1 David A. Senior (# 108579) McBreen & Senior 2 1880 Century Park East, Suite 1450 3 Los Angeles, California 90067 Telephone: (310) 552-5300 4 Fax: (310) 552-1205 5 dsenior@mcbreensenior.com 6 John R. Grele (# 167080) 7 Law Offices of John R. Grele 703 Market Street, Suite 550 8 San Francisco, California 94103 9 Telephone: (415) 348-9300 Fax: (415) 348-0364 10 igrele@earthlink.net 11 Richard P. Steinken (admitted pro hac vice) 12 Jenner & Block LLP 13 One IBM Plaza REFILED DOC. NO. 164 Chicago, Illinois 60611-7603 14 Telephone: (312) 923-2938 Fax: (312) 840-7338 15 **REVISED PURSUANT TO** rsteinken@jenner.com 16 ORDER OF THE COURT, DOC. NO. 211, SEPT. 14, 2006 17 Attorneys for Plaintiff MICHAEL ANGELO MORALES 18 19 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 20 SAN JOSE DIVISION 21 MICHAEL ANGELO MORALES, CASE NO. C 06 0219 (JF) (RS) 22 C 06-926 (JF) (RS) 23 Plaintiff, JOINT PRE-HEARING CONFERENCE 24 VS. STATEMENT 25 JEANNE WOODFORD, Secretary of the ) 26 California Department of Corrections; 27 EDDIE YLST, Warden, San Quentin State) HEARING DATE: Sept. 26, 2006 Prison, San Quentin, CA; and DOES 1-50,) TIME: 9:00 a.m. 28 COURTROOM: Defendants.

- (2) Disputed Factual Issues (All Facts are Disputed by Defendant, Unless Marked "Disputed by Plaintiff") Defendants' objections are primarily to the form of the statements rather than the contents unless otherwise noted.
- 1. The team always includes 2-3 medical personnel consisting of a combination of RNs and Medical Technical Assistants (MTA), who must be a Licensed Vocational Nurse (LVN) with a state credential authorizing insertion of IVs. **Disputed by Plaintiff.**
- 2. Former execution team leader, Witness #10, was removed from the execution team for misconduct.
- 3. The misconduct by Witness #10 leading to his several month suspension from work was unrelated to his participation in an execution.
- 4. The team leader administers the fatal dosages of drugs to the inmate during the execution. Defendants have never revealed the identity of the team member responsible for delivering the drugs.
- 5. The execution teammates' responsibilities are "awesome" and very stressful. The teammates become very apprehensive during an execution. It is a very intense process; it is the most stressful thing that a person in the Department of Corrections is asked to do. Team members, including the RNs and LVNs are as tense as they ever are. It is a surrealistic experience. It does not seem real when it's happening. It seems dreamlike. It is stressful because there is no other place in the world that an LVN is asked to start an IV for that purpose. Warden Steven Ornoski was practically beside himself

during the Stanley Williams execution. Wardens have refrained from viewing any part of the condemned inmate save his feet during the last three California executions.

- 6. It is a rule that you cannot be working in the condemned area of the prison and be on the execution team. There are no exceptions to the rule.
- 7. Warden Woodford had no inhibitions about assigning a member to the execution team who was known by the inmate who was being executed.
  - 8. The LVNs claim to prepare the Pentothal by following the instructions.
- 9. The new Operational Procedure 770, March 6, 2006, each one gram of Pentothal is to be dissolved in 50 mL of a solution of sodium chloride of unknown concentration, rather than in 40 mL of sterile water.
- 10. During an execution, "it's a bit more crowded" in the antechamber than 16 or 17 people.
- 11. During Stanley Williams's execution, Witness #4 was tasked with selecting the lethal drugs from the cart to be administered to Stanley Williams, and the large man "was standing in Witness #4's way.
- 12. Twenty-six people or so were on the approved list to be present in the anteroom for the scheduled execution of Michael Morales.
- 13. To execute an inmate, officers bring the inmate from a holding cell across the hall from the execution chamber, through the anteroom of the execution chamber, and into the chamber. Witness #1 believes that five peace officers walk the inmate into the chamber, while Witness #4 thinks it's four.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

- Catheters are regularly set in the inmates' arms by RNs during 14. executions.
- The setting of these catheters is performed in the execution chamber, 15. not in a health care facility.
- During Stanley Williams's execution, an RN was responsible to set one 16. catheter. The vein blew when she started the IV. She attempted again to start the IV and the vein blew again.
- The nurse was frustrated and became upset; she was visibly upset to 17. other execution team members.
- 18. Unbeknownst to the RN and Witness #3, the RN then failed to properly set the catheter a third time. The RN subsequently taped the catheter to Williams's arm, and began to exit the chamber.
- 19. While Witness #3 and RN were exiting the chamber, it was said that "it wasn't flowing, the drip wasn't flowing." The RN couldn't believe that it wasn't running again. After the RN exited the chamber – while the chamber door still was open – it was said a second time that "the left wasn't running."
- 20. Warden Ornoski was standing in the center of the anteroom, looking at the door. The team leader was present at the chamber door.
- 21. Witness #4 was under the impression that the team leader was responsible to monitor the IV drip as a result of all the training he went through for Williams, as well as other executions.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

	22.	The War	rden then said,	"Proceed,"	"after the co	mments w	ere made th	.at
the le	eft IV	had failed.	The execution	proceeded	without the I	V line in t	he left arm	
prop	erly se	et or operati	ng.					

- After the RNs or LVNs leave the execution chamber, the lights are 23. turned down in the anteroom before the execution begins. The lights are turned very low. Under the anteroom's subdued lighting, the syringes containing the lethal drugs are present, taped to a cart.
- 24. The syringes containing the lethal drugs to be used in the execution are taped to a cart in the order they are to be used and on a grid which identifies each drug by name. The syringes are numbered in the order they are to be used.

### Disputed by plaintiff.

- 25. During an execution, the doctors filling out the execution record cannot see where their entries are supposed to be without the aid of a small flashlight.
- 26. The RN or MTA/LVN who attaches the syringe to the stopcock then stands in the window of the chamber to observe the inmate's right arm. Disputed by plaintiff.
- 27. Witness #1 believes that after a syringe has been emptied, the same MTA removes the syringe, places it back on the cart and retrieves the next syringe.
- 28. Witness #4 cannot conduct an inspection to see if the catheter is set properly without entering the execution chamber.
- 29. The identity of the execution team leader is known to personnel at San Quentin from all aspects of the institution: maintenance, medical, and custody. For

Witnesses #1 and #5, their existence on the execution team and as execution team leader was not a secret at the institution. It becomes a known fact.

- 30. If the thiopental sodium drip stops during an execution, there is no procedure for what is to take place next.
- 31. Operational Procedure 770 prohibits team members from asking anything that would require an oral response during an execution.
- (3) Agreed Statement

The action may not be presented upon an agreed statement.

(4) Stipulations Requested or Proposed.

Unless objected to below, all exhibits are stipulated by the parties to be admitted, except Exhibit Nos. 32-50, 79, 97, 98, 99 and 100 which at this time, are only being marked for identification by plaintiff.

#### DISPUTED LEGAL ISSUES

## Points of Law

1. California's lethal injection protocol, set forth in Operational Procedure 770, as revised March 6, 2006 ("new Procedure 770"), is a regulation or regulations subject to California's Administrative Procedure Act ("APA"), Cal. Gov. Code §§ 11340 et seq. The APA defines a "regulation" to mean "every rule, regulation, order or standard of general application or the amendment, supplement, or revision of any rule, regulation, order or standard adopted by any state agency to implement, interpret, or make specific the law enforced or administered by it, or to govern its procedure." Cal. Gov. Code § 11342.600. To be a rule, regulation, order or standard of "general"

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

application," a rule need only apply to all the members of a class of persons; it need not apply to all citizens of the state. See Armistead v. State Personnel Bd., 583 P.2d 744, 746 (Cal. 1978); Faunce v. Denton, 167 Cal. App. 3d 191, 213 Cal. Rptr. 122 (1985).

- 2. New Procedure 770 unilaterally was adopted by defendants in violation of the APA. A state agency may not issue, utilize, enforce or attempt to enforce any regulation unless the requirements of the APA have been satisfied. Cal. Gov. Code § 11340.5. The agency must give the public notice of its proposed regulatory action (Cal. Gov. Code §§ 11346.4, 11346.5); issue a complete text of the proposed regulation with a statement of the reasons for it (Cal. Gov. Code § 11346.2(a), (b)); give interested parties an opportunity to comment on the proposed regulation and to request a public hearing (Cal. Gov. Code § 11346.8(a)); respond in writing to public comments (Cal. Gov. Code § 11346.9); and forward a file of all materials on which the agency relied in the regulatory process to the Office of Administrative Law (Cal. Gov. Code § 11347.3(b)), which reviews the regulations for consistency with the law, clarity, and necessity (Cal. Gov. Code §§ 11349.1, 11349.3). Defendants have done none of these things in adopting New Procedure 770.
- 3. New Procedure 770 is not a binding or properly approved execution protocol that can be utilized by the State of California in light of the state's failure to comply with the APA. Cal. Gov. Code § 11340.5.
- 4. The APA provides that "[a]ny interested person may obtain a judicial declaration as to the validity of any regulation or order or repeal by bringing an action for declaratory relief in the superior court in accordance with the Code of Civil

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

Procedure." Cal. Gov. Code § 11350(a). In such an action, the regulation or order may be declared to be invalid for a substantial failure to comply with the APA. Id. Plaintiff is entitled to such relief as a matter of law and is seeking such relief in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Marin, Case No. CV 061436. The Superior Court has ordered that the matter be decided by summary judgment, and has calendared same for hearing on December 6, 2006.

- 5. California's lethal injection protocol, set forth in Procedure 770, violates the Eighth Amendment's prohibition on the "infliction of unnecessary pain in the execution of the death sentence." Louisiana ex rel. Francis v. Resweber, 329 U.S. 459, 463 (1947); see also Gregg v. Georgia, 428 U.S. 153, 173 (1976) (the punishment may be not "excessive").
- 6. The lethal injection protocol impermissibly subjects the inmate "to an unnecessary risk of unconstitutional pain or suffering." Cooper v. Rimmer, 379 F.3d 1029, 1033 (9th Cir. 2004); see also Cooey v. Taft, 430 F. Supp. 2d 702, 708 (S.D. Ohio 2006) (in view of emerging evidence calling into question the conclusions of Dr. Mark Dershwitz, "Court is persuaded that there is an unacceptable and unnecessary risk . . . that [plaintiff] could suffer unnecessary and excruciating pain while being executed . . . . ").
- 7. The unnecessary risk of substantial pain imposed by the lethal injection protocol renders the method of execution contained therein unconstitutional. Fierro v. Gomez, 77 F.3d 301, 307 (9th Cir.), vacated as moot sub nom. Gomez v. Fierro, 519 U.S. 918 (1996) (moot in light of Cal. Penal Code § 3604).

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

- 8. The protocol involves a "substantial risk" of an extended period of "intense physical pain." Fierro, 77 F.3d at 308; see also Rupe v. Wood, 863 F. Supp. 1307, 1313-15 (W.D. Wash. 1994), vacated in part as moot, 93 F.3d 1434 (9th Cir. 1996) (holding that a "significant" risk (less than 24% probability) of decapitation rendered judicial hanging unconstitutional as applied to an obese inmate).
- The records from previous executions demonstrate the inherent, substantial risk the inmate will experience agonizing and prolonged pain, in violation of "evolving standards of decency," and "contemporary values concerning the infliction of a challenged sanction." Gregg, 428 U.S. at 173; Beardslee v. Woodford, 395 F.3d 1064, 1075 (9th Cir. 2005) (California's execution logs "contain indications that there were problems associated with the administration of the chemicals that may have resulted in prisoners being conscious during portions of the executions."); Fierro, 77 F.3d at 307 ("the key question to be answered in a challenge to a method of execution is how much pain the inmate suffers.").
- 10. The protocol's failure to provide for any meaningful monitoring of anesthetic depth by appropriate medical personnel exposes plaintiff to a substantial risk of extreme pain. See Order Denying Conditionally Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Injunction, February 14, 2006, at 14 (in view of "substantial question" as to whether inmate might regain consciousness after administration of sodium thiopental, Court allows State to implement alternative procedure of continuous presence of "qualified individual" to independently verify that inmate is unconscious before either pancuronium bromide or potassium chloride is injected).

- 11. The risk of inadequate anesthesia is compounded by the fact that Procedure 770 requires that *no* personnel be present in the execution chamber when any of the drugs are administered thus preventing personnel from visual and tactile verification that the drugs are actually being administered to the inmate, or that the sodium pentothal anesthetic has taken effect. Cooper v. Rimmer, 379 F.3d 1029, 1033 (9th Cir. 2004) (state prohibited from subjecting inmate "to an unnecessary risk of unconstitutional pain or suffering.").
- 12. The protocol's failure to anticipate foreseeable events, and to provide contingency plans for such events subjects plaintiff to an unnecessary risk of unconstitutional pain. See id.
- 13. The execution protocol involves acts by prison personnel which are prohibited by law. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 2051; 2052; 2860; 2860.5; Magit v. Bd. of Med. Exam'rs, 57 Cal. 2d 74, 366 P.2d 816, 17 Cal. Rptr. 488 (1961).
- 14. The protocol is performed by prison personnel with criminal records of misconduct, and who lack skill, competence, professionalism, patience, stability, training, qualifications, mental health, and the necessary character to perform executions and the tasks associated with executions. Ford v. Wainwright, 477 U.S. 399, 410 (1986) (plurality opinion) (the Eighth Amendment "protect[s] the dignity of society itself from the barbarity of exacting mindless vengeance."); Taylor v. Crawford, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 42949, at \*20 (W.D. Mo. June 26, 2006) (court is "gravely concerned" about condition of physician who mixes the lethal drugs); id. at \*21-22 (court concludes it would be "almost impossible" for the physician to monitor the inmate's anesthetic depth in the manner physician described in his deposition).

15. The protocol is implemented under unacceptable conditions that
unnecessarily increase the risk of unconstitutional pain, including overcrowding;
obstructed views; inadequate lighting; sound suppression; remote administration of
the drugs; insufficient supervision; unqualified management; and the absence of
meaningful participation by properly licensed medical personnel. Taylor v. Crawford
2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 42949, at *21-22 (W.D. Mo. June 26, 2006) (darkness and
obstructed view result in inadequate monitoring of anesthetic depth); (Anderson v.
Evans, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 39407, at *14 (W.D. Okla. Dec. 20, 2005), aff'd, 2006
U.S. Dist. LEXIS 1632 (W.D. Okla., Jan. 11, 2006) (court refuses to dismiss Eighth
Amendment challenge where inmate alleges, inter alia, that execution personnel are
untrained in the use of IV catheters; improper placement and monitoring of catheters
can lead to inadequate anesthesia; medical personnel do not oversee the placement of
catheters).

- 16. The use of sodium pentothal, an ultrashort-acting barbiturate anesthetic which is extremely sensitive to errors in preparation, to be administered through a high risk failure scenario more than likely will result in "the inmate not [being] properly sedated by the first drug, . . . [and] experienc[ing] torturous pain." Beardslee, 395 F.3d at 1071; Taylor v. Crawford, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 42949, at \*21 (W.D. Mo. June 26, 2006) ("the process of mixing the three different drugs and knowing the correct amount of the drugs to dissolve in the correct amount of solution involves precise measurements").
- 17. Pancuronium bromide "paralyzes all skeletal or voluntary muscles, but [] has no effect whatsoever on awareness, cognition, or sensation." Beardslee, 395 F. 3d

at 1071. The state has failed to provide any legitimate justification for the use of pancuronium bromide, and apparently uses it merely to prevent witnesses from observing movement "that could be interpreted as . . . pain or discomfort." Beardslee, 395 F.3d at 1076 n.13.

- 18. Administered on their own, pancuronium bromide and potassium chloride would violate the Eighth Amendment. Morales v. Hickman, 438 F.3d 926, 928 (9th Cir. 2006) ("[t]here is no dispute that in the absence of a properly administered anesthetic, Morales would experience the sensation of suffocation as a result of the pancuronium bromide and excruciating pain from the potassium chloride activating nerve endings in Morales' veins.").
- 19. The enactment of laws by at least nineteen states that mandate the exclusive use of a sedative or expressly prohibit the use of a neuromuscular blocking agent in the euthanasia of animals provides objective evidence that society's "contemporary values" (Gregg v. Georgia, 428 U.S. at 173) render California's lethal injection procedure unacceptable. Beardslee, 395 F.3d at 1073.
- 20. Thiopental sodium is a Schedule III controlled substance under the Controlled Substance Act. Federal law requires the state to keep accurate logs as to the amount of this drug that it has used, dispensed, or disposed of. 21 U.S.C. § 827; 21 C.F.R. §§ 1304.03, 1304.04, 1304.11, 1304.21. The violations of specified procedures and federal laws for obtaining, storing, preparing, using, dispensing, disposing, and appropriately labeling the drugs, all affect their efficacy and subject the inmate "to an unnecessary risk of unconstitutional pain or suffering." Cooper v. Rimmer, 379 F.3d 1029, 1033 (9th Cir. 2004).

20. Procedure 770 does not require medically trained personnel to supervise
or assist in the medical tasks necessary to prepare for the execution. These tasks
include mixing the sodium pentothal solution, setting up the IV line and associated
equipment, including the "Y" injection site, in order to ensure that fluids do not leak
and are not misdirected, finding a usable vein, properly inserting the IV line in the
proper direction, and verifying that the drugs are flowing into the inmate's vein rather
than into surrounding tissue. These tasks require a high degree of specialized training
The absence of these tasks subject the inmate "to an unnecessary risk of
unconstitutional pain or suffering." Cooper v. Rimmer, 379 F.3d 1029, 1033 (9th Cir.
2004)

21. Procedure 770 creates the unnecessary and unacceptable risk that the drugs will be administered in the wrong order as a result of the improper management of the team and the labeling of the syringes. If an error in loading or labeling the syringes occurs, the personnel administering the drugs will have no means of detecting it. In addition, because the drugs are administered from another room, IV line extensions must be used, which increases the risk that a flaw or kink in the IV line will disrupt the flow of drugs. Thus, the State cannot establish that "the risk has been minimized as much as possible . . . . " Campbell v. Wood, 18 F.3d 662, 687 n.17 (9th Cir. 1994).

Defendants agree that the above are disputed legal issues without agreeing that all are relevant to or necessarily need to be decided by the Court in this action.

1. The implementation of Operational Procedure 770 contains a substantial risk of unnecessary pain in the execution of the sentence of death, thereby depriving plaintiff of his rights under the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to be free from cruel and unusual punishment, in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

## Defendants' Conclusions of Law

1. Conducting a lethal injection execution pursuant to OP 770 does not result in cruel and unusual punishment or deprive Plaintiff of any right under the Eighth or Fourteenth Amendments. Defendants refer the Court to the pleadings filed in opposition to Plaintiff's motion for a Temporary Restraining Order and Injunction.

#### WITNESSES TO BE CALLED AND TIME ESTIMATE

The following witnesses will be called at the hearing by plaintiff, other than solely for impeachment or rebuttal.

1. Witness #1 - execution team leader for scheduled execution of plaintiff. This witness will testify regarding team members' qualifications and training, and the execution protocol and practices;

2. Witness #3 - Licensed Vocational Nurse, execution team member. This witness will testify regarding team members' qualifications and training, and the execution protocol and practices;

1	Plaintiff's time estimate - 4 hours	Defendant's time estimate -	

3. Witness #4 - Licensed Vocational Nurse, execution team member. This witness
will testify regarding team members' qualifications and training, and the execution
protocol and practices;

Plaintiff's time estimate - 1.5 hours	Defendant's time estimate -

4. Witness #5 - execution team leader for last 8 California executions. This witness will testify regarding team members' qualifications and training, and the execution protocol and practices;

Plaintiff's time estimate - 4 hours	Defendant's time estimate -
-------------------------------------	-----------------------------

5. Warden Ornoski - warden for last two lethal injection executions and scheduled execution of plaintiff. This witness will testify regarding defendant's management and oversight of execution team members' qualifications, and the execution protocol and practices;

Plaintiff's time estimate - 2 hours	Defendant's time estimate -

6. Warden Woodford - warden for four lethal injection executions. This witness will testify regarding defendant's management and oversight of execution team members' qualifications, and the execution protocol and practices;

Plaintiff's time estimate - 30 minutes	Defendant's time estimate -
	<u> </u>

7. Warden Calderon - warden for four lethal injection executions. This witness will
testify regarding defendant's management and oversight of execution team members'
qualifications, and the execution protocol and practices;

	Ţ
Plaintiff's time estimate - 30 minutes	Defendant's time estimate -

8. Anesthesiologist #2 - this witness will testify regarding execution training and compliance with this Court's February 14, 2006 order;

Plaintiff's time estimate - 1 hour	Defendant's time estimate -

9. Robert Singler, M.D. - this witness will testify regarding execution training and compliance with this Court's February 14, 2006 order;

l	Plaintiff's time estimate - 1 hour	Defendant's time estimate -
- 1	1 minute of the original of th	Determent builde obtained

10. Donald Calvo, M.D. - CDCR doctor who has attended executions;

Plaintiff's time estimate - 30 minutes	Defendant's time estimate -
	i

11. Jack St. Clair, M.D. - CDCR doctor who has attended executions;

Plaintiff's	time estimate - 30 minutes	Defendant's time estimate -
L		

12. Thomas Rosko, M.D. - CDCR doctor who modified execution protocol;

Plaintiff's time estimate - 30 minutes	Defendant's time estimate -

13. Darc Keller - CDCR Secretary in charge of plaintiff's scheduled execution;

				1
				2
				3
				4
				5
				2 3 4 5 6 7 8
				7
				8
				9
				10
				11
	1450	29	0	12
MCBREEN & SENIOR 380 Century Park East, Suite 1450	ia 900	Los Angeles, California 90067 Telephone: (310) 552-5300	13	
	Saliforn		14	
	eles, (		14 15	
	s Ang		16	
	1880	ĭ	•	17
				18
				19
				20
				21
				22
				23
				24
				25
				26
				27
				28

Plaintiff's time estimate - 30 minutes	Defendant's time estimate - 15 minutes

20. Chuck Patterson - California execution witness;

Plaintiff's time estimate - 30 minutes	Defendant's time estimate - 15 minutes

21. Margo Ricconi - California execution witness;

- 1	•	1					
- 8	1 - 4	1 -					
ı	Plaintiff's time estimate - 30 minu	itos II	Defendant's time	a antimate	. 15 m	nimutac	- 1
	i Piaimilli s iime esiimale - 50 miilu	ues ii	Detenuant 8 time	e estimate	5 <b>-</b> 10 H	muics	- 1

21. William Ebling, Ph.D. - pharmacologist who will present evidence that the administration of thiopental as described in Operational Procedure 770 and the prior executions creates a substantial and unreasonable risk that an inmate will be inadequately sedated during an execution;

Plaintiff's time estimate - 2.5 hours	Defendant's time estimate - 1.5 hours
1	

22. Dr. Kevin Concannon - doctor of veterinary medicine and a diplomat of the American College of Veterinary Anesthesiologists who will present evidence that California's lethal injection protocol is not an acceptable method of euthanasia for animals.

Plaintiff's time estimate - 1 hour	Defendant's time estimate - 1 hour
	(

23. Mark Heath, M.D. - anesthesiologist who will present evidence that California's lethal injection protocol is more likely than not to cause extreme and excruciating pain to the inmate.

The following witnesses will be called at the hearing **by defendant**, other than solely for impeachment or rebuttal.

1. Robert Singler, M.D. - anesthesiologist who will testify on the properties and use of the drugs used in a lethal injection execution in light of the procedure set forth in O.P. 770.

Plaintiff's time estimate - 4 hours	Defendant's time estimate - 3.5 hours

2. Dr. Brent Ekins - will present evidence on the pharmacological properties of the drugs used in lethal injection execution.

Plaintiff's time estimate - 1.5 hours	Defendant's time estimate - 2 hours

The witness list and/or time estimates from plaintiff will be substantially reduced based upon the stipulated facts set forth above. The final best estimates will be modified upon further review of the stipulated facts, disputed facts, and the witnesses deposition testimony, and will be submitted to the Court. Defendants will be better able to make time estimates when the parties have agreed upon a final witness list.

Should Plaintiff continue to include any current or former members of the execution team on their witness list Defendants request that such testimony be taken at San Quentin State Prison under the same terms and conditions as applied to the March 30, 2006 hearing with Witness # 1.

Defendants intend to move to exclude the testimony of some witnesses as irrelevant.

# JOINT EXHIBIT LIST

The following documents and items will be offered as exhibits at the evidentiary hearing, other than solely for impeachment or rebuttal. The parties have conferred with respect to the objections.

Exh. No.	Description	Sponsoring witness	Objections
1	Photo of syringe attachment site		
2	Pentothal mixing instructions		
3	Photo of door in antechamber		
4	Photo of saline bags and light		
5	Photo of chamber door, window to mixing room, and drug cart		
5A	Xerox Photo of chamber door, window to mixing room, and drug cart		
6	Photo depicting location for delivery of drugs		
7	Handwritten log from Thompson execution		-
8	Printed and handwritten log from Siripongs execution		
8A	Printed log from Siripongs execution		
9	Printed and handwritten log from Babbitt execution		
9A	Printed log from Babbitt execution		
10	Printed and handwritten log from Rich execution		

MCBREEN & SENIOR 1880 Century Park East, Suite 1450 Los Angeles, California 90067 Telephone: (310) 552-5300

10A	Printed log from Rich execution	
11	Printed and handwritten log from Massie execution	
11A	Printed log from Massie execution	
12A	Printed and handwritten log from Anderson execution by Calvo	
12B	Printed log from Anderson execution by second doctor	
13	Printed and handwritten log from Beardslee execution	
13A	Printed log from Beardslee execution	
14	Printed and handwritten log from S. Williams execution	
14A	Printed log from S. Williams execution	
15	Printed and handwritten log from Allen execution	
15 <b>A</b>	Printed log from Allen execution	
16	Redacted LVN license for Witness #3	
17	OP 770 dated March 6, 2006	
18	Photo of chamber EKG machine	
19	Memo re S. Williams veins	
20	Memo re Allen veins	
21	Photo of execution chamber from witness side	
22	Photo of door to execution chamber from antechamber	
23	Photo of execution chamber depicting right side of window, IV bags, and light	
24	Photo of gurney depicting left arm rest	
25	Printed log from K. Williams execution	
26	Photo of closeup on IV bags and light in chamber	

		 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
27	Photo of syringes on cart	
28	Photo of panel for attachment of syringes	
29	Printed log from Bonin execution	
30	Redacted LVN license for Witness #4	
31	Pages 43-44 from OP 770	
32	Subpoena for Witness #5	
33	Dr. Ekins' Report	
34	List of Dr. Ekins' source material	
35	Table re pentothal from Dr. Ekin's materials	
36	Dr. Singler's report	
37	Dr. Singer's CV	
38	Dr. Dershwitz's declaration from Cooper v. Rimmer	
39	Dr. Dershwitz's declaration from Perkins v. Beck	
40	Dr. Concannon's CV	
41	Dr. Concannon's report	
42	AVMA Euthanasia Guidelines	
43	AVMA brochure re: animal euthanasia	,
44	Dr. Concannon's declaration in <i>Brown v. Beck</i>	
45	AC brief of Dr. Concannon et al. from Hill v. McDonough	
46	Dr. Concannon's declaration in <i>Page v. Beck</i>	
47	Limits on use of AVMA Guidelines	
48	Article from DVM Magazine	
49	Dr. Ebling's report	
50	Dr. Ebling's CV	

51- 74	OPEN FOR NEW EXHIBITS	
75	Controlled substance inventory log 2004	
76	Controlled substance inventory log dated 1/4/05	
77	Controlled substance inventory log dated 4/10/06	
78	OP 770, issued 10/1/92, revised 6/13/03	
79	Robert Singler, M.D. copies of legal opinions and document	
80	3-30-06 Crittendon photo of IV bags	
81	3-30-06 Crittendon photo of panel for syringes	
82	3-30-06 Crittendon photo of panel for syringes - from left side	
83	3-30-06 Crittendon photo of EKG monitor	
84	3-30-06 Crittendon photo of door to death cell	
85	3-30-06 Crittendon photo of antechamber ceiling vent	
86	3-30-06 Crittendon photo of radiator	
87	3-30-06 Crittendon photo of radiator	
88	3-30-06 Crittendon photo of execution chamber from witness side - antechamber door open	
89	3-30-06 Crittendon photo of execution chamber from witness side - antechamber door closed	
90	3-30-06 Crittendon photo of window into execution chamber; stopcocks	
91	3-30-06 Crittendon partial photo of syringes on cart	

92	3-30-06 Crittendon photo of gurney - from foot	
93	3-30-06 Crittendon photo of gurney - from right side	
94	3-30-06 Crittendon photo of gurney depicting right arm rest	
95	3-30-06 Crittendon photo of gurney depicting left arm rest	
96	3-30-06 Crittendon photo of gurney depicting both arm rests	
97	March 20, 1978 Court of Appeal Opinion in Civil Case No. 40716	
98	Handwritten execution Log Michael Morales	
99	Letter of Jeanne Woodford, March 13, 2006, to Senator Thomas McClintock	
100	Governor's Office Privilege Log	
101	Execution Team Training Logs (78 pages)	

#### **USE OF DISCOVERY**

The parties have not yet agreed on the use of discovery responses and depositions to be used at the hearing, other than solely for impeachment or rebuttal.

#### **MISCELLANEOUS**

During the course of discovery, including through the depositions of Anesthesiologist #2, Warden Ornoski, and Witness #1, plaintiff learned of additional claims against defendants. The facts underlying these claims continue to be investigated. Prior to the September 13, 2006 pre-hearing conference, plaintiff will

file a motion for leave to file an amended pleading pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a), setting forth additional claims against defendants. The amended pleading will allege that defendants' actions taken vis a vis plaintiff, his counsel, and the Court between February 14 and February 21, 2006, deprived plaintiff of the Eighth Amendment's protection against deliberate government indifference to the risk of pointless suffering, in violation of 28 U.S.C. § 1983. See, e.g., Estelle v. Gamble, 429 U.S. 97, 104 (1976).

The briefing for the basis of this motion has been presented to defendant. Defendant intends to oppose the motion.

	1	DATED: September 1, 2006	MCBREEN & SENIOR
	2		
MCBREEN & SENIOR I Century Park East, Suite 1450 os Angeles, California 90067 Telephone: (310) 552-5300	3		
	4		By: /s/ David A. Senior
	5		DAVID A. SENIOR
	6		Attorneys for Plaintiff MICHAEL ANGELO MORALES
	7		
	8	DATED: September 1, 2006	OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
	9		
	10		By: /s/ Dane R. Gillette
	11		DANE R. GILLETTE
	12		Attorneys for Defendants
	13		
N & SE ork East Califor	14		
MCBREEN 8 1880 Century Park Los Angeles, Ca Telenhoner (31	15		
MCBREE 30 Century Pa Los Angeles, Telenhone	16		
188 1	17		
	18		
	19		
	20		
	21		
	22		
	23		
	24		
	25 26		
	27		
	28		
	~0		