. ██████ continues to assert that this did occur and Defendants have not cited any evidence indicating that he believed otherwise when he made the complaint.

Plaintiffs' counsel seek clarification from CDCR Headquarters regarding whether these

[REDACTED]

Subject: RE: Armstrong: Issuance of Retaliatory RVRs for Filing Staff Complaints, 04-08-2022 [IWOV-DMS.FID3579]

[EXTERNAL MESSAGE NOTICE]

Good morning,

Please see CDCR's response attached.

Gabriela Anderson

Office Technician - Typing

Class Actions Litigation, Administrative Support Team

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From: Adam Dean <ADean@rbgg.com>

Sent: Friday, April 8, 2022 3:23 PM

To: Neill, Jennifer@CDCR [REDACTED]; Davis, Tamiya@CDCR [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Cc: Ed Swanson [REDACTED]; audrey@rbgg.com [REDACTED] August Gugelmann <[REDACTED]>

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Subject: Armstrong: Issuance of Retaliatory RVRs for Filing Staff Complaints, 04-08-2022 [IWOV-DMS.FID3579]

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Dear Jenn and Tamiya,

Please see the attached letter from Attorney Penny Godbold.

Best,

Adam Dean

Paralegal

He/him



101 Mission Street, 6th Floor

San Francisco, CA 94105

(415) 433-6830 (telephone)

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