1 HON. JAMES L. ROBART 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON 9 AT SEATTLE ADAM DUNAKIN, by and through his NO. 2:14-cv-00567-JLR 10 parent and next friend, KIMBERLEE HOLLINGER individually, and on behalf of 11 similarly situated individuals, CLASS'S MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF SETTLEMENT 12 Plaintiff, AGREEMENT, AWARD OF LODESTAR ATTORNEYS' FEES 13 v. AND LITIGATION COSTS KEVIN W. QUIGLEY, in his official capacity 14 as Secretary of the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services; **Noted for Consideration:** 15 and DOROTHY F. TEETER, in her official January 9, 2017 at 10:00 a.m. capacity as Director of the Washington State 16 Health Care Authority, 17 Defendants. 18 19 20 21 22 Disability Rights Washington

CLASS'S MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT [Case No. 2:14-cv-00567-JLR]

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I. INTRODUCTION

This groundbreaking Settlement reforms defendants' Pre-Admission Screening and Resident Referral (PASRR) system in order to protect Plaintiff and others with intellectual disabilities or related conditions from languishing in nursing facilities without needed services, in violation of the Nursing Home Reform Act, the Medicaid Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). If finally approved, the Settlement Agreement will require the Department of Social and Health Services to implement significant and comprehensive reforms to all aspects of its PASRR system. These changes will enable hundreds of individuals who have lived in institutions for many years, like Mr. Dunakin, to receive the specialized services they need to gain skills for greater independence, or to live in a community-based homes close to or with their families and friends.

Class notice was sent to every identified class member living in a Medicaid-funded, state certified nursing facility. *See* Dkt. No. 78, ¶4. No objections or comments to the settlement agreement were received. Hamburger Decl., ¶2. This is significant. No one objected to (1) the comprehensive reforms to the PASRR system proposed; (2) the protections put in place to ensure community placement when a class member is willing and able to live outside of a nursing facility; (3) the attorneys' fees sought; (4) the requested litigation costs; or (5) any other aspect of the settlement agreement. The lack of objectors to the merits of the Settlement Agreement confirms that it is a good resolution for all involved. Importantly, this resolution was reached without years of contentious litigation, as has occurred in other states.

This is a complete victory. Through the Court's partial summary judgment decision, the Class and class counsel obtained an unambiguous judicial determination that defendants had not been implementing PASRR as required by law. That decision opened the door to meaningful negotiations that gave rise to the comprehensive reforms of the PASRR program required under the Settlement Agreement.

The Court should conclude that the proposed Settlement Agreement is fair, reasonable and adequate. The Agreement provides all of the relief that Plaintiff sought in his Complaint, without the risks, expense and delay that further litigation would bring. It also allows class counsel to continue to track implementation of the PASRR changes over time, and establishes clear metrics for determining when the goals of the Agreement are met. Very few cases achieve such stellar results. For these and other reasons, the Settlement Agreement should be approved, and the attorneys' fees and litigation costs sought by class counsel awarded.

II. EVIDENCE RELIED UPON

The parties rely upon the Declaration of Eleanor Hamburger submitted with this Motion as well as the records and pleadings in this case. While defendants do not oppose this motion, they do not agree with the facts or legal conclusions alleged herein.

III. FACTS

Consistent with the Court's Order preliminarily approving the Settlement Agreement, class notices were sent out to class members on or before November 11, 2016. Dkt. No. 78, ¶4.

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The notice informed class members about the provisions of the Settlement Agreement and the opportunity to submit objections or comments for the Court's consideration. *See* Dkt. No. 71-1, Appendix 2. The notice also explained how class members could request to attend the hearing in person. *Id.* The deadline for submitting objections, comments or requests to appear was December 12, 2016. Dkt. No. 76, pp. 3-4. Neither party nor parties' counsel received any comments, objections or requests to appear from class members. Hamburger Decl., ¶2.

IV. OVERVIEW OF THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

This section revisits the summary of the key terms of the Settlement Agreement.

A. Defendants Shall Implement Comprehensive Reforms to their PASRR System

The Settlement Agreement requires defendants to put in place new procedures for ensuring timely PASRR Level I screenings, Level II Evaluations and Post-PASRR Level II Meetings and systems for monitoring the ultimate provision of specialized services and community-based discharge planning. *Id.*, \P 6.2; 6.3. The new system anticipates that a written plan for PASRR services, developed at a meeting with the class member and his or her family members/guardians, if appropriate, is the key to ensuring that the individual's rights under the Medicaid Act, the Nursing Home Reform Act and the ADA are protected. *See App. 1*, \P 6.4.2, 6.4.3.

B. The Agreement Provides for Transition to Community Placement

The Agreement ensures that all class members are able to make an informed choice about where they are able and would like to live. *See App. 1,* ¶6.5. The Settlement Agreement incorporates the existing Roads to Community Living (RCL) federal

Medicaid program to assist with community placement for individuals who choose to and are able to live in the community. *Id.* For those are undecided or unwilling to live in a community based setting, the Agreement provides for a process to ensure that they are regularly updated about their community based options. *Id.*, ¶6.6. For those who are medically unable to live in the community, the Agreement ensures that they are provided with specialized services to maximize independence with "reasonable promptness." *Id.* ¶6.7.

C. Class Release

If approved (and in return for the benefits under the Settlement Agreement), the Class will release defendants from any and all claims for injunctive and declaratory relief related to the claims brought in the litigation pursuant to the Nursing Home Reform Act, Medicaid Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act or Americans with Disabilities Act. App. 1, ¶1.5.

D. Termination of Settlement Agreement

The Settlement Agreement includes an anticipated termination date of September 30, 2020, if the quarterly and biannual reports demonstrate that defendants have substantially complied with the metrics described in Section 6 of the Settlement Agreement. *See id.*, ¶8. If defendants achieve full compliance with each and every compliance metric in advance of September 30, 2020, the parties will jointly move the Court for an order asking for early termination of the Agreement and dismissal of the case. *Id.*, ¶8.2.

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E. Attorneys' Fees and Litigation Costs

The Settlement Agreement provides that Defendants will pay class counsel their actual lodestar attorneys' fees without a multiplier and its actual litigation costs ("Option 1"). *Id.*, ¶¶ 9.1.1; 9.1.2. Plaintiffs submitted an unopposed motion to for the Court to approve an award of attorneys' fees of \$590,345.00 and litigation costs of \$65,026.59, to be paid by Defendants. Dkt. 79. No class members will be responsible for payment of any attorneys' fees or costs. No class member objected to the amount of the fees or expenses. Hamburger Decl., ¶2.

V. LAW AND ARGUMENT

A. Legal Standards for the Approval of a Class Action Settlement Agreement

Before a settlement on behalf of a certified class may be finalized, the court must find that the proposed agreement is "fair, reasonable, and adequate." Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(2). In analyzing the fairness, reasonableness, and adequacy of an agreement, courts weigh a number of factors, the weight of which will vary depending on the unique circumstances of each case. *Officers for Justice v. Civil Serv. Comm'n*, 688 F.2d 615, 625 (9th Cir. 1982). These factors include:

the strength of the plaintiffs' case; the risk, expense, complexity, and likely duration of further litigation; the risk of maintaining class action status throughout the trial; the amount offered in settlement; the extent of discovery completed and the stage of the proceedings; the experience and views of counsel; the presence of a governmental participant; and the reaction of the class members to the proposed settlement.

Hanlon v. Chrysler Corp., 150 F.3d 1011, 1026 (9th Cir. 1998) (citation omitted). This process protects absent class members who did not have a direct hand in crafting the settlement.

Davis v. City and County of San Francisco, 890 F.2d 1438, 1444, n.5 (9th Cir. 1989).

Some of these factors, such as the reaction of class members, can only be gauged after preliminary approval and notice is provided to class members. "[T]he absence of a large number of objections to a proposed class action settlement raises a strong presumption that the terms ... are favorable to class members." *In re Omnivision Techs.*, 559 F. Supp. 2d 1036, 1043 (N.D. Cal. 2007). "In most situations, unless the settlement is clearly inadequate, its acceptance and approval are preferable to lengthy and expensive litigation with uncertain results." *Nat'l Rural Telecom. Coop.*, *v. DIRECTV*, *Inc.*, 221 F.R.D. 523, 526 (C.D. Cal. 2004) (quoting 4 A. Conte & H. Newberg, NEWBERG ON CLASS ACTIONS, § 11:50 at 155 (4th ed. 2002)). Here, every factor weighs strongly in favor of approval.

B. All of the Factors Support Final Approval of the Settlement Agreement

Under the Settlement Agreement, class members have obtained significant, comprehensive reform of the PASRR system, which should result in additional services while residing in nursing facilities and the development of community-based residential programs for those ready and willing to leave. Class members did not compromise to obtain this outcome, which may provide relief sooner for class members than had the case been litigated to judgment. The Class reached this agreement after extensive written discovery and depositions, motions practice, an interlocutory appeal to the Ninth Circuit, and an exhaustive sampling of class members' PASRR records by class counsel's expert.

Similar litigation in other states took many years to reach the same sort of agreement. Some resulted in consent decrees and the establishment of court monitors, only to be followed by extensive post-judgment litigation. *See e.g., Rolland v. Patrick*, 946 F. Supp. 2d 226, 226 (D. Mass. 2013) (detailing the extensive post-settlement litigation

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history of a similar PASRR case filed in 1998 in Massachusetts was finally dismissed in 2013); Evans v. Williams, 340 U.S. App. D.C. 500, 206 F.3d 1292, 1293 (2000) (consent judgment in de-institutionalization consent decree resulted in post-judgment litigation from 1978 to at least 2000). Class counsel sought to establish a settlement agreement and monitoring process that would rapidly and efficiently bring the defendants and the Washington Department of Social and Health Services into compliance with PASRR, and that would avoid the pitfalls of past litigation.

C. No Objections to the Reasonableness of the Settlement Agreement Were Filed

The absence of reasonable objections establishes a strong presumption in favor of approval. *Nat'l Rural Telecom. Coop.*, 221 F.R.D. at 529. Where, as here, the class is "nearly silent" regarding the terms of the settlement agreement, "the lack of objection of the Class Members favors approval of the Settlement Agreement." *In re Omnivision Techs.*, 559 F. Supp. 2d at 1043 (3 objectors appeared out of 57,630 potential class members); *see, e.g., Churchill Vill., L.L.C. v. GE,* 361 F.3d 566, 577 (9th Cir. 2004) (45 objections out of 90,000 notices sent); *Rodriguez v. West Publ. Corp.,* 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 74767, at *33 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 10, 2007) (54 objections out of 376,000 notices).

Here, no objections were received. The Court should presume that the silence of the class members on this issue reflects their support for the settlement.

D. The Lodestar Attorneys' Fees and Litigation Costs Sought by Class Counsel Are Reasonable.

Class counsel has filed an unopposed motion for the court to approve its lodestar fees and litigation costs. Dkt. No. 79. They have also posted the Motion on the settlement

webpage, and provided notice to the Class of the amount requested. Dkt. 76, ¶ 7; Dkt. 79. Not a single class member objects to the payment of attorneys' fees and costs by defendants. Defendants do not object to the payment. Given the extraordinary outcome in the Settlement Agreement, the attorneys' fees and litigation costs are reasonable, and should be awarded.

VI. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the parties respectfully urge this Court to enter the accompanying Proposed Order granting final approval of the Settlement Agreement and providing for continuing jurisdiction to enforce its terms.

DATED: December 28, 2016.

DISABILITY RIGHTS WASHINGTON

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE 1 I hereby certify that on December 28, 2016, I electronically filed the foregoing 2 with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to the following: 3 • Angela D. Coats McCarthy 4 AngelaC3@atg.wa.gov, HilaryS@atg.wa.gov, ChristineH1@atg.wa.gov, NicoleB3@atg.wa.gov 5 Sarah Eaton 6 sarahe@dr-wa.org, monar@dr-wa.org 7 • Eleanor Hamburger ehamburger@sylaw.com, matt@sylaw.com, theresa@sylaw.com 8 Susan Linn Kas susank@dr-wa.org, monar@dr-wa.org 9 and I hereby certify that I have mailed by United States Postal Service the document to 10 the following non-CM/ECF participants: 11 (no manual recipients) 12 DATED: December 28, 2016, at Seattle, Washington. 13 /s/ Eleanor Hamburger Eleanor Hamburger (WSBA #26478) 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 Disability Rights Washington CLASS'S MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF