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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WESLEY I. PURKEY,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.	)	Civil Action No. 1:19-cv-3570 (TSC)
)	
WILLIAM P. BARR, <i>et al.</i> ,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

ORDER

Plaintiff Wesley Ira Purkey is 68 years old. As a child, he experienced repeated sexual abuse and molestation by those charged with caring for him. (ECF No. 1, Compl., ¶ 20.) As a young man, he suffered multiple traumatic brain injuries—first in 1968, when he was 16, and again in 1972 and 1976, when he was 20 and 24 respectively. (ECF No. 1-1, Agharkar Report, at 22.) At 14, he was first examined for possible brain damage, and at 18, he was diagnosed with schizophrenic reaction, schizoaffective disorder, and depression superimposed upon a pre-existing antisocial personality. (*Id.* at 5.) At 68, he suffers from progressive dementia, schizophrenia, complex-post traumatic stress disorder, and severe mental illness. (Compl., ¶¶ 14, 21, 24.)

Defendants plan to execute him today, July 15, 2020. (ECF No. 22.)

Purkey seeks to enjoin his execution on two grounds: that he is not currently competent to be executed under *Ford v. Wainwright*, 477 U.S. 399 (1986) and the Eighth Amendment, and that Attorney General William Barr and Bureau of Prisons Director Michael Carvajal have not afforded him due process in connection with this Eighth Amendment claim. (*See* Compl.,

¶¶ 109–119.) Defendants move to dismiss Plaintiff’s claims for lack of subject matter jurisdiction¹ and failure to state a claim. (ECF No. 18, Defs. Mot. to Dismiss.) In the alternative, Defendants move to transfer all claims that are not dismissed to the United States District Court for the Southern District of Indiana. (*Id.*, at 33–39.) For the reasons set forth below, the court will DENY Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss, GRANT Plaintiff’s motion for a preliminary injunction, and ORDER Plaintiff to show cause why this case should not be transferred.

Should the timing of this ruling be raised in subsequent litigation, the court notes that though Defendants have accused the court of “abusive delay,” *Barr v. Lee*, No. 20A8 (July 14, 2020), App. for a Stay or Vacatur at 6–7, the court’s sole responsibility is to endeavor to address, thoroughly and promptly, the claims of the four individuals whose execution dates were announced by the Government only one month before they were to occur. The speed with which the government seeks to carry out these executions, and the Supreme Court’s prioritization of that pace over additional legal process, makes it considerably more likely that injunctions may issue at the last minute, despite the efforts of Plaintiffs’ counsel to raise, and the court to adjudicate, the claims in a timely fashion.

I. BACKGROUND

After a hiatus in federal executions of over fifteen years, on July 25, 2019, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) announced plans to execute five inmates who had been sentenced to death under the federal death penalty statute. *See* Press Release, Dep’t of Justice, Federal

¹ At the time Defendants moved to dismiss, Plaintiff’s execution date had passed, and a new date had not been scheduled. (Defs. Mot. to Dismiss, at 12.) Because an execution date has since been scheduled, the court need not address Defendants’ claim that because there was no pending execution, the court lacked subject matter jurisdiction.

Government to Resume Capital Punishment After Nearly Two Decade Lapse (July 25, 2019), <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/federal-government-resume-capital-punishment-after-nearly-two-decade-lapse>. To implement these executions, the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) adopted a new execution protocol: the 2019 Protocol. *See In re Fed. Bureau of Prisons' Execution Protocol Cases*, No. 19-mc-145 (D.D.C. November 13, 2019), ECF No. 39-1, at 1021–75.

On November 20, 2019, the court preliminarily enjoined the executions of four inmates: Alfred Bourgeois, Daniel Lewis Lee, Dustin Lee Honken, and Wesley Ira Purkey. *See id.*, ECF No. 50, at 15. The court found that these Plaintiffs had demonstrated a likelihood of success on the merits of their claims that the 2019 Protocol violates the Federal Death Penalty Act (FDPA), but the court did not rule on their other statutory and constitutional claims. *Id.*, at 13–14. In April of this year, a divided D.C. Circuit panel vacated the preliminary injunction. *In re Fed. Bureau of Prisons' Execution Protocol Cases*, 955 F.3d 106, 113 (D.C. Cir. 2020), cert. denied sub nom. *Bourgeois v. Barr*, No. 19-1348, 2020 WL 3492763 (June 29, 2020). The Court based its ruling solely on Plaintiffs' FDPA and APA claims, and noted that “regardless of our disposition, several claims would remain open on remand.” *Execution Protocol Cases*, 955 F.3d at 113 (per curiam).

On June 15, 2020, the DOJ and BOP scheduled a new execution date for Purkey—July 15, 2020. On July 2, 2020, the Seventh Circuit stayed Purkey's execution, and at the time of this filing, that stay remains in place. *Purkey v. United States*, No. 19-3318, 2020 WL 3603779 (7th Cir. July 2, 2020). This court also preliminarily enjoined Purkey's execution, among others, on the grounds that the manner of execution violates the Eighth Amendment. *See In re Fed. Bureau of Prisons' Execution Protocol Cases*, No. 19-mc-145 (D.D.C. July 13, 2020), ECF No. 136. The government sought a stay of the injunction at the D.C. Circuit, which was denied. *See In re*

Fed. Bureau of Prisons' Execution Protocol Cases, No. 20-5199 (D.C. Cir. July 13, 2020).

Defendants simultaneously sought a stay of the injunction at the United States Supreme Court, which the Court granted, allowing Mr. Lee to be executed on July 14, 2020. *See Barr v. Lee*, No. 20A8, 2020 WL 3964985 (July 14, 2020) (per curiam). The Supreme Court held that Plaintiffs had “not established that they are likely to succeed on the merits of their Eighth Amendment claim.” *Id.* at *1–2. Four Justices dissented. *Id.* at *2–3.

II. LEGAL STANDARDS

A. Motion to Dismiss

A motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6) for failure to state a claim tests the legal sufficiency of a complaint. *Browning v. Clinton*, 292 F.3d 235, 242 (D.C. Cir. 2002). The court does not assess the truth of what is asserted nor “whether a plaintiff has any evidence to back up what is in the complaint.” *Id.* (citation omitted). “To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). “The plausibility standard is not akin to a ‘probability requirement,’ but it asks for more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted unlawfully.” *Id.* (citation omitted). “Factual allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level” and move plaintiff’s claims “across the line from conceivable to plausible.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 554, 555, 570 (2007). Facts that are “merely consistent” with a defendant’s liability do not meet the plausibility standard. *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (citation omitted).

The court presumes the truth of a plaintiff’s factual allegations, *see Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 679, and construes the complaint “in favor of the plaintiff, who must be granted the benefit of all inferences that can be derived from the facts alleged.” *Hettinga v. United States*, 677 F.3d 471,

476 (D.C. Cir. 2012) (citing *Schuler v. United States*, 617 F.2d 605, 608 (D.C. Cir. 1979)). This presumption does not apply, however, to a “legal conclusion couched as a factual allegation.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678; see *Ralls Corp. v. Comm. on Foreign Inv. in U.S.*, 758 F.3d 296, 315 (D.C. Cir. 2014) (the court “do[es] not accept as true . . . the plaintiff’s legal conclusions or inferences that are unsupported by the facts alleged.”).

B. Preliminary Injunction

A preliminary injunction is an “extraordinary remedy” that is “never awarded as of right.” *Winter v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 24 (2008) (citing *Munaf v. Geren*, 553 U.S. 674, 689–90 (2008)). Courts consider four factors on a motion for a preliminary injunction: (1) the likelihood of plaintiff’s success on the merits, (2) the threat of irreparable harm to the plaintiff absent an injunction, (3) the balance of equities, and (4) the public interest. *Id.* at 20 (citations omitted); *John Doe Co. v. Consumer Fin. Prot. Bureau*, 849 F.3d 1129, 1131 (D.C. Cir. 2017). When the government is the opposing party, as is the case here, the third and fourth factors merge. See *Nken v. Holder*, 556 U.S. 418 (2009).

The D.C. Circuit has traditionally evaluated claims for injunctive relief on a sliding scale, such that “a strong showing on one factor could make up for a weaker showing on another.” *Sherley v. Sebelius*, 644 F.3d 388, 392 (D.C. Cir. 2011). It has been suggested, however, that a movant’s showing regarding success on the merits “is an independent, free-standing requirement for a preliminary injunction.” *Id.* at 393 (quoting *Davis v. Pension Ben. Guar. Corp.*, 571 F.3d 1288, 1296 (D.C. Cir. 2009) (Kavanaugh, J., concurring)).

III. ANALYSIS

A. Motion to Dismiss

1. 28 U.S.C. § 2241

Defendant contends that Plaintiff raises “core habeas” claims that “must be brought by an action for a writ of habeas corpus under the statute authorizing that writ.” *Hill v. McDonough*, 547 U.S. 573, 576 (2006).

i. Preemption

“Federal law opens two main avenues to relief on complaints related to imprisonment,” a petition for habeas corpus or a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. *Muhammad v. Close*, 540 U.S. 749, 750 (2004). However, when a claim falls within the “core” of habeas, that claim cannot be brought under section 1983, but must instead “yield to the more specific federal habeas statute.” *Nelson v. Campbell*, 541 U.S. 637, 643 (2004). Here, Plaintiff opens a third avenue by seeking equitable relief directly under the Constitution, (Compl., ¶ 11), but if that claim is within the “core” of habeas it must also “yield to the more specific federal habeas statute.” *See Nelson*, 541 U.S. at 643.

In *Seminole Tribe of Fla. v. Florida*, the Court held: “Where Congress has created a remedial scheme for the enforcement of a particular federal right, we have, in suits against federal officers, refused to supplement that scheme with one created by the judiciary.” 517 U.S. 44, 74 (1996) (citing *Schweiker v. Chilicky*, 487 U.S. 412, 423 (1988)). In the habeas corpus context, Congress has provided a remedial scheme under section 2241. Accordingly, the Court in *Preiser v. Rodriguez* found that it would “wholly frustrate explicit congressional intent” if a plaintiff could avoid federal habeas corpus laws “by the simple expedient of putting a different label on their pleadings.” 411 U.S. 475, 489–490 (1973). Consistent with Supreme Court

precedent and congressional intent, this court finds that to the extent Plaintiff's claims are within the "core" of habeas, they must be brought under 28 U.S.C. § 2241.

ii. Core Habeas

A plaintiff's claims "challenging the fact of his conviction or the duration of his sentence" fall within the "core" of habeas corpus. *Nelson*, 541 U.S. at 643 (citing *Preiser*, 411 U.S. at 489). In the death penalty context, the criterion for a core habeas claim is whether "a grant of relief to the inmate would necessarily bar the execution." *Hill*, 547 U.S. at 583 (2006). A claim is not core habeas when injunctive relief would not challenge the sentence itself and "the inmate appear[s] willing to concede the existence of an acceptable alternative." *See id.* at 579 (citing *Nelson*, 541 U.S. at 645–646).

Plaintiff makes two claims for relief under *Ford*: that his execution would violate the Eighth Amendment because he is currently incompetent, and that executing him without providing a hearing to determine his competency would violate the Eighth Amendment and the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment. (Compl., ¶¶ 108–115.)

Under *Ford*, when a plaintiff claims incompetence, "the only question raised is not *whether*, but *when*, his execution may take place." *Ford*, 477 U.S. at 425 (emphasis in original) (Powell, J., concurring); *see also Panetti v. Quarterman*, 551 U.S. 930, 949 (2007) (finding that Justice Powell's concurring opinion controls procedure for *Ford* claims). This temporal question is distinct from "the antecedent question whether petitioner should be executed at all." *Ford*, 477 U.S. at 425 (Powell, J., concurring). In fact, Justice Powell noted that incompetence may be temporary, and that a person may be returned to competency in order to carry out his sentence. *See id.* at n.5.

Under this analysis, neither of Plaintiff's *Ford* claims is a core habeas claim. The first claim is not core habeas because success will not necessarily bar his execution. As *Ford* makes clear, a claim of incompetence does not affect whether a plaintiff should be executed, but rather when execution would be appropriate. *See* 477 U.S. at 425 (Powell, J., concurring). Plaintiff argues that he should be executed when he is competent, not that his execution should be permanently enjoined. (ECF No. 20, Pl. Opp., at 15.) Therefore, his claim falls outside the core of habeas because it does not seek to bar his execution or challenge his sentence. Instead, success on this claim would result in a temporary injunction lasting until Plaintiff's competency is restored. (*See id.*, at 16.) In acknowledging that he may be rendered competent, Plaintiff appears to concede that an acceptable alternative exists, namely that his sentence can be carried out when he is competent. (*See id.*)

The second claim is not a core habeas claim because, as the Supreme Court stated in *Hill*, a claim is not core habeas when it seeks only to enjoin the intended manner of execution and “does not challenge the [execution] sentence as a general matter.” 547 U.S. at 580. Plaintiff's second claim challenges the manner of his execution by arguing that due process entitles him to a competency hearing before he can be executed. (Compl., ¶ 119.) Success on this claim would not challenge his death sentence but would only provide him a competency hearing. Again, Plaintiff appears to concede that there is an acceptable alternative—his execution can occur after he is found competent. (Pl. Opp., at 16.)

2. Jurisdiction

Because neither of Plaintiff's claims are core habeas claims, this court has jurisdiction to hear them. A claim that falls outside of the core of habeas corpus does not need to be brought pursuant to section 2241. *Nelson*, 541 U.S. at 643 (“[C]onstitutional claims that merely

challenge the conditions of a prisoner's confinement, whether the inmate seeks monetary or injunctive relief, fall outside of that core and may be brought pursuant to § 1983 in the first instance.") Plaintiff alleges that if he were to be executed as the government plans, his rights to Due Process under the Eighth and Fifth Amendments would be violated. (Compl., ¶ 119.) Because this claim is of constitutional dimension and falls outside of the core of habeas, this court is satisfied that subject matter jurisdiction is appropriate under 28 U.S.C. § 1331. *See Bell v. Hood*, 327 U.S. 678, 681–83 (1946) (holding that federal question jurisdiction is appropriate where a plaintiff brings claims directly under the Constitution and those claims are neither made solely for the purpose of obtaining jurisdiction nor insubstantial and frivolous).

Even if Plaintiff's claims were core habeas, this court would still have jurisdiction. This is because the jurisdictional requirement that habeas petitioners file in the district of confinement, *see Rumsfeld v. Padilla*, 542 U.S. 426, 447, (2004), "is best understood as a question of personal jurisdiction or venue" not a question of subject matter jurisdiction. *Id.* at 451 (Kennedy, J., concurring). Therefore, the requirement "can be waived by the Government," *id.* at 452; and in this case, it was waived. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(h)(1)(A) provides that a defense listed in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(2)–(5) is waived when, as here, it is not raised in a motion to dismiss. (*See, e.g.*, Defs. Mot. to Dismiss, at 12–21, 33; ECF No. 21, Defs. Reply, at 20 ("venue is proper here").) In other words, *Padilla*, along with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, require that Defendants challenge Plaintiff's claims on jurisdictional grounds, not on Plaintiff's ability to state a claim, yet Defendants only move to dismiss for failure to state a claim under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6), and in fact concede the jurisdictional grounds—e.g. that personal jurisdiction and venue are appropriate in this district.

3. Substantial Threshold Showing of Incompetence

Separately, Defendants argue that Plaintiff has failed to state a claim because he has not plausibly alleged that he is incompetent. (Defs. Mot. to Dismiss, at 21–28.) Under *Ford*, a Plaintiff must make “a substantial threshold showing of insanity” in order to overcome the presumption of sanity and be afforded a competency hearing. *See Panetti*, 551 U.S. at 949. Specifically, a Plaintiff must make a substantial showing that his “mental illness prevents him from ‘rational[ly] understanding’ why the State seeks to [execute him].” *Madison v. Alabama*, 586 U.S. __ (2019) (quoting *Panetti*, 551 U.S. at 959). “[T]he issue is whether a ‘prisoner’s concept of reality’ is ‘so impair[ed]’ that he cannot grasp the execution’s ‘meaning and purpose’ or the ‘link between [his] crime and its punishment.’” *Id.* (quoting *Panetti*, 551 U.S. at 960).

Counsel for Plaintiff makes four arguments to show he is incompetent. First, he does not understand that his execution is punishment for his capital crime. (Compl., ¶¶ 21–37.) Second, he has a documented history of mental illness, including delusional and paranoid thinking, starting in childhood and continuing to the present. (Compl., ¶¶ 38–85.) Third, his dementia has caused a decline in his mental health. (Compl., ¶¶ 86–102.) Fourth, his long-term inability to effectively communicate with counsel evinces his incompetence. (Compl., ¶¶ 103–108.) To support each of these arguments, Plaintiff’s counsel submitted a series of reports and declarations regarding Plaintiff’s conditions, which the court credits. Most notably, Plaintiff provides a report by Dr. Bhushan Agharkar, stating that Plaintiff lacks a rational understanding of the basis for his execution. (Agharkar Report, at 11–12.)

Although Defendants dispute Plaintiff’s claim of incompetence, they provided no independent evidence of competence. (Defs. Mot. to Dismiss, at 21–31.) Based on the record before it, the court finds that Plaintiff has made a sufficient showing to survive Defendants’ motion to dismiss. Having made a substantial showing of incompetence, Plaintiff is therefore

entitled to an opportunity to be heard, including a fair hearing. *See Ford*, 477 U.S. at 425–26 (Powell, J., concurring).

B. Preliminary Injunction

1. Likelihood of Success on the Merits

Defendants’ opposition to Plaintiff’s renewed motion for a preliminary injunction restates the arguments made in their motion to dismiss: (1) that Plaintiff’s core habeas claims were not properly brought under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 (ECF No. 26, Def. Opp. to Prelim. Inj. at 7–18) and (2) that Plaintiff has not plausibly alleged that he is incompetent. (*Id.*, at 18–24.) However, for the reasons explained above, the court has jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s claims and Plaintiff has made the substantial threshold showing required by *Ford*, and in doing so, has demonstrated a likelihood of success on his claim for a competency hearing. Accordingly, the court finds that Plaintiff has satisfied the likelihood of success requirement for a preliminary injunction.

2. Irreparable Harm

In order to prevail on a request for preliminary injunction, irreparable harm “must be certain and great, actual and not theoretical, and so imminent that there is a clear and present need for equitable relief to prevent irreparable harm,” and it “must be beyond remediation.” *League of Women Voters of U.S. v. Newby*, 838 F.3d 1, 7–8 (D.C. Cir. 2016) (citing *Chaplaincy of Full Gospel Churches v. England*, 454 F.3d 290, 297 (D.C. Cir. 2006)) (internal quotation marks and brackets omitted). In *Ford*, Justice Marshall acknowledged that “execution is the most irremediable and unfathomable of penalties.” 477 U.S. at 411 (citing *Woodson v. North Carolina*, 428 U.S. 280, 305 (1976) (plurality opinion)). Here, absent a preliminary injunction, Plaintiff would be executed without being given the opportunity to be heard regarding his competence to suffer such a sentence. As this court has already found, Plaintiff has made a

substantial threshold showing of incompetence. While Defendants may disagree with the Plaintiff's experts regarding his competence, they do not dispute that irreparable harm is likely. (Def. Opp. to Prelim. Inj., at 18–23, 27–29.) Based on this record, the court finds that Plaintiff has shown that absent injunctive relief, he will suffer irreparable harm.

3. Balance of Equities and Public Interest

Defendants devote one paragraph of their opposition to their argument that the government has an interest in enforcing Plaintiff's sentence. (Def. Opp. to Prelim. Inj. at 28–29.) It is true that “[b]oth the [government] and the victims of crime have an important interest in the timely enforcement of a [death] sentence.” *Bucklew v. Precythe*, 139 S. Ct. 1112, 1133 (2019) (quoting *Hill*, 547 U.S. at 584). The Supreme Court has made clear, however, that executing someone “whose mental illness prevents him from comprehending the reasons for the penalty or its implications” has been considered “abhorrent” for centuries. *Ford*, 477 U.S. at 417. “Just because the death penalty is involved is no reason to take shortcuts—indeed, it is a reason not to do so.” *Purkey v. United States*, 2020 WL 3603779, at *11; *see also Coe v. Taft*, 430 F. Supp. 2d 702, 708 (S.D. Ohio 2006) (“The public interest has never been and could never be served by rushing to judgment at the expense of a condemned inmate’s constitutional rights.”); *Harris v. Johnson*, 323 F. Supp. 2d 797, 810 (S.D. Tex. 2004) (“Confidence in the humane application of the governing laws . . . must be in the public’s interest.”). Here, this court seeks to avoid the abhorrent act that the Supreme Court warns against by finding that the equities and the public interest favor Plaintiff.

Considering all these factors, the court finds that a preliminary injunction is warranted.

C. Transfer

Finally, Defendants request that this court transfer all Plaintiff's claims that are not dismissed to the United States District Court for the Southern District of Indiana. (Defs. Mot. To Dismiss at 3; Defs. Reply at 20 (arguing for transfer even though "venue is proper").) Transfer is "intended to place discretion in the district court to adjudicate motions for transfer according to an 'individualized, case-by-case consideration of convenience and fairness.'" *Stewart Org., Inc. v. Ricoh Corp.*, 487 U.S. 22, 29 (1988) (quoting *Van Dusen v. Barrack*, 376 U.S. 612 (1964)). A district court considering transfer "must evaluate both the convenience of the parties and various public-interest considerations." *Atl. Marine Const. Co. v. U.S. Dist. Court for W. Dist. of Tex.*, 571 U.S. 49, 62 (2013). In *Piper Aircraft Co. v. Reyno*, 454 U.S. 235, 241, n. 6 (1981), the Supreme Court detailed public and private interest factors a district court must consider. Private-interest factors include the "relative ease of access to sources of proof; availability of compulsory process for attendance of unwilling, and the cost of obtaining attendance of willing, witnesses; possibility of view of premises, if view would be appropriate to the action; and all other practical problems that make trial of a case easy, expeditious and inexpensive." *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted). Public-interest factors include "the administrative difficulties flowing from court congestion; the local interest in having localized controversies decided at home; [and] the interest in having the trial of a diversity case in a forum that is at home with the law." *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted). However, "a plaintiff's choice [of forum] ordinarily deserves substantial deference." *Id.* at 242.

In *Starnes v. McGuire*, 512 F.2d 918, 929–933 (D.C. Cir. 1974), the D.C. Circuit articulated five factors affecting transfer in prisoner petitions: (1) difficulty of communication with counsel, (2) difficulty of transferring the prisoner (3) availability of witnesses and files (4)

whether the petition sounds in habeas corpus, and (5) speed of resolution. Where a case involves factors weighing both for and against transfer, “the District Court must determine the correct action in light of all the factors.” *Id.* at 933.

Defendants contend that each of the five *Starnes* factors weigh in favor of transfer. (Def. Mot. to Dismiss at 35–38.) Plaintiff does not directly address the *Starnes* factors but does suggest that several important witnesses reside in close proximity to this district. (Pl. Opp. at 34–35.) The court is mindful of Defendants’ concerns regarding convenience. However, because transfer is discretionary and Plaintiff’s choice of forum is entitled to substantial deference, the court will order Plaintiff to show cause why this case should not be transferred to the United States District Court for the Southern District of Indiana.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Defendants’ motion to dismiss is hereby DENIED and Plaintiff’s motion for a preliminary injunction is hereby GRANTED. It is further ORDERED that Defendants (along with their respective successors in office, officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, and anyone acting in concert with them) are enjoined from executing Plaintiff Wesley Ira Purkey until further order of this court.

It is further ordered that Plaintiff must SHOW CAUSE, no later than July 31, 2020, why this case should not be transferred to the United States District Court for the Southern District of Indiana.

Date: July 15, 2020

Tanya S. Chutkan
TANYA S. CHUTKAN
United States District Judge

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

WESLEY IRA PURKEY,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.	)	No. 1:19-cv-03570-TSC
)	
WILLIAM P. BARR, <i>et al.</i> ,)	
)	
Defendants.)	
)	

DECLARATION OF REBECCA E. WOODMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW

Rebecca E. Woodman, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1746(2), declares as follows:

1. I am an attorney representing plaintiff Wesley I. Purkey (“Mr. Purkey” or “Plaintiff”) in the above-captioned action (“Civil Action”). The Complaint in the Civil Action (“Complaint” or “Compl.”) presents the claim that Mr. Purkey is presently incompetent to be executed, and therefore carrying out his execution while he is incompetent would be unconstitutional under the Eighth Amendment and the Fifth Amendment’s Due Process Clause. *See Ford v. Wainwright*, 477 U.S. 399 (1985); *Panetti v. Quarterman*, 551 U.S. 930 (2007); *Madison v. Alabama*, 139 S.Ct. 718 (2019). I am admitted to the Court *pro hac vice*.

2. I am over eighteen (18) years old and competent to attest and declare to the matters set forth herein. Unless otherwise stated, I have personal knowledge regarding the facts set forth herein.

3. I have represented Mr. Purkey since 2013, when I was originally appointed under the Criminal Justice Act and 18 U.S.C. § 3599 by the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit at the *certiorari* stage of Mr. Purkey’s 28 U.S.C. § 2255 proceedings. I have been involved in all

aspects of investigation and litigation in Mr. Purkey's case with respect to the investigation and preparation of a petition pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241, *Purkey v. United States, et al.*, No. 2:19-cv-00414 (S.D. Ind.), *appeal pending* No. 19-3318 (7th Cir.), the *Ford* complaint filed in *Purkey v. Barr et al.*, No. 1:19-cv-03570, and clemency proceedings. I, along with my co-counsel Michelle M. Law, were counsel of record for Mr. Purkey when a notice was issued on July 25, 2019 by Attorney General William Barr, scheduling an execution date for Mr. Purkey on December 13, 2019.

4. Mr. Purkey is also one of the consolidated Plaintiffs in the suit challenging the lethal injection execution protocol. On November 20, 2019, this Court preliminarily enjoined Mr. Purkey's execution (and the scheduled execution of three other federal prisoners) in the related case of *Roane v. Barr*, No. 19-mc-145, ECF No. 50 (D.D.C. Nov. 20, 2019). The Government sought to stay the November 20, 2019 preliminary injunction in both the D.C. Circuit and the United States Supreme Court.

5. While the Government sought to stay the injunctive order, Mr. Purkey filed a Protective Motion for a Preliminary Injunction in the *Ford* suit on December 4, 2019. The Government's request to stay the preliminary injunction were denied, and after Mr. Purkey's scheduled execution date passed, Mr. Purkey moved to withdraw his Protective Motion in the *Ford* suit. This Court granted that motion but ordered briefing on jurisdictional questions. The parties completed that briefing in January 2020. On February 24, 2020, the Government filed a Motion to Dismiss Mr. Purkey's *Ford* complaint, and Mr. Purkey filed his opposition on March 16, 2020. The Government filed its reply on March 30, 2020.

6. On June 15, 2020, Attorney General Barr sent a notice of new execution date for Mr. Purkey, set for July 15, 2020.

7. Throughout the course of my representation of Mr. Purkey, my defense team and I have observed the effects of his longstanding mental health problems, which include past diagnoses of severe mental illness, including schizophrenia and complex Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder; multiple traumatic brain injuries; and progressive dementia including Alzheimer's Disease and a likely diagnosis of vascular dementia. As described in detail below, the ability of our defense team to observe Mr. Purkey's current functioning has been curtailed since March 13, 2020, when all legal visits were canceled because of COVID-19.

Record Requests From the 2019 Warrant Period

8. Though Mr. Purkey's mental health has deteriorated over the course of my representation, in the immediate aftermath of the July 25, 2019 warrant notice, the defense team observed a rapid and substantial decline in Mr. Purkey's mental health. USP Terre Haute had implemented a "death watch protocol" for prisoners under execution warrant, who were moved to A Range, an isolated unit of cells within the Secure Confinement Unit (SCU), following the execution notices issued on July 25, 2019. Concerned about Mr. Purkey's competency to be executed and his ability to work with counsel, and given his scheduled execution date, we began taking steps immediately to obtain additional information relating to Mr. Purkey's then current mental health functioning.

9. We requested Mr. Purkey's medical, mental health, and disciplinary records, and surveillance videos as well as information about BOP policies through the FOIA process, directly through counsel for the Federal Bureau of Prisons ("BOP"), and through the litigation in this case, beginning on August 28, 2019. To date, Defendants have failed to produce a single record we have requested.

10. We first submitted requests related to the BOP protocols on August 28, 2019. We understood from Mr. Purkey that, as part of the newly implemented death watch protocol, a bright flashlight was being shone in his eyes by BOP guards every 10 to 15 minutes, 24 hours per day, resulting in extreme sleep deprivation. Given the DOJ's and BOP's failure to provide us with a protocol detailing the execution watch procedures, we were unable to verify whether this was an execution watch policy. On August 21, 2019, my co-counsel, Michelle Law, sent an email to BOP Legal Counsel at USP Terre Haute Katherine Siereveld, informing her that the flashlight checks were interfering with Mr. Purkey's sleep and affecting counsel's ability to communicate with him. Ex. 1.¹ Having received no response, on August 28, 2019, Ms. Law again emailed BOP Counsel Siereveld requesting to bring a sleep mask with her on a visit the following day. Ex. 2. In an email on August 29, 2019, BOP Counsel Siereveld informed Ms. Law that Mr. Purkey would not be allowed a sleep mask and that "[h]e can cover his eyes with a blanket if that helps." *Id.* That same day, Ms. Law emailed BOP Counsel Siereveld again requesting a copy of the written BOP policy concerning the night watch checks to which BOP Counsel Siereveld replied that she would have to do further research, but that "specific directives such as that are usually found in Post Orders which are Law Enforcement Sensitive and cannot be released." Ex. 3.

11. On September 17, 2019, Ms. Law sent an email to BOP Counsel Siereveld requesting disclosure and preservation of range surveillance video in the SCU range where Mr. Purkey was currently housed. Ex. 4. Ms. Law also requested that copies of the surveillance video be provided on a weekly basis and offered to provide blank storage media for that purpose. *Id.* BOP Counsel Siereveld replied on September 19, 2019 that there was no mechanism to provide

¹ Unless otherwise stated herein, the exhibits attached hereto are true and genuine copies thereof.

ongoing footage and suggested that it was best requested via another process such as a FOIA request. BOP Counsel Siereveld stated further that the preservation alone was “quite voluminous, but can be accomplished if necessary.” *Id.* Ms. Law followed up on September 24, 2019 with a request to preserve all night watch range surveillance video since Mr. Purkey was moved to the new range or, in the alternative, the earliest video available for night watch hours and every night since and to come, and that a FOIA request was forthcoming. Ex. 5. That same date, BOP Counsel Siereveld responded that she had forwarded the request to the appropriate office to determine the time period for which the videos could be preserved. *Id.*

12. Ms. Law and I waited two weeks for the BOP to communicate the dates they would preserve. When it became evident that further communication was not forthcoming, on October 9, 2019, I prepared three separate expedited FOIA requests for the following: (1) a request for night watch and day watch surveillance video for limited date ranges (in an effort to accommodate BOP Counsel Siereveld’s ability to facilitate preservation of the video in accordance with her previous email correspondence with counsel); (2) a comprehensive request for all records of BOP policies and procedures pertaining to the day and night watch protocol implemented following issuance of the execution notices on July 25, 2019 and all video surveillance on the watch range dating from July 25, 2019 to the present; and (3) a request for Mr. Purkey’s BOP medical and mental health records dating from January 1, 2017 to the present. Ex. 6; Ex. 7; Ex. 8. I delivered these FOIA requests to the relevant department of the BOP via email and U.S. Mail on October 9, 2019. The same day I sent an email to BOP Counsel Siereveld, notifying her in particular of the FOIA requests for the watch protocol surveillance videos, and stressing that it was imperative we obtain at least the surveillance videos pursuant to our limited request, given Mr. Purkey’s impending execution date. Ex. 9.

13. On October 10, 2019, I received an email and letter (attached to the email) from the North Central Regional Office of the Federal BOP, acknowledging receipt of the FOIA requests and granting expedited processing, but stating that processing the requests may take up to six months. Ex. 10. The following day, October 11, 2019, I informed BOP Counsel Siereveld via email that our expedited request for the limited surveillance video had been granted, but that a potential six-month time frame for processing the request was untenable in light of Mr. Purkey's execution date. Ex. 11. I asked BOP Counsel Siereveld to provide a time frame within the next few weeks in which the videos could be made available, given the importance of the surveillance video to our representation of Mr. Purkey and the fact that she had indicated she could facilitate preservation of the video. *Id.* BOP Counsel Siereveld responded to me on October 16 that she had no authority to circumvent the FOIA process, but that she would follow up "with our FOIA folks" and see if there was a more expedited time frame. Ex. 12. I heard nothing further from the BOP about the matter. I followed up with BOP Counsel Siereveld again on November 11, 2019 about our FOIA requests, requesting that the BOP provide the requested materials within ten days in light of Mr. Purkey's fast-approaching execution date, and BOP Counsel Siereveld responded with a similar answer on November 13, 2019, stating that "everyone involved is cognizant that time is of the essence[.]" and that she would "forward [our] concerns along to the folks directly involved in the FOIA process." Ex. 13. Despite BOP Counsel Siereveld's acknowledgement that "time is of the essence," to date none of the requested documents or videos have been produced.

Attorney and Expert Access to Mr. Purkey During the 2019 Warrant Period

14. On September 26, 2019, Dr. Bhushan Agharkar, a psychiatrist who had previously evaluated Mr. Purkey in 2016, wrote a medical order for brain image testing to be

conducted on Mr. Purkey. Ex. 14; Ex. 15. Dr. Agharkar recommended testing based upon Mr. Purkey's history of cognitive deficits and need to rule out an intracranial process. Ex. 14; Ex. 15. Dr. Agharkar had reviewed Mr. Purkey's diagnosis of progressive dementia such as Alzheimer's by Dr. Robert Oauou in 2016, as well as Dr. Oauou's 2018 updated report of further progression of the disease following Mr. Purkey's defense team's reports of Mr. Purkey's deteriorating mental health symptoms. Ex. 14; Ex. 15.

15. In our efforts to accomplish the brain image testing as soon as possible, my co-counsel Michelle Law corresponded with BOP Counsel Siereveld by email and telephone beginning September 26, 2019 to discuss the need for this testing. Ex. 16. BOP Counsel Siereveld, without citing any policy or other authority, imposed three conditions for the testing: (1) it had to be done on-site with BOP contractors; (2) a court had to enter an order for the testing; and (3) Mr. Purkey's defense counsel had to pay for the testing. On October 4, 2019, Ms. Law sent an email to BOP Counsel Siereveld confirming their telephone conversations regarding the testing, and requesting information concerning the costs and procedures associated with the testing. Ex. 17. In addition, Ms. Law informed BOP Counsel Siereveld that counsel needed the information regarding costs and procedures first, and then would move for a court order authorizing the testing. *Id.* On October 9, 2019, Ms. Law forwarded Dr. Agharkar's order to BOP Counsel Siereveld, along with his prescribed testing parameters. *Id.* On October 16, 2019, BOP Counsel Siereveld sent an email outlining some of the estimated costs of the testing, and Ms. Law responded on October 21, 2019 that she would begin the process of procuring funding for the tests through her office. *Id.* On October 25, 2019, Ms. Law and I filed an *ex parte* motion for brain imaging in Case No. 2:19-cv-00414 (S.D. Ind.). The motion explained that the testing

was an “integral part” of the evidence we wanted to gather in anticipation of filing a motion challenging Mr. Purkey’s competency to be executed. Ex. 18.

16. While we were seeking access for the imaging, Mr. Purkey continued to deteriorate. He filed various *pro se* motions that were against his own interest, one to withdraw a pending petition and another to proceed *pro se*, as well as another mandamus petition. *See generally* Ex. 19; Ex. 20. On October 17, 2019, I was notified by the Clerk of the District Court for the Southern District of Indiana that Mr. Purkey had filed a mandamus petition in the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. Ex. 21.

17. On October 21, 2019, Judge Hanlon issued an order directing counsel to respond to the allegations in Mr. Purkey’s Mandamus and file a status report by October 25, 2019, which could be filed *ex parte*. Ex. 22. In response, we proffered a declaration from Dr. Craig Haney, a psychologist and recognized expert on the psychological effects of solitary or isolated confinement on mental health, who met with Mr. Purkey and opined that Mr. Purkey’s attempt to withdraw his appeals should be viewed with judicial caution and concern, because his decision making was likely affected by the increased severity of his isolated conditions of confinement in combination with his organic mental health condition from which he suffers that results in deteriorating cognition and dementia. Ex. 23; Ex. 24.

18. Ultimately, the court rejected Mr. Purkey’s attempts to fire us and proceed *pro se*. At the same time it denied Mr. Purkey’s 2241 petition, the court also denied the motion for brain imaging. The court ruled that it was not appropriately granted before Mr. Purkey had filed a *Ford* claim. *Purkey v. United States, et al.*, No. 2:19-cv-00414, ECF No. 76 (S.D. Ind. Nov. 20, 2019).

19. Throughout this process, and even under warrant when communication with counsel is vitally important, we have had difficulty obtaining access to Mr. Purkey. From the

time that the execution notice was issued and Mr. Purkey was moved to the A Range, my defense team and I sought to increase our communication with Mr. Purkey in order to address his needs and to monitor his mental health status, which has sometimes warranted emergency communication. It was been extremely difficult at times to arrange for legal calls or visits with Mr. Purkey with officials at USP Terre Haute during the fall of 2019. More than once our team was told by SCU case managers that a visit or phone call could not be scheduled because the visitation rooms were full or the telephone time slots taken on the requested dates. It appeared to us that the unavailability was due, in part, to the fact that five individuals, including Mr. Purkey, were scheduled for execution in December 2019 and January 2020, and that the SCU was unprepared to handle the increased need for access to and by counsel.

20. The BOP attempted to deny Mr. Purkey's access to counsel during a teleconference with the court and prohibited counsel from meeting with Mr. Purkey to prepare beforehand. To prepare for a quickly scheduled October 31, 2019 hearing on Mr. Purkey's *pro se* motions to withdraw, Ms. Law made an emergency trip to USP Terre Haute to be present with Mr. Purkey at the scheduled telephonic conference and consult with him beforehand. When Ms. Law arrived at USP Terre Haute, she was informed by prison officials that she would not be allowed to visit Mr. Purkey or be present with him during the telephonic conference. Ms. Law met in person with BOP Counsel Siereveld in an effort to resolve the situation, but this conversation did not result in access to Mr. Purkey. Ms. Law, who had traveled to Terre Haute from Kansas City, Missouri late the previous night, was forced to leave the prison and return to Kansas City without ever being given any opportunity to meet with Mr. Purkey. Shortly thereafter, the hearing was rescheduled. *See* Ex. 25; Ex. 26.

21. Around this time, I learned that Mr. Purkey had filed yet another *pro se* pleading against counsel's wishes and against his best interests. On October 30, 2019, I received an email from a court official for the Southern District of Indiana that Mr. Purkey had filed a *pro se* civil action with the district court on October 28, 2019. Ex. 27. The filing alleged that Mr. Purkey was selected for execution in retaliation for his grievances about BOP conditions of confinement and his successful legal work on behalf of himself and other prisoners. Though the filing alleged that BOP guards had personally confirmed this, it did not include affidavits or documentation in support. The filing was consistent with Mr. Purkey's long standing delusions about retaliation by guards because of his legal advocacy. We provided the filing to the forensic psychiatrist, Dr. Bhushan Agarkar, who had previously evaluated Mr. Purkey.

22. On November 8, 2019, Dr. Agharkar conducted an evaluation of Mr. Purkey for his competency to be executed and competency to work with counsel. Counsel provided Dr. Agharkar with the scant updated medical records obtained since his previous 2016 evaluation of Mr. Purkey, but noted that the BOP had failed to disclose critical medical and mental health files, and that FOIA requests were still pending. The team also provided Dr. Agharkar with various expert reports, including neuropsychological testing conducted in 2003, a 2016 report (updated in 2018) from Dr. Oauou's diagnosing Mr. Purkey with progressive dementia, and a 2018 report from Dr. Sautter diagnosing Mr. Purkey with complex PTSD. The team also provided Dr. Agharkar with other relevant documents from Mr. Purkey himself, including a compendium of grievances and *pro se* lawsuits Mr. Purkey had filed over the years, and *pro se* motions to fire his attorneys and to withdraw litigation. Finally, the team provided Dr. Agharkar declarations from the team's current mitigation specialist, Dr. Elizabeth Vartkessian, and former mitigation specialist, John Fox, detailing their observations of Mr. Purkey's delusional and paranoid

behavior, as well as his increasing memory loss over the last five years. Dr. Agharkar concluded in a written report dated November 19, 2019, that Mr. Purkey lacked a rational understanding of the basis for his execution based upon Dr. Agharkar's contemporaneous evaluation, his observations of Mr. Purkey's behavior and mental status, and his review of the records. *See* Compl. Ex. 1 at 11–13. Dr. Agharkar observed that Mr. Purkey has a fixed and false belief that the government wants to execute him in retaliation for his legal advocacy. *Id.* at 3, 10–13. Dr. Agharkar found that Mr. Purkey's lack of rationality is a result of his delusional thoughts and paranoia, compounded with the deterioration of his brain due to Alzheimer's disease and his long-time complex-PTSD. *Id.* at 12. Dr. Agharkar also concluded that Mr. Purkey's brain damage, dementia, and delusions prevent him from effectively communicating or working with counsel or working for his own interests. *Id.*

23. Dr. Jonathan DeRight, a neuropsychologist, submitted a written report on November 21, 2019, concluding that Mr. Purkey's previously diagnosed dementia is consistent with Alzheimer's disease, and documenting a marked deterioration in his functioning. *See* Compl. Ex. 3. Dr. DeRight evaluated Mr. Purkey in August 2019 after the defense team began to observe Mr. Purkey's rapid mental deterioration. *See id.*

24. In the instant litigation, we continued to seek access to the imaging, medical and custody records, and relevant BOP policies, raising these issues in both our complaint for relief and in the Protective Motion for Preliminary Injunction. Compl. ¶¶ 14, 17, 19, 25 n.1; Pl's Mem. in Supp. of Mot. for A Prelim Inj. 8-11, 22-23, ECF No. 7-1.

Post-Warrant, Winter and Spring, 2020

25. Even after Mr. Purkey's original warrant expired, we continued to press our requests for information and expert access. We did not receive any of the information, videos or documents we requested, and indeed, our access to Mr. Purkey became even more limited.

26. On February 3, 2020, I renewed the FOIA requests for the death watch protocols, A-Range surveillance video, and Mr. Purkey's medical and mental health records, having received no response to our previous requests. The renewed FOIA requests were updated to encompass records from July 25, 2019 to the present and were emailed to the relevant department of BOP on February 3, 2020. Ex. 28; Ex. 29; Ex. 30. That same day, I received email responses from the relevant department of BOP acknowledging receipt of the requests. At first, the BOP/FOIA representative, S. Lilly on behalf of Eugene Blaine, Supervising Attorney, responded via email that I would need to submit a new Certificate of Identity in order to authorize the requests because the current authorization was more than three months old. Ex. 31. Then the BOP/FOIA representative, S. Lilly, responded in a separate email that my requests were duplicative of the requests I had sent previously on October 10, 2019. Ex. 32; Ex. 33. After that, I sent a response email clarifying that I was renewing my previous requests as well as updating the time period for the requests to extend to the present. Ex. 34; Ex. 35. I was then informed in another email from the same representative that my information would be forwarded to the processor. *Id.* I heard nothing further regarding my requests, and to date, none of the requested records have been provided.

27. We again raised the issue of the Defendants' failures to provide the video surveillance, protocols, and medical and mental health records (even pursuant to FOIA) as well as access to diagnostic again in Mr. Purkey's Opposition to the Defendant's Motion to Dismiss,

filed on March 16, 2020. ECF 20, at 1, 7–9. We specifically raised our concern that Defendants might attempt to issue another warrant with as little as twenty days' notice, which would provide insufficient timing for us to receive all of the necessary information to prepare for a *Ford* competency hearing. *Id.* at 10. Defendants filed their Reply on March 30, 2020 and erroneously asserted that Mr. Purkey had not renewed the FOIA request. ECF 21, at 4, n. 1.

28. On April 14, 2020, my co-counsel in the *Ford* case, Brian Fleming, sent a letter via electronic mail to opposing counsel in response to several statements set forth in Defendants' Reply to Mr. Purkey's Opposition to Defendants' Motion to Dismiss that counsel believed did not fairly and accurately represent various aspects of this case, Ex. 36. A portion of that letter was in response to Defendants' assertion in their Reply that our requests for relevant information, documents, and testing regarding Mr. Purkey's condition and circumstances, including the requests for the A-range video surveillance footage, the BOP records, and brain imaging, were made only for "dilatatory purposes," as well as Defendants' assertion that the BOP did not receive "any additional requests for information since Purkey's October 2019 FOIA request." ECF 21, at 4 n.1. Mr. Fleming pointed out my additional follow-up to the October 9, 2019 FOIA requests on October 11, 2019, and November 11, 2019, and my additional FOIA requests for Mr. Purkey's BOP records on February 3, 2020. *See* Ex. 36. Given that my requests had been refused or obstructed by the relevant officials to whom the requests were made, and the fact that my requests "remain unresolved to this day[.]" Mr. Fleming suggested in his letter that "the simple solution would be for Defendants to ensure that the relevant government officials immediately and fully provide the requested information and documentation, as well as access for testing." *See id.* Mr. Fleming also requested that "if the government is intending to seek a new execution warrant for Mr. Purkey on an expedited basis," that "the government disclose,

without delay, its intended course of action regarding the issuance of new execution warrants so we can make an informed decision about the need to seek immediate judicial intervention to ensure Mr. Purkey's competency claim is fully and fairly heard on the merits." *Id.*

29. On April 22, 2020, my co-counsel Mr. Fleming received an email from Assistant United States Attorney Brian P. Casey, counsel of record for the Government in the instant case, acknowledging receipt of the April 14, 2020 letter (Exhibit 36) and stating that they had inquired with BOP regarding the renewed and updated FOIA requests submitted to and acknowledged by the BOP on February 3, 2020, but that "the BOP has been unable to find any record of it." Ex. 37. Mr. Casey also represented that they would "let us know as soon as we learn of a new execution date, which will be when the Attorney General makes a decision." *Id.*

30. On May 20, 2020, Mr. Fleming responded to AUSA Casey's April 22, 2020 email, again reiterating the history of FOIA requests from October 9, 2019 and February 3, 2020, and reiterating that Mr. Purkey has yet to receive any of the requested information. Ex. 37. Still, to date, Mr. Purkey's counsel has not been provided any of the requested information or granted access to testing.

31. On June 15, 2020, AUSA Casey emailed my co-counsel Mr. Fleming that Mr. Purkey's execution warrant would be issued shortly, only a few minutes before alerting the Court. Ex. 38. In this same email, AUSA Casey again reiterated that the execution warrant was scheduled at the "Attorney General's direction." *Id.*

32. Most recently, on June 15, 2020, before receiving notice of Mr. Purkey's new warrant, I emailed BOP Counsel Siereveld regarding my outstanding request for Mr. Purkey's BOP records, attaching copies of all of my previous requests and emphasizing the importance of the records to the ability of our expert, Dr. Jonathan DeRight, to accurately assess and evaluate

Mr. Purkey's current mental state and the extent of his deterioration, especially given Dr. DeRight last saw Mr. Purkey in August 2019. Ex. 39. To date, I have received no response from BOP Counsel Siereveld or any other BOP personnel in response to my outstanding requests.

33. In-person visits by Mr. Purkey's defense team as well our mental health experts are essential to the ability to conduct in-person evaluations of Mr. Purkey to monitor and assess Mr. Purkey's current level of incompetency and the extent of his cognitive deterioration. However, since March 13, 2020, neither members of our defense team nor any of our defense experts have been able to conduct in-person visits with Mr. Purkey at USP Terre Haute due to the ongoing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

34. On March 13, 2020, Ms. Law received an email from SCU Unit Manager Royer at USP Terre Haute stating that all legal visits were immediately suspended for 30 days, after which the suspension would be reevaluated. Ex. 40. The same day, she received an email from her office, the Federal Public Defender for the Western District of Missouri, that the BOP was suspending visits bureau-wide. Ex. 41. On March 16, 2020, Ms. Law received an email from BOP Counsel Siereveld, who advised that no-contact visits would be allowed pursuant to screening procedures, including "self-reporting of symptoms and temperature checks based on current CDC guidance," but that any approved visit would be no-contact, and that "visit by phone conference" should be considered. Ex. 42. That same day, Ms. Law received an email from USP Terre Haute SCU Correctional Counselor Andrew Sutton that a previously-requested visit with Mr. Purkey by defense expert Dr. Bhushan Agharkar, M.D. "was not scheduled and is now not considered under the circumstances." Ex. 43.

35. Contrary to Ms. Siereveld's March 16, 2020 email, no-contact attorney visits were also canceled. On March 30, 2020, Ms. Law received an email from Counselor Sutton informing

her that previously-scheduled visits with Mr. Purkey on April 13, April 22, and May 1 were cancelled, and that, due to the COVID-19 outbreak, all legal and social visits would be suspended through May 3, 2020, after which the suspension would be reevaluated. Ex. 44. On April 1, 2020, the BOP instituted a total lockdown of all BOP facilities. Ex. 45. On April 8, 2020, I received an email from Ms. Law informing me that our defense team member, mitigation specialist Kathleen Cleary, who was also employed by the Federal Public Defender for the Western District of Missouri, would be prohibited by the FDO from visiting Mr. Purkey at USP Terre Haute until it could be determined that a visit would be safe for everyone. Ex. 46. On April 15, 2020, Ms. Law received an email from Counselor Sutton that our previously scheduled visits with Mr. Purkey on May 8 and May 15 were cancelled, and that all visits were suspended through May 18, 2020, after which the suspension would be reevaluated. Ex. 47. Then, on May 14, 2020, Ms. Law received an email from Counselor Sutton advising that our previously-scheduled visits with Mr. Purkey on May 20, May 29, and June 17 were cancelled, that “there will not be a resumption of visitation on May 18, 2020[,]” that “all visits scheduled for the rest of May and continuing through June are hereby postponed until further notice[,]” and that “there is no date set that visiting will begin to resume.” Ex. 48.

36. To date, the BOP reports that one inmate has died and 5 inmates have tested positive for COVID-19 at USP Terre Haute. *See* <https://www.bop.gov/coronavirus/#:~:text=COVID%2D19%20Cases.12%2C785%20in%20community%2Dbased%20facilities.&text=Currently%2C%203%2C868%20inmates%20and%20452%20attributed%20to%20COVID%2D19%20disease> (last visited June 19, 2020). The homepage of USP Terre Haute’s website states prominently that, “All visiting at this facility has been suspended until further notice.” Ex. 49 (last visited June 22, 2020).

37. On June 16, 2020, the day after I learned that Mr. Purkey's execution was scheduled for July 15, 2020, I sent an email to BOP Counsel Siereveld requesting information on arrangements being made at USP Terre Haute to facilitate access to our client for legal, social, and spiritual visitation given the ongoing COVID-19 crisis and requesting copies of any written policies in this regard. Ex. 50. BOP Counsel Siereveld responded that "[w]e do not have anything written yet but I am working on it." Ex. 51. The public facing website for USP Terre Haute continued to announce on June 16, 2020 that all visitation was suspended at the institution. *See* Ex. 49. This makes it impossible to safely plan any type of visit, particularly since getting to the prison would require virtually every member of Mr. Purkey's defense team to travel hundreds of miles.

38. Later in the day on June 16, 2020, I received an email from BOP Counsel Siereveld stating, "We are still working on a plan that will allow as much visitation as possible while still mitigating the risk of exposure to COVID-19" and that she would have something in writing for me by the next day. Ex. 52. The following day, I received nothing. On both June 19 and June 20, 2020, I again emailed BOP Counsel Siereveld requesting a copy of the written policy or plan. Ex. 53; Ex. 54. Despite BOP Counsel Siereveld's repeated promises to provide a written policy or plan that would set forth in detail the precise safety protocol to protect counsel, our experts, spiritual advisors, family members, and any other person for whom access to Mr. Purkey will be crucial in the next few weeks leading up to and including the execution, to date I have received no such writing.

39. The evidence that would be presented at a hearing in support of our petition is as follows:

- Report of Dr. Bhushan S. Agharkar dated 11-19-2019

- Report of Dr. Jonathan DeRight dated 11-21- 2019
- Declaration of Elizabeth Vartkessian, Ph.D. dated 11-15-2019
- Declaration of John D. Fox dated 11-6-2019
- Court orders and responses (*ex parte*) in Case No. 2:19-cv-00414, Dkt. 54, 55, 55-1, 55-2, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65
- *Ex Parte* Motion for Brain Imaging filed October 25, 2019 in Case No. 2:19-cv-00414, Dkt. 56
- FOIA requests for written BOP execution watch protocol and surveillance videos dated 10-9-2019
- FOIA request for Mr. Purkey's BOP medical and mental health records dated 10-9-2019
- FOIA requests for written BOP execution watch protocol and surveillance videos dated 2-3-2020
- FOIA request for Mr. Purkey's BOP medical and mental health records dated 2-3-2020
- Email correspondence with BOP FOIA official S. Lilly for Eugene Baine, Supervising Attorney, dated 2-3-2020
- Email correspondence with BOP Counsel Siereveld dated 8-21-2019, 8-29-2019, 9-17-2019, 9-19-2019, 9-24-2019, 10-9-2019, 10-11-2019, 10-16-2019, 10-21-2019, 11-11-2019, 11-13-2019, 3-16-2020, 6-16-2020, 6-18-2020, 6-19-2020, 6-20-2020
- Email correspondence with USP Terre Haute staff dated March 13, 2020, March 16, 2020, March 30, 2020, April 15, 2020, May 14, 2020
- Email correspondence from Michelle Law to Rebecca Woodman dated April 8, 2020 (email from ML to REW re visit with Wes by Kathleen Cleary not permitted by WDMO FDO)
- BOP lockdown notice dated April 1, 2020
- BOP COVID-19 statistics for USP Terre Haute (showing 1 death and 5 positives)
- Federal Bureau of Prisons Website, USP Terre Haute homepage (showing visits suspended until further notice)

40. The evidence that counsel for Mr. Purkey have diligently attempted to but thus far have been unable to obtain and would require expedited discovery to present at a hearing in support of our petition is as follows:

- Brain image testing per medical order of Dr. Agharkar dated 9-26-2019
- BOP medical and mental health records per FOIA request dated 10-9-2019 and response dated 10-10-2019
- BOP execution watch protocol and surveillance video per FOIA requests dated 10-9-2019 and response dated 10-10-2019
- BOP medical and mental health records per FOIA request and responses dated 2-3-2020
- BOP execution watch protocol and surveillance video per FOIA requests and responses dated 2-3-2020

I DECLARE PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. §1746(2) AND UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE FOREGOING FACTS ARE TRUE AND CORRECT.

DATED: 6-22-2020



REBECCA E. WOODMAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
COUNSEL FOR MR. PURKEY

Exhibit 1

Monday, September 9, 2019 at 12:27:18 PM Central Daylight Time

Subject: FW: Night Checks on Range -- Wesley Purkey
Date: Monday, September 9, 2019 at 12:25:08 PM Central Daylight Time
From: Michelle Law
To: rewlaw_outlook.com
Attachments: image001.png



Michelle M. Law

Assistant Federal Public Defender
Western District of Missouri
Springfield, MO 65806

Phone: (417) 873-9022

FAX: (417) 873-9038

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From: Michelle Law
Sent: Wednesday, August 21, 2019 9:27 AM
To: 'Katherine Siereveld' <ksiereveld@bop.gov>
Cc: rewlaw_outlook.com <rewlaw@outlook.com>; 'Elizabeth Vartkessian' <esv@advancechange.org>
Subject: Night Checks on Range -- Wesley Purkey

Katherine:

I am writing about an ongoing issue on the range where the five with execution dates are being housed. As you know, I represent Wesley Purkey, and he is complaining about the cell checks that occur about every 10 - 15 minutes during the night. Apparently, a guard is using a large flashlight to illuminate Mr. Purkey's cell, and the super bright light is waking Mr. Purkey every time there is a cell check. This has led to extreme sleep deprivation and the resulting agitation is affect our ability to communicate with Mr. Purkey. I would prefer not to litigate this issue, but if we can't find a solution soon, we plan to file a lawsuit. It seems to me that significantly curtailing the use of a bright flashlight at night is a reasonable request. Or, if that is not an option, I could bring Mr. Purkey a sleep mask to shield his eyes from the bright light.

Any assistance that you can offer on this issue would be appreciated. If you cannot resolve this issue, please let me know to who I should talk to about this situation.

Thank you

Michelle



Michelle M. Law

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Exhibit 2

Monday, September 9, 2019 at 12:28:00 PM Central Daylight Time

Subject: FW: Wesley Purkey - Sleep Mask Question Follow-up
Date: Monday, September 9, 2019 at 12:24:12 PM Central Daylight Time
From: Michelle Law
To: rewlaw_outlook.com
Attachments: ATT00001.png, image001.png



Michelle M. Law

Assistant Federal Public Defender
Western District of Missouri
Springfield, MO 65806

Phone: (417) 873-9022

FAX: (417) 873-9038

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From: Katherine Siereveld <ksiereveld@bop.gov>
Sent: Thursday, August 29, 2019 5:41 AM
To: Michelle Law <Michelle_Law@fd.org>
Subject: Re: Wesley Purkey - Sleep Mask Question Follow-up

Hi,
I'm sorry. I did get an answer, but forgot to convey it to you. He cannot have a sleep mask and they are not sold on commissary. He can cover his eyes with his blanket if that helps. As long as the officers see living inmate it won't be a problem.
Thanks!

Katherine

Katherine N. Siereveld
Senior Attorney
FCC Terre Haute
4200 Bureau Road North
Terre Haute, Indiana 47802
(812) 238-3476

>>> Michelle Law <Michelle_Law@fd.org> 8/28/2019 8:22 PM >>>

Hi Katherine Did you get word back about the sleep mask for Wesley Purkey? I am visiting him tomorrow (Thursday) and I have a mask with me to give to him. The mask is in its original packaging if someone wants to look at it before deciding, I'll be in the reception area around 8:45 a.m.



Michelle M. Law

Assistant Federal Public Defender
Western District of Missouri
Springfield, MO 65806

Phone: (417) 873-9022

FAX: (417) 873-9038

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Exhibit 3

Monday, September 9, 2019 at 12:12:34 PM Central Daylight Time

Subject: Re: Policy Regarding Night Checks
Date: Thursday, August 29, 2019 at 2:26:53 PM Central Daylight Time
From: Katherine Siereveld
To: Michelle Law
CC: rewlaw_outlook.com
Attachments: Portable Network Graphics image

Hi Michelle,
I will have to do some further research to see if we have anything that is releasable, but specific directives such as that are usually found in Post Orders which are Law Enforcement Sensitive and cannot be released.
Thanks,
Katherine

Katherine N. Siereveld
Senior Attorney
FCC Terre Haute
4200 Bureau Road North
Terre Haute, Indiana 47802
(812) 238-3476

>>> Michelle Law <Michelle_Law@fd.org> 8/29/2019 3:18 PM >>>

Katherine:

Would you mind forwarding a copy of the BOP written policy regarding the night checks?

Thanks-

Michelle



Michelle M. Law

Assistant Federal Public Defender
Western District of Missouri
Springfield, MO 65806

Phone: (417) 873-9022
FAX: (417) 873-9038

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Exhibit 4

From: [Katherine Siereveld](#)
To: [Michelle Law](#)
Cc: [Elizabeth Vartkessian](#); rewlaw_outlook.com
Subject: Re: Range Surveillance Video
Date: Thursday, September 19, 2019 11:00:41 AM

Hi Michelle,

I apologize for the delay in response, we have not had computers or electricity the last few days.

We do not have a mechanism with which to provide you ongoing footage. Additionally, the preservation alone is quite voluminous, but can be accomplished if necessary. Are there specific time frames or days even that you are looking for? At that point we could preserve what you need and then evaluate our ability to provide it through a properly filed FOIA request, discovery request, or subpoena.

I hope that helps. Please don't hesitate to call and discuss.

Thanks,
Katherine

Katherine N. Siereveld
Senior Attorney
FCC Terre Haute
4200 Bureau Road North
Terre Haute, Indiana 47802
(812) 238-3476

>>> Michelle Law <Michelle_Law@fd.org> 9/17/2019 4:54 PM >>>
Katherine:

I am writing to request the preservation of the range surveillance video for the SCU range where Mr. Purkey is currently housed. I am also requesting that copies of the surveillance video be provided to me on a weekly basis. If you require blank storage media in order to provide weekly copies, please let me know, and my office will provide blank storage media.

Thanks -

Michelle

Get [Outlook for iOS](#)

Exhibit 5

From: [Katherine Siereveld](#)
To: [Michelle Law](#)
Subject: RE: Range Surveillance Video
Date: Tuesday, September 24, 2019 10:25:18 AM
Attachments: [ATT00001.png](#)

Hi Michelle:

I forwarded this on to the appropriate office to see how far back they can go preserving the evening watch. Thanks,
Katherine

>>> Michelle Law <Michelle_Law@fd.org> 9/24/2019 9:19 AM >>>
Katherine:

We would like the range video for the night watch hours since Wes was moved to the new range. If the video has not been maintained that far back, we would like the earliest range surveillance video available for night watch hours, every night since and every night to come. We will be making a FOIA request in the very near future. As I wrote before, if you need storage media, please let me know and I'll have my CSA provide a storage device.

Thanks-

Michelle



Michelle M. Law

Assistant Federal Public Defender
Western District of Missouri
Springfield, MO 65806

Phone: (417) 873-9022
FAX: (417) 873-9038

*This e-mail contains PRIVILEGED and CONFIDENTIAL information intended only for the use of the addressee(s) named above. If you are not the intended recipient of this e-mail, or an authorized employee or agent responsible for delivering it to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination or copying of this e-mail is strictly prohibited. If you have received this e-mail in error, please notify us by reply e-mail. Thank you for your cooperation.

From: Katherine Siereveld <ksiereveld@bop.gov>

Sent: Thursday, September 19, 2019 11:01 AM

To: Michelle Law <Michelle_Law@fd.org>

Cc: Elizabeth Vartkessian <esv@advancechange.org>; rewlaw_outlook.com <rewlaw@outlook.com>

Subject: Re: Range Surveillance Video

Hi Michelle,

I apologize for the delay in response, we have not had computers or electricity the last few days.

We do not have a mechanism with which to provide you ongoing footage. Additionally, the preservation alone is quite voluminous, but can be accomplished if necessary. Are there specific time frames or days even that you are looking for? At that point we could preserve what you need and then evaluate our ability to provide it through a properly filed FOIA request, discovery request, or subpoena.

I hope that helps. Please don't hesitate to call and discuss.

Thanks,
Katherine

Katherine N. Siereveld
Senior Attorney
FCC Terre Haute
4200 Bureau Road North
Terre Haute, Indiana 47802
(812) 238-3476

>>> Michelle Law <Michelle_Law@fd.org> 9/17/2019 4:54 PM >>>

Katherine:

I am writing to request the preservation of the range surveillance video for the SCU range where Mr. Purkey is currently housed. I am also requesting that copies of the surveillance video be provided to me on a weekly basis.

If you require blank storage media in order to provide weekly copies, please let me know, and my office will provide blank storage media.

Thanks -

Michelle

Get [Outlook for iOS](#)

Exhibit 6

Rebecca E. Woodman, Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

October 9, 2019

Sent via: U.S.P.S & Email to OGC_EFOIA@BOP.GOV

Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Action Section
Office of General Counsel, Room 924
Federal Bureau of Prisons
320 First Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20534
(E): OGC_EFOIA@BOP.GOV

RE: Expedited Records Request Pertaining to:

Wesley Ira Purkey
DOB: 01/06/1952
SSN: 512-52-9715
FPN: 14679-045
Place of Birth: Wichita, Kansas

Dear Sir or Madam:

I am a CJA-Appointed Attorney representing Wesley Ira Purkey, a federal death row inmate who is currently incarcerated at the U.S. Penitentiary in Terre Haute, Indiana. Mr. Purkey is one of five prisoners at Terre Haute who were notified of scheduled execution dates in writing by the Department of Justice on July 25, 2019. These five inmates, including Mr. Purkey, were moved to a special range (hereinafter "death watch range") in the Secure Confinement Unit (SCU) at USP-Terre Haute on or about July 25, 2019, and remain in the death watch range to the present day.

On behalf of my client and pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552 (FOIA), and the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552a, I request that I be furnished with information in the possession of the Federal Bureau of Prisons related to or concerning Wesley Ira Purkey, specifically pertaining to the following:

1. All night watch range surveillance videotape of the death watch range dating from the earliest two weeks available from July 25, 2019, and separately, dating from September 18-28, 2019.

2. All day watch range surveillance videotape of the death watch range on August 13, 2019 and September 18-19, 2019.

I certify as true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief that my client Wesley I. Purkey is incarcerated under a sentence of death at USP-Terre Haute, that I have been appointed to represent him in his capital appeals and it is critical that I obtain and review his BOP records as quickly as possible to preserve his due process rights.

I have attached a release and Certificate of Identity (DOJ-361 Form) signed by my client, Wesley Ira Purkey, authorizing the release of all such records to me, Rebecca E. Woodman.

Mr. Purkey seeks a waiver of all costs pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii) (“Documents shall be furnished without any charge . . . if disclosure of the information is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester.”) and 39 C.F.R. § 265.9(g)(3) (same). Disclosure of the requested documents is necessary in this case because Mr. Purkey is under sentence of death, and this information is fundamental to ensuring that the sentence against him is lawfully imposed. This type of government activity also sheds light on the degree to which the executive branch of the federal government may be violating existing law and regulations. Additionally, disclosure of the information is not primarily in Mr. Purkey’s commercial interest. Therefore, a fee waiver would fulfill Congress’s legislative intent in amending FOIA. *See Judicial Watch, Inc. v. Rossotti*, 326 F.3d 1309, 1312 (D.C. Cir. 2003) (“Congress amended FOIA to ensure that it be “liberally construed in favor of waivers for noncommercial requesters.”).

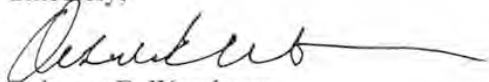
If this request is denied in whole or in part, Mr. Purkey asks that you justify all deletions or omissions by reference to specific exemptions to FOIA and the Privacy Act. Mr. Purkey expects the release of all separable portions of otherwise exempt material. Mr. Purkey reserves the right to appeal a decision to withhold any information or to deny a waiver of costs.

Additionally, **I am requesting expedited processing of this FOIA request pursuant to 28 CFR § 16.1(d)(iii) as Mr. Purkey has a pending execution date of December 13, 2019.** Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter. Please furnish all applicable records to:

Rebecca E. Woodman, Esq.
1263 W. 72nd Terrace
Kansas City, Missouri 64114

Should you have any questions related to this request, please do not hesitate to call me at (785) 979-3672 or by email at rewwlaw@outlook.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rebecca E. Woodman", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Rebecca E. Woodman

Enclosures: (2)

Case 1:19-cv-03570-TSC Document 23-6 Filed 06/22/20 Page 38 of 230

Exhibit 7

Rebecca E. Woodman, Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

October 9, 2019

Sent via: U.S.P.S & Email to OGC_EFOIA@BOP.GOV

Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Action Section
Office of General Counsel, Room 924
Federal Bureau of Prisons
320 First Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20534
(E): OGC_EFOIA@BOP.GOV

RE: Expedited Records Request Pertaining to:

Wesley Ira Purkey
DOB: 01/06/1952
SSN: 512-52-9715
FPN: 14679-045
Place of Birth: Wichita, Kansas

Dear Sir or Madam:

I am a CJA-Appointed Attorney representing Wesley Ira Purkey, a federal death row inmate who is currently incarcerated at the U.S. Penitentiary in Terre Haute, Indiana. Mr. Purkey is one of five prisoners at Terre Haute who were notified of scheduled execution dates in writing by the Department of Justice on July 25, 2019. These five inmates, including Mr. Purkey, were moved to a special range (hereinafter "death watch range") in the Secure Confinement Unit (SCU) at USP-Terre Haute on or about July 25, 2019, and remain in the death watch range to the present day.

On behalf of my client and pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552 (FOIA), and the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552a, I request that I be furnished with a copy of all records, document files, work papers, tape recordings, notes, memoranda, electronic information, or any and all other information in the possession of the Federal Bureau of Prisons related to or concerning Wesley Ira Purkey, specifically pertaining to the following:

1. All records of BOP policies and procedures pertaining to the day and night watch protocol implemented on the range housing the five prisoners at USP-Terre Haute

including Wesley Ira Purkey who received execution notices issued by the Department of Justice on July 25, 2019.

2. All watch range surveillance videotape (both day and night) dating from July 25, 2019-Present (date upon receipt).

The term “records” as used herein includes all records or communications preserved in electronic or written form, including but not limited to correspondence, documents, data, videotapes, audiotapes, faxes, files, guidance, guidelines, evaluations, instructions, analyses, memoranda, agreements, notes, orders, policies, procedures, protocols, reports, rules, technical manuals, technical specifications, training manuals, or studies. When searching for materials responsive to this request, please search any and all databases, indexes, or other sources, maintained by the BOP, as well as any sub-office, subdivision, or component of the BOP. In short, this request is directed to this office and to any other office within the BOP.

I certify as true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief that my client Wesley I. Purkey is incarcerated under a sentence of death at USP-Terre Haute, that I have been appointed to represent him in his capital appeals and it is critical that I obtain and review his BOP records as quickly as possible to preserve his due process rights.

I have attached a release and Certificate of Identity (DOJ-361 Form) signed by my client, Wesley Ira Purkey, authorizing the release of all such records to me, Rebecca E. Woodman.

Mr. Purkey seeks a waiver of all costs pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii) (“Documents shall be furnished without any charge . . . if disclosure of the information is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester.”) and 39 C.F.R. § 265.9(g)(3) (same). Disclosure of the requested documents is necessary in this case because Mr. Purkey is under sentence of death, and this information is fundamental to ensuring that the sentence against him is lawfully imposed. This type of government activity also sheds light on the degree to which the executive branch of the federal government may be violating existing law and regulations. Additionally, disclosure of the information is not primarily in Mr. Purkey’s commercial interest. Therefore, a fee waiver would fulfill Congress’s legislative intent in amending FOIA. *See Judicial Watch, Inc. v. Rossotti*, 326 F.3d 1309, 1312 (D.C. Cir. 2003) (“Congress amended FOIA to ensure that it be “liberally construed in favor of waivers for noncommercial requesters.”).


If this request is denied in whole or in part, Mr. Purkey asks that you justify all deletions or omissions by reference to specific exemptions to FOIA and the Privacy Act. Mr. Purkey expects the release of all separable portions of otherwise exempt material. Mr. Purkey reserves the right to appeal a decision to withhold any information or to deny a waiver of costs.

Additionally, **I am requesting expedited processing of this FOIA request pursuant to 28 CFR § 16.1(d)(iii) as Mr. Purkey has a pending execution date of December 13, 2019.** Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter. Please furnish all applicable records to:

Rebecca E. Woodman, Esq.
1263 W. 72nd Terrace
Kansas City, Missouri 64114

Should you have any questions related to this request, please do not hesitate to call me at (785) 979-3672 or by email at rewlaw@outlook.com.

Sincerely,



Rebecca E. Woodman

Enclosures: (2)

Exhibit 8

Rebecca E. Woodman, Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

October 9, 2019

Sent via: U.S.P.S & Email to OGC_EFOIA@BOP.GOV

Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Action Section
Office of General Counsel, Room 924
Federal Bureau of Prisons
320 First Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20534
(E): OGC_EFOIA@BOP.GOV

RE: Expedited Records Request Pertaining to:

Wesley Ira Purkey
DOB: 01/06/1952
SSN: 512-52-9715
FPN: 14679-045
Place of Birth: Wichita, Kansas

Dear Sir or Madam:

I am a CJA-Appointed Attorney representing Wesley Ira Purkey, a federal death row inmate who is currently incarcerated at the U.S. Penitentiary in Terre Haute, Indiana and has been previously incarcerated at the U.S. Penitentiary in Leavenworth, Kansas. We are in need of all custodial records regarding Mr. Purkey dated **January 01, 2017-Present (date upon receipt)**.

On behalf of my client and pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552 (FOIA), and the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552a, I request that I be furnished with a copy of all records, document files, work papers, tape recordings, notes, memoranda, electronic information, or any and all other information in the possession of the Federal Bureau of Prisons related to or concerning Wesley Ira Purkey. This request includes specifically, but is not limited to, the following records:

1. All records contained in Mr. Purkey's "Medical File;"
2. All records contained in Mr. Purkey's "Mental Health File;"

3. All records contained in any file maintained by a BOP psychologist, social worker, counselor, or any other individual providing any type of services related to emotional and/or mental health care and/or treatment;
4. All records relating to Mr. Purkey's disciplinary history, any gang affiliations or activities, including without limitation all incident reports issued to Mr. Purkey, even such incident reports that may have been canceled or rescinded;
5. All records related to Mr. Purkey's grievances at the BOP;
6. All records relating to Mr. Purkey's inmate classification;
7. All medical records and notes relating to any health care requested by or provided to Mr. Purkey, and including but not limited to all medical care, dental care, mental health care, and substance abuse treatment;
8. All documentation of suicide attempts by Mr. Purkey, or injuries of Mr. Purkey, inflicted upon himself, intentionally or otherwise;
9. All records relating to any internal memoranda or correspondence within the BOP relating to Mr. Purkey;
10. All records relating to any reviews of Mr. Purkey's housing placements and transfers within institutions as well as between institutions within BOP; and
11. All records relating to any administrative remedies sought by Mr. Purkey.

The term "records" as used herein includes all records or communications preserved in electronic or written form, including but not limited to correspondence, documents, data, videotapes, audiotapes, faxes, files, guidance, guidelines, evaluations, instructions, analyses, memoranda, agreements, notes, orders, policies, procedures, protocols, reports, rules, technical manuals, technical specifications, training manuals, or studies. When searching for materials responsive to this request, please search any and all databases, indexes, or other sources, maintained by the BOP, as well as any sub-office, subdivision, or component of the BOP. In short, this request is directed to this office and to any other office within the BOP.

I certify as true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief that my client Wesley I. Purkey is incarcerated under a sentence of death at USP-Terre Haute, that I have been appointed to represent him in his capital appeals and it is critical that I obtain and review his BOP records as quickly as possible to preserve his due process rights.

I have attached a release and Certificate of Identity (DOJ-361 Form) signed by my client, Wesley Ira Purkey, authorizing the release of all such records to me, Rebecca E. Woodman.

Mr. Purkey seeks a waiver of all costs pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii) (“Documents shall be furnished without any charge . . . if disclosure of the information is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester.”) and 39 C.F.R. § 265.9(g)(3) (same). Disclosure of the requested documents is necessary in this case because Mr. Purkey is under sentence of death, and this information is fundamental to ensuring that the sentence against him is lawfully imposed. This type of government activity also sheds light on the degree to which the executive branch of the federal government may be violating existing law and regulations. Additionally, disclosure of the information is not primarily in Mr. Purkey’s commercial interest. Therefore, a fee waiver would fulfill Congress’s legislative intent in amending FOIA. *See Judicial Watch, Inc. v. Rossotti*, 326 F.3d 1309, 1312 (D.C. Cir. 2003) (“Congress amended FOIA to ensure that it be “liberally construed in favor of waivers for noncommercial requesters.”).

If this request is denied in whole or in part, Mr. Purkey asks that you justify all deletions or omissions by reference to specific exemptions to FOIA and the Privacy Act. Mr. Purkey expects the release of all separable portions of otherwise exempt material. Mr. Purkey reserves the right to appeal a decision to withhold any information or to deny a waiver of costs.

Additionally, **I am requesting expedited processing of this FOIA request pursuant to 28 CFR § 16.1(d)(iii) as Mr. Purkey has a pending execution date of December 13, 2019.** Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter. Please furnish all applicable records to:

Rebecca E. Woodman, Esq.
1263 W. 72nd Terrace
Kansas City, Missouri 64114

Should you have any questions related to this request, please do not hesitate to call me at (785) 979-3672 or by email at rewwlaw@outlook.com.

Sincerely,



Rebecca E. Woodman

Enclosures: (2)

Exhibit 9

From: [Rebecca Woodman](#)
To: [Katherine Siereveld](#)
Cc: [Michelle Law](#)
Subject: Purkey FOIA requests
Date: Wednesday, October 9, 2019 9:47:07 AM
Attachments: [Purkey FOIA request death watch protocols 10-9-2019.pdf](#)
[Purkey limited FOIA request 10-9-2019.pdf](#)
[Purkey updated certificate of identity 9-25-2019.pdf](#)
[Purkey updated release 9-25-2019.pdf](#)

Dear Katherine: I am attaching two FOIA requests that I sent via email and USPS today to the Federal Bureau of Prisons. One is a limited request for the surveillance videos of the death watch range that my co-counsel, Michelle Law, specifically requested be preserved in previous email correspondence with you. That specific request is reiterated in the attached FOIA letter. It is imperative that we obtain at least these video surveillance tapes as soon as possible, given Mr. Purkey's impending execution date of December 13, 2019, so anything you can do to ensure that we obtain these videotapes as soon as possible would be appreciated. The other FOIA request is a more detailed request for all records pertaining to BOP protocols for the death watch range, as well as all video surveillance of the range. Anything you can do to expedite this request would be most appreciated as well. Please let me know if you have any questions, and Michelle and I are available to discuss these requests further with you should you wish.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Rebecca

Rebecca E. Woodman
Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

Exhibit 10



U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Prisons

North Central Regional Office

Office of the Regional Counsel

*400 State Avenue
Tower II, Suite 800
Kansas City, KS 66101*

October 10, 2019

Rebecca Woodman
1263 W. 72nd Terrace
Kansas City, MO 64114

Re: Freedom of Information Act Request No. 2020-00234
Wesley Purkey

Dear Sir/Madame:

This acknowledges our receipt of your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request. Regulations that may be pertinent to your request may be found at Title 28 C.F.R. A copy of the first page of your request is attached to help you more easily keep track of your request.

We have examined your request and have determined that the documents responsive to your request must be searched for and collected from a field office. As a result, the amount of time necessary to respond to your request will increase. Once responsive documents have been collected from the field, we will process your request in the order that it was received.

The Department of Justice requires all requests for records be processed on a first-in, first-out basis. The four exceptions to this requirement are: "(i) Circumstances in which the lack of expedited processing could reasonably be expected to pose an imminent threat to the life or physical safety of an individual; (ii) An urgency to inform the public about an actual or alleged Federal Government activity, if made by a person who is primarily engaged in disseminating information; (iii) The loss of substantial due process rights; or (iv) A matter of widespread and exceptional media interest in which there exist possible questions about the government's integrity that affect public confidence." 28 C.F.R. § 16.5(e).

Your request meets the requirement to be processed on an expedited basis and will be expedited to the best of our ability. This request will be placed on the processing track

Case 1:19-cv-03570-TSC Document 23-6 Filed 06/22/20 Page 50 of 230

ahead of other requests and processed as soon as practicable. Processing this request may take up to six months.

If you have questions regarding the status of your request or anything discussed in this letter, you may contact the North Central Regional Office or the BOP FOIA Public Liaison, Mr. C. Darnell Stroble at (202) 616-7750 or BOP FOIA Section, 320 First Street, NW, Room 936, Washington, D.C. 20534. You can also check the status of your request on line at <http://www.bop.gov/PublicInfo/execute/foia>.

Additionally, you may contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at the National Archives and Records Administration to inquire about the FOIA mediation services they offer. The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information, Services, National Archives and Records Administration, Room 2510, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001; e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

Sincerely,

E. Fenstermaker
for

Richard M. Winter
Regional Counsel

Exhibit 11

Michelle Law

From: Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com>
Sent: Friday, October 11, 2019 7:45 AM
To: Katherine Siereveld
Cc: Michelle Law
Subject: Re: Purkey FOIA requests
Attachments: Ack and Expedite Grant Ltr.pdf

Hi Katherine: Attached is a reply to our limited FOIA request for the A range death watch video surveillance, granting our request for expedited response. Nevertheless, the response indicates it may take as much as six months to process the request. As you know, this time frame is untenable in light of Mr. Purkey's execution date. You have already agreed to preserve the requested video, and it is vitally important that we obtain at least these limited video surveillance tapes now. Please advise on the time frame in which those videos can be made available to us in the next few weeks. We greatly appreciate your timely assistance in this matter.

Thank you.

Best,
Rebecca

Rebecca E. Woodman
Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

From: Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com>
Date: Wednesday, October 9, 2019 at 9:46 AM
To: Katherine Siereveld <ksiereveld@bop.gov>
Cc: Michelle Law <Michelle_Law@fd.org>
Subject: Purkey FOIA requests

Dear Katherine: I am attaching two FOIA requests that I sent via email and USPS today to the Federal Bureau of Prisons. One is a limited request for the surveillance videos of the death watch range that my co-counsel, Michelle Law, specifically requested be preserved in previous email correspondence with you. That specific request is reiterated in the attached FOIA letter. It is imperative that we obtain at least these video surveillance tapes as soon as possible, given Mr. Purkey's impending execution date of December 13, 2019, so anything you can do to ensure that we obtain these videotapes as soon as possible would be appreciated. The other FOIA request is a more detailed request for all records pertaining to BOP protocols for the death watch range, as well as all video surveillance of the range. Anything you can do to expedite this request would be most appreciated as well. Please let me know if you have any questions, and Michelle and I are available to discuss these requests further with you should you wish.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Rebecca

Rebecca E. Woodman
Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

Exhibit 12

Saturday, November 30, 2019 at 3:13:23 PM Central Standard Time

Subject: Re: Purkey FOIA requests**Date:** Wednesday, October 16, 2019 at 9:54:20 AM Central Daylight Time**From:** Katherine Siereveld**To:** Rebecca Woodman**CC:** Michelle Law

Hi Rebecca,

I understand your time constraints, but I do not have the authority to circumvent the FOIA process. I will follow up with our FOIA folks and see if there is a more expedited time frame.

Thanks,
Katherine

>>> Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com> 10/11/2019 8:45 AM >>>

>

Hi Katherine: Attached is a reply to our limited FOIA request for the A range death watch video surveillance, granting our request for expedited response. Nevertheless, the response indicates it may take as much as six months to process the request. As you know, this time frame is untenable in light of Mr. Purkey's execution date. You have already agreed to preserve the requested video, and it is vitally important that we obtain at least these limited video surveillance tapes now. Please advise on the time frame in which those videos can be made available to us in the next few weeks. We greatly appreciate your timely assistance in this matter.

Thank you.

Best,
Rebecca

Rebecca E. Woodman
Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

From: Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com>**Date:** Wednesday, October 9, 2019 at 9:46 AM**To:** Katherine Siereveld <ksiereveld@bop.gov>**Cc:** Michelle Law <Michelle_Law@fd.org>**Subject:** Purkey FOIA requests

Dear Katherine: I am attaching two FOIA requests that I sent via email and USPS today to the Federal Bureau of Prisons. One is a limited request for the surveillance videos of the death watch range that my co-counsel, Michelle Law, specifically requested be preserved in previous email correspondence with you. That specific request is reiterated in the attached FOIA letter. It is imperative that we obtain at least these video surveillance tapes as soon as possible, given Mr. Purkey's impending execution date of December 13, 2019, so anything you can do to ensure that we obtain these videotapes as soon as possible would be appreciated. The other FOIA request is a more detailed request for all records pertaining to BOP protocols for the death watch range, as well as all video surveillance of the range. Anything you can do to expedite this request would be most appreciated as well. Please let me know if you have any questions, and Michelle and I are available to discuss these requests further with you should you wish.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Rebecca

Rebecca E. Woodman
Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

Exhibit 13

Saturday, November 30, 2019 at 3:19:33 PM Central Standard Time

Subject: Re: Request for documents/video

Date: Wednesday, November 13, 2019 at 12:28:43 PM Central Standard Time

From: Katherine Siereveld

To: Rebecca Woodman

CC: Michelle Law

Hi Rebecca,

I do not have the authority to circumvent the FOIA process, but please be assured that everyone involved is cognizant that time is of the essence. I will forward your concerns along to the folks directly involved in the FOIA process.

Thanks,
Katherine

>>> Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com> 11/11/2019 12:28 PM >>>

>

Dear Katherine: We have previously submitted three FOIA requests for documents and video that contain information vital to our urgent warrant litigation for Mr. Purkey. The requests are for the video surveillance tapes of A range since the "death watch" protocol began on July 25, 2019, and written documents pertaining to the same, a more limited request for video surveillance tapes on specified dates (which you had previously indicated to us would be easier to assemble in a short amount of time), and a request for Mr. Purkey's current BOP records. I am also attaching the FOIA reply granting our request to expedite, but stating it may take six months for us to receive the documents. As you know, we do not have this kind of time, since Mr. Purkey's execution date is scheduled for December 13, 2019. It is imperative that we receive at least the limited video surveillance tapes we requested, as well as Mr. Purkey's BOP records in order to prepare impending warrant litigation for Mr. Purkey. I am respectfully requesting that you forward the requested documents to us in the next 10 days so that we have the necessary documentation for our litigation on behalf of Mr. Purkey. We greatly appreciate your timely assistance in this matter. Please let me know if you have any questions in the meantime. Thank you.

Best,
Rebecca

Rebecca E. Woodman
Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

Exhibit 14



September 26, 2019

Re: Wesley Purkey
DOB: 1/6/52
Dx: R41.844 - Frontal lobe and executive
function deficit

To Whom It May Concern:

I would like to order a head MRI w/ and w/o contrast, PET scan (brain), and a DTI scan (brain) for Mr. Purkey. The indication is that he has a history of cognitive deficits and need to rule out an intracranial process. For his head MRI, this study should be done with a field strength of at least 1.5 tesla. Scanning should include a T1-weighted 3-dimensional 1x1x1mm (no skips) acquisition sequence (such as MPRAGE or a 3D spoiled-gradient procedure) to allow segmentation of gray matter (GM) and white matter (WM) for volumetric analysis. If feasible, scanning should also include a dual-echo sequence (proton density and T2-weighted) with slice thickness of no more than 5mm and in-plane resolution of no worse than 1x1mm, no skip, and covering at least the entire supratentorial volume. This could be needed for robust segmentation of brain parenchyma from cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). If possible, the raw data needs to be saved in a standard (e.g., DICOM) format and downloadable for post-processing by specialized software. I would like to order a diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) study to evaluate for fiber tract abnormalities. It should be done with a minimum of 25 directions; 64 directions is preferred. Please see the attached scanning protocol for further details and information. Please send the images to Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com> when ready.

Sincerely,

Bhushan S. Agharkar, M.D., D.F.A.P.A.
Distinguished Fellow, American Psychiatric
Association
Diplomate, American Board of Psychiatry
and Neurology, with Added Qualifications in
Forensic Psychiatry
NPI: 1619180304

Exhibit 15



Ruben C. Gur, PhD
Professor, Departments of Psychiatry, Radiology & Neurology
Director, Brain Behavior Laboratory and the Center for Neuroimaging in Psychiatry

MRI. A magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) study should be done with a field strength of at least 1.5 tesla. Scanning should include a T1-weighted 3-dimensional **1x1x1mm** (no skips) acquisition sequence (such as MPRAGE or a 3D spoiled-gradient procedure) to allow segmentation of gray matter (GM) and white matter (WM) for volumetric analysis. If feasible, scanning should also include a dual-echo sequence (proton density and T2-weighted) with slice thickness of no more than 5mm and in-plane resolution of no worse than 1x1mm, no skip, and covering at least the entire supratentorial volume. This could be needed for robust segmentation of brain parenchyma from cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). The raw data needs to be saved in a standard (e.g., DICOM) format and downloadable for postprocessing by specialized software. If a diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) study is performed, it should be done with a minimum of 25 directions; 64 directions is preferred. Of course, the scans can be supplemented by any other clinically indicated scans as deemed necessary by the referring neuropsychiatrist or neurologist or by the performing neuroradiologist. Furthermore, the scans should receive clinical readings, although these are not necessarily expected to detect diffuse volume reduction of the kind we can document with quantitative volumetric analysis.

PET. A resting baseline positron emission tomography (PET) study using ligands such as 18F-fluoro-d-2-deoxyglucose (FDG) for measuring local cerebral metabolic rates for glucose (CMRgl). Ideally, the PET studies should be quantitative, with good estimation of the input function using arterial (or "arterialized") blood samples. This is necessary to have quantitative assessment of CMRgl in physiological units (milliliter per 100 grams of tissue per minute). Such quantitative data will allow for a better estimate of the nature of the pathology and possibly determine its origin. Perhaps more importantly from the clinical perspective, such data will allow for a better prognosis of whether an ongoing pathological process may be kindling. However, it is acknowledged that not all PET centers are capable of this procedure, and that non-quantitative measures (such as region-to-whole brain ratios of raw counts) are likely sufficient to document abnormalities. As with the structural studies, the scans should be supplemented by any other clinically indicated scans as deemed necessary by the referring neuropsychiatrist or neurologist or by the performing nuclear medicine physician. Furthermore, the scans should receive clinical readings, although again these are not necessarily expected to detect diffuse abnormalities of the kind we are proposing to document with quantitative analysis. Also, as with MRI, the raw data should be saved in a standard (e.g. DICOM) format and downloadable for post-processing.

Updated 16-May-2012

Exhibit 16

From: [Michelle Law](#)
To: ["Katherine Siereveld"](#)
Cc: [rewlaw_outlook.com](#)
Subject: Medical Questions regarding Wesley Purkey
Date: Thursday, September 26, 2019 10:02:00 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

Katherine:

Mr. Purkey requires neurology imaging of his brain in order to determine his current neurological functioning in light of a progressive dementia diagnosis and recommendations therefrom. This testing must be performed in a hospital setting. Mr. Purkey must be transported to a hospital facility for testing, and we are looking at hospitals near Terre Haute as a testing location. Given the pending execution date, we hope to have arrangements made soon. Will a doctor's order for the procedure, along with an appointment date be sufficient for Mr. Purkey's transport? How much lead time will the prison need in order to make arrangements for Mr. Purkey's transport to a hospital facility?

Thanks-

Michelle



Michelle M. Law

Assistant Federal Public Defender
Western District of Missouri
Springfield, MO 65806

Phone: (417) 873-9022

FAX: (417) 873-9038

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Exhibit 17

Michelle Law

From: Michelle Law
Sent: Monday, October 21, 2019 7:59 AM
To: 'Katherine Siereveld'
Cc: rewlaw_outlook.com
Subject: RE: Medical Imaging Tests for Wesley Purkey

Thanks, Katherine – I'll start the process of procuring funding. I am certain that we will want a true DTI image so let me know what the outside vendors report about costs.

**Michelle M. Law**

Assistant Federal Public Defender
Western District of Missouri
Springfield, MO 65806

Phone: (417) 873-9022

FAX: (417) 873-9038

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From: Katherine Siereveld <ksiereveld@bop.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, October 16, 2019 9:59 AM
To: Michelle Law <Michelle_Law@fd.org>
Cc: rewlaw_outlook.com <rewlaw@outlook.com>
Subject: RE: Medical Imaging Tests for Wesley Purkey

Please see below for the estimates I have received so far for the outside testing.

PET Scan of the brain – CPTs 78608 and 70450 is about \$2500
MRI of the brain with and without contrast – CPT 70553 is about \$800.

MRI DT can most likely be done with the regular MRI but it may have to go out of network depending on availability of the testing/reading. Two other hospitals both say they can do it. I am checking to see if the onsite vendor can do it as well. I would add another \$250 to the regular MRI to cover that cost just to be on the safe side.

The response from the onsite vendor is in red below. Please let me know how you want us to proceed...

The answer is yes and no.

We can provide Diffusion-weighted Imaging which is a part of diffusion tensor imaging .

From what I was told is that DTI is used a lot in Brain accident injury application. DWI provides the raw data for the DTI.

Bottom line we can do DWI. Let me suggest this. Let's do a DWI and submit it to the Radiologist and see if he can interpret a DTI from the data.

>>> Michelle Law <Michelle_Law@fd.org> 10/9/2019 11:26 AM >>>

Katherine:

I've attached our doctor's order for the imaging – this is all the information I have regarding the details of the tests. It is my understanding that all imaging is of the head and no other part of the body.

Once you learn more about who will be performing the tests, would you please forward that information to me along with more information regarding the machines that will be used to perform the tests (manufacturer, model number, etc.). If you will not be able to obtain this information, would you forward the name of a contact person so we can obtain all relevant information regarding the performance of the tests and the qualifications of those administering the tests? Also, we will need to know how to go about paying for the tests – like a vendor number, etc.

Thanks-

Michelle



Michelle M. Law

Assistant Federal Public Defender
Western District of Missouri
Springfield, MO 65806

Phone: (417) 873-9022
FAX: (417) 873-9038

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From: Katherine Siereveld <ksiereveld@bop.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, October 8, 2019 1:28 PM

To: Michelle Law <Michelle_Law@fd.org>
Subject: RE: Medical Imaging Tests for Wesley Purkey

Hi Michelle,
They need a little more information...

The providers for the DT MRI need more specific orders to have a good understanding of what they are looking for. They gave the example of stroke vs. MS.

Also, do you want the MRI with or without contrast?

One more, is the PET scan of the whole body? What are the parameters for that?

Thanks!
Katherine

>>> Michelle Law <Michelle_Law@fd.org> 10/4/2019 2:26 PM >>>
It stands for diffusion tensor imaging and it is a study to evaluate brain fiber tract abnormalities.



Michelle M. Law

Assistant Federal Public Defender
Western District of Missouri
Springfield, MO 65806

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FAX: (417) 873-9038

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From: Katherine Siereveld <ksiereveld@bop.gov>
Sent: Friday, October 4, 2019 1:20 PM
To: Michelle Law <Michelle_Law@fd.org>
Cc: rewlaw_outlook.com <rewlaw@outlook.com>
Subject: Re: Medical Imaging Tests for Wesley Purkey

Really quick dumb question...what is DTI?? I have not been asked for that one before.

>>> Michelle Law <Michelle_Law@fd.org> 10/4/2019 2:18 PM >>>

Katherine:

We have a medical order for the following imaging tests for Mr. Purkey: 1) An MRI of Mr. Purkey's head; 2) a PET scan of his brain; and 3) a DTI scan of his brain. Pursuant to our earlier conversation, if you will let me know the medical costs associated with these examinations, and some detail regarding how they will be carried out, we will then move forward with plans to get a court order and to arrange for payment of medical expenses. I am happy to assist in any way that I can – if you need more info from me, please let me know.

Thanks-

Michelle



Michelle M. Law

Assistant Federal Public Defender
Western District of Missouri
Springfield, MO 65806

Phone: (417) 873-9022
FAX: (417) 873-9038

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Exhibit 18

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA**

WESLEY IRA PURKEY,)	
)	
Petitioner,)	
	)	CIVIL ACTION
vs.)	
	)	Case No.: 2:19-cv-414
WARDEN OF USP TERRE HAUTE,)	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	)	DEATH PENALTY CASE
	)	EXECUTION SCHEDULED
	)	FOR DECEMBER 13, 2019
Respondents.)	

SEALED *EX PARTE* MOTION FOR BRAIN IMAGING

Petitioner Wesley Ira Purkey, through counsel undersigned, respectfully requests an Order from this Court for Mr. Purkey to undergo certain brain imaging tests, which have been determined by his defense experts to be medically necessary for a determination of Mr. Purkey's present brain functioning, specifically frontal lobe and executive functioning deficits. In support, counsel states as follows:

1. The results of the recommended brain image testing, which is an integral part of the evaluation of Mr. Purkey's mental state and deterioration observed by counsel, will also bear on the question of whether Mr. Purkey is competent to be executed, an issue that is ripe in his case for the reasons set forth in the *ex parte*

response to the Court's order. *See* Sealed *Ex Parte* Status Report filed October 25, 2019.

2. The medical order for brain imaging testing setting forth the need for such testing and the parameters of such testing by Mr. Purkey's medical expert are submitted herewith as Attachments 1 and 2.

3. Recognizing the various institutional issues associated with carrying out brain imaging testing, such as security and transportation issues, Counsel contacted Katherine Siereveld, Attorney Advisor, USP-Terre Haute regarding the logistics of carrying out the medical imaging. Ms. Siereveld advised counsel that the brain imaging testing can be carried out if: 1) the Court enters an order for the testing; 2) the testing is completed by a BOP medical vendor; and 3) Counsel assumes responsibility to pay the medical costs associated with each imaging test. Ms. Siereveld indicated that as long as these requirements are met, the BOP will provide transportation and security. Counsel provided Ms. Siereveld with a copy of Attachments 1 and 2, and she in turn indicated that she would collect more information in light of the Petitioner's expert's order for medical imaging testing. Ms. Siereveld has since informed Counsel that the MRI testing, and possibly the DTI testing, can be accomplished when a mobile MRI truck is scheduled to be at the prison. Ms. Siereveld also provided Counsel with the medical costs associated with the MRI and PET scan. Ms. Siereveld indicated off-site testing may be

required for the DTI and PET scan, but that two local hospitals can do the testing. Counsel would therefore request that the Court's order include appropriate transportation orders and directives to BOP to ensure Mr. Purkey's transportation to any off-site facility for any part of testing should it be necessary.

4. Counsel informs the Court that the cost of the testing will be borne by counsel Michelle Law's office, the Federal Public Defender for the Western District of Missouri.

WHEREFORE, for the foregoing reasons, Petitioner requests that the Court enter an order directing that the testing occur and ensuring any necessary transportation for Mr. Purkey to effectuate such testing.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/Rebecca E. Woodman
Rebecca E. Woodman
Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
Telephone: (785) 979-3672
Email: rewlaw@outlook.com

/s/Michelle M. Law
Michelle M. Law
Assistant Federal Public Defender
Western District of Missouri
901 Saint Louis Street, Suite 801
Springfield, Missouri 65806
Telephone: (417) 873-9022
Facsimile: (417) 873-9038
Email: michelle_law@fd.org

Counsel for Petitioner

Dated: October 25, 2019

Exhibit 19

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA
TERRE HAUTE DIVISION

WESLEY IRA PURKEY,)	
)	
Petitioner,)	
)	
v.	)	No. 2:19-cv-00414-JPH-DLP
)	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.)	
)	
Respondents.)	

ORDER

On September 6, 2019, the Court received a two-page document prepared by Petitioner Wesley Purkey styled, “Motion to Withdraw Petition for Habeas Corpus.” The Court does not accept this document for filing because Mr. Purkey is represented by counsel. *See United States v. Patterson*, 576 F.3d 431, 436–37 (7th Cir. 2009) (stating in the criminal context that there is no right to “hybrid” representation and that such arrangements are disfavored).

The document was inadvertently docketed at docket 21 and has since been restricted. The parties should disregard the document. The document will be forwarded to Mr. Purkey’s counsel who, consistent with counsel’s professional obligations, shall review the document and decide what action, if any, should be taken regarding the issues raised therein.

The clerk is **directed** to send a copy of docket 21 by United States Mail to Mr. Purkey’s counsel.

SO ORDERED.

Date: 9/11/2019



James Patrick Hanlon
United States District Judge
Southern District of Indiana

Distribution:

Brian Patrick Casey
U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
brian.casey@usdoj.gov

Michelle M. Law
FEDERAL DEFENDER -- WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
michelle_law@fd.org

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901 Saint Louis Street, Suite 801
Springfield, MO 65806

Rebecca Ellen Woodman
REBECCA E. WOODMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, MO 64114

Exhibit 20

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA
TERRE HAUTE DIVISION

WESLEY IRA PURKEY,)	
)	
Petitioner,)	
)	
v.	)	No. 2:19-cv-00414-JPH-DLP
)	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.)	
)	
Respondents.)	

ORDER

On September 13, 2019, the Court received a one-page document prepared by Petitioner Wesley Purkey styled, “Motion to Rescind Petitioner’s Pro Se Motion to Withdraw Petition(s).” The Court does not accept this document for filing because Mr. Purkey is represented by counsel. *See United States v. Patterson*, 576 F.3d 431, 436–37 (7th Cir. 2009) (stating in the criminal context that there is no right to “hybrid” representation and that such arrangements are disfavored).

The document will be forwarded to Mr. Purkey’s counsel who, consistent with counsel’s professional obligations, shall review the document and decide what action, if any, should be taken regarding the issues raised therein. The clerk is **directed** to send a copy of the above referenced document by United States Mail to Mr. Purkey’s counsel.

SO ORDERED.

Date: 9/16/2019



James Patrick Hanlon
United States District Judge
Southern District of Indiana

Case 1:19-cv-03570-TSC Document 23-6 Filed 06/22/20 Page 20 of 230
Case 2:19-cv-00414-JFD-LP Document 24 Filed 09/16/19 Page 2 of 2 PageID #: 5907

Distribution:

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brian.casey@usdoj.gov

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Rebecca Ellen Woodman
REBECCA E. WOODMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, L.C.
rewlaw@outlook.com

Rebecca Ellen Woodman
REBECCA E. WOODMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, MO 64114

Exhibit 21

Monday, December 2, 2019 at 10:39:12 AM Central Standard Time

Subject: Fwd: 2-19-cv-414 Purkey's mandadum short record
Date: Thursday, October 17, 2019 at 5:06:11 PM Central Daylight Time
From: Laura Briggs
To: rewlaw_outlook.com
Attachments: purkey short record for mandamus action.pdf

The document itself is attached to this message, for reference.

(Or maybe you already have it).

I'll get to sorting this all out tonight, but likely won't have an update until tomorrow.

Laura A. Briggs, Clerk of Court
U.S. District Court, Southern District of Indiana
(317) 229-3705

From: Rebekah Farrington <Rebekah_Farrington@insd.uscourts.gov>
Sent: Thursday, October 17, 2019 5:22:32 PM
To: Laura Briggs <Laura_Briggs@insd.uscourts.gov>; Roger Sharpe <Roger_Sharpe@insd.uscourts.gov>
Subject: 2-19-cv-414 Purkey's mandadum short record

Rebekah Farrington
Divisional Operations Manager/
CRD to Magistrate Judge McKee
U.S. District Courthouse
921 Ohio Street
Terre Haute, Indiana 47807
(812) 231 1841

Exhibit 22

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA
TERRE HAUTE DIVISION

WESLEY IRA PURKEY,)	
)	
Petitioner,)	
)	
v.	)	No. 2:19-cv-00414-JPH-DLP
)	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.)	
)	
Respondents.)	

Order Directing Response to Petitioner’s Pro Se Filing and Writ of Mandamus

On September 6, 2019, the Court received a two-page document prepared by Petitioner Wesley Purkey styled, “Motion to Withdraw Petition for Habeas Corpus.” Mr. Purkey indicated, among other things, that he did not consent to actions taken by his counsel. In response, the Court issued an Order stating that the document would not be accepted for filing because Mr. Purkey is represented by counsel. *See* Dkt. 22. The Court forwarded the document to Mr. Purkey’s counsel and ordered counsel, “consistent with counsel’s professional obligations, [to] review the document and decide what action, if any, should be taken regarding the issues raised therein.” *Id.* Mr. Purkey’s counsel did not file anything with the Court in response to Mr. Purkey’s allegations or the Court’s order.

On October 17, 2019, the Court received notification that Mr. Purkey filed a writ of mandamus with the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. *See* Dkt. 53. In this filing, Mr. Purkey reiterates the allegations previously made against his counsel and his desire to represent himself. *See Purkey v. Hanlon*, No. 19-3047 (7th Cir. Oct. 17, 2019), Dkt. 1.

Mr. Purkey’s counsel shall file a status report by **October 25, 2019** responding to the allegations in Mr. Purkey’s “Motion to Withdraw Petition for Habeas Corpus” and his writ of

mandamus filed with the Seventh Circuit. The status report may be filed ex parte if deemed necessary by counsel to preserve client confidences and attorney-client privileged communications.

SO ORDERED.

Date: 10/21/2019



James Patrick Hanlon
United States District Judge
Southern District of Indiana

Distribution:

Brian Patrick Casey
U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
brian.casey@usdoj.gov

Michelle M. Law
FEDERAL DEFENDER -- WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
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Kathleen D. Mahoney
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
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Brian L. Reitz
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE (Indianapolis)
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Jeffrey E. Valenti
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
jeff.valenti@usdoj.gov

Rebecca Ellen Woodman
REBECCA E. WOODMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, L.C.
rewlaw@outlook.com

Exhibit 23

Opinion of Dr. Craig Haney as to the Filing from Wesley Purkey

Introduction

1. I was contacted by counsel for Wesley Purkey, who is incarcerated at U.S.P. Terre Haute under warrant of execution. Mr. Purkey, who suffers from pre-existing complex post-traumatic stress disorder, major depression and progressive dementia, has been on “execution watch” at Terre Haute since July 25, 2019. This means that he is in a special isolation cell, apart from other prisoners. Upon implementation of the execution watch, Mr. Purkey was moved to a so-called “shotgun cell” that is a cell much smaller than the cell he occupied prior to the execution watch, and which has two doors that separate him from the range hallway. It is my understanding that as a part of the execution watch, prisoners are monitored through “cell checks” that occur around-the-clock, every 15 minutes. They are conducted even at night, when correctional officers use flashlights that they shine into prisoners’ cells every 15 minutes. Mr. Purkey has reported to his attorneys that these cell checks awaken him, or keep him awake throughout the night. It is also my understanding that Mr. Purkey’s attorneys requested permission to provide Mr. Purkey a sleep mask to shield his eyes from the bright flashlights that awaken him every 15 minutes during the night but that prison authorities have denied the request. Mr. Purkey has recently reported to his attorneys that during one cell check, a particular guard shone a flashlight on Mr. Purkey for an extended period of time while he was at the toilet urinating. I understand from counsel that they have requested video surveillance of these checks from the prison, but have not yet received the videos.

2. In addition, Mr. Purkey has limited access to family and loved ones. I understand that his daughter and only child, Angie Genail, must travel from Leavenworth, Kansas, to Terre Haute, Indiana, a round-trip distance of 442 miles,

in order to visit her father. She does not have the financial means to make frequent trips. However, during her last visit on October 20, 2019, she was arbitrarily denied permission to visit her father based on the pair of jeans she was wearing, even though she had been allowed to visit her father wearing the same jeans the previous two days. Her two minor children were sent up alone to visit their grandfather, and Ms. Genail, Mr. Purkey's daughter, was forced to leave the premises instead of being allowed to wait for them in the reception area near the front desk.

3. Recently, in a filing docketed on October 17, 2019, Mr. Purkey has asked the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals to waive an appeal that his attorneys filed on his behalf. I have also been made aware that Mr. Purkey attempted to file, and then withdrew, a motion to waive his appeal in the district court prior to filing his motion in the Seventh Circuit. I was asked by his counsel to offer an opinion on whether his current conditions of confinement could have an impact on his mental health and whether they could be a factor in the October 17 filing. As discussed further below, the increased severity of Mr. Purkey's changed conditions of confinement, especially the increased level of isolation to which he now exposed and the sleep deprivation that he is now experiencing, are likely to have significantly impacted his mental health and affected state of mind and decision-making. They likely were a significant factor that contributes to and accounts for the letter he wrote effectively asking to be allowed to commit suicide.

Expert Qualifications

4. I am Distinguished Professor of Psychology, and UC Presidential Chair, 2015-2018, at the University of California at Santa Cruz. I have been teaching graduate and undergraduate courses in social psychology, research methodology, psychology and law, forensic psychology, and institutional analysis

at the University of California for nearly 40 years. I previously served as the Chair of the Department of Psychology, Chair of the Department of Sociology, Director of the Program in Legal Studies, and Head of the Graduate Program in Social Psychology. I received a Ph.D. in psychology from Stanford University and a J.D. degree from the Stanford Law School. I have been the recipient of a number of scholarship, fellowship, and other academic awards and have published approximately one hundred scholarly articles and book chapters on topics in law and psychology, including encyclopedia and handbook chapters on conditions of confinement and the psychological effects of incarceration. My book on the psychological consequences of imprisonment, Reforming Punishment: Psychological Limits to the Pains of Imprisonment,¹ was published by the American Psychological Association in 2006. (My curriculum vitae is attached to this Report as “Appendix A.”)

5. For more than 40 years, I have been studying the psychological effects of living and working in institutional environments. In the course of that work, I have conducted what is perhaps the only laboratory experiment ever done on the acute psychological effects of prison-like environments.² This research, which has come to be known as the “Stanford Prison Experiment,” is regarded as a classic

¹ Craig Haney, *Reforming Punishment: Psychological Limits to the Pains of Imprisonment*. Washington, DC: APA Books (2006).

² This study was originally published as Haney, C., Banks, C., and Zimbardo, P., *Interpersonal Dynamics in a Simulated Prison*, 1 *International Journal of Criminology and Penology* 69 (1973), and has been reprinted in numerous books in psychology and law and translated into several languages. For example: Steffensmeier, D., and Terry R. (Eds.) *Examining Deviance Experimentally*. New York: Alfred Publishing, 1975; Golden, P. (Ed.) *The Research Experience*. Itasca, Ill.: Peacock, 1976; Leger, R. (Ed.) *The Sociology of Corrections*. New York: John Wiley, 1977; *A kiserleti tarsadalom-lelektan foarma*. Budapest, Hungary: Gondolat Konyvkiado, 1977; Johnston, N., and Savitz, L. *Justice and Corrections*. New York: John Wiley, 1978; *Research Methods in Education and Social Sciences*. The Open University, 1979; Goldstein, J. (Ed.), *Modern Sociology*. British Columbia: Open Learning Institute, 1980; Ross, R. (Ed.) *Prison Guard/Correctional Officer: The Use and Abuse of Human Resources of Prison*. Toronto: Butterworth's 1981; Monahan, J., and Walker, L. (Eds.), *Social Science in Law: Cases, Materials, and Problems*. Foundation Press, 1985; Siuta, Jerzy (Ed.), *The Context of Human Behavior*. Jagiellonian University Press, 2001; and Ferguson, Susan (Ed.), *Mapping the Social Landscape: Readings in Sociology*. St. Enumclaw, WA: Mayfield Publishing, 2001; Pethes, Nicolas (Ed.), *Menschenversuche (Experiments with Humans)*. Frankfurt, Germany: Suhrkamp Verlag, 2006.

social psychological study of the effects of institutional environments.³ In the nearly 50 years since that study was completed, I have continued to study and publish scholarly articles on the psychology of imprisonment. My research on this topic has included conducting numerous interviews with correctional officials, officers, and prisoners to assess the nature and consequences of living and working in correctional settings. In addition, I have statistically analyzed aggregate correctional data to examine the effects of overcrowding, punitive segregation, and other conditions of confinement on the quality of prison life and the ability of prisoners to adjust to them.

6. In addition, I have toured and inspected and analyzed conditions of confinement at numerous state prisons (including in Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming), maximum security federal prisons (at McNeil Island, Washington; Marion, Illinois; Lewisburg, Pennsylvania; and the United States Penitentiary and Administrative Maximum or “ADX” facility in Florence, Colorado), as well as prisons in Canada, Cuba, England, Hungary, Ireland, Norway, the Netherlands, and Russia. In 1989, I received a UC-Mexus grant to conduct a comparative study of prisons and prison policy in the United States and Mexico. As a result of that research grant, I toured a number of Mexican prisons, interviewed correctional officials and, in conjunction with United States Department of State officials, interviewed many United States citizens who were incarcerated in Mexico.

³ The American Psychological Association sponsored a “retrospective” commemorating the 25th anniversary of this study at its Annual Convention a decade ago, and a 40th anniversary commemorative event two years ago at the Annual Convention in Washington, DC. *See also* Haney, C., and Zimbardo, P., *The Past and Future of U.S. Prison Policy: Twenty-Five Years After the Stanford Prison Experiment*, 53 *American Psychologist* 709- 727 (1998); and Haney, C., and Zimbardo, P., *The Stanford Prison Experiment*, in Brian Cutler (Ed.), *The Encyclopedia of Psychology and the Law* (pp. 756-757). Volume II. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications (2008).

7. I have lectured and given invited addresses throughout the country on the psychological effects of living and working in institutional settings (especially maximum security prisons) at various law schools, bar associations, university campuses, and numerous professional psychology organizations such as the American Psychological Association. I have also served as a consultant to numerous governmental, law enforcement, and legal agencies and organizations, including the Palo Alto Police Department, the California Judicial Council, various California Legislative Select Committees, the National Science Foundation, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, and the United States Department of Justice.

8. In addition to the research I have conducted into the psychological effects of confinement and patterns of adjustment in institutional settings, I also have extensive experience evaluating the life histories and psychological reactions of individual clients in the criminal justice system. Beginning as a Law and Psychology Fellow at the Stanford Law School in the mid-1970s, I participated for several years in an intensive clinically-oriented course co-taught by law professor Anthony Amsterdam and psychiatrist Donald Lunde that sensitized me to the special problems and vulnerabilities of psychiatrically impaired criminal defendants and prisoners with special needs. Since that time, I have been extensively involved in teaching and conducting research on a variety of forensic issues that have placed me in continuing contact with diverse prisoner populations, many of whose members suffer from adverse effects of institutionalization, as well as preexisting psychiatric disorders and developmental disabilities.⁴

9. I have often focused in this work on the effects of conditions of confinement on so-called “special needs” prisoners (primarily the mentally ill and

⁴ For example, see Haney, C., and Specter, D., Legal Considerations in the Treatment of “Special Needs” Offenders, in Ashford, J., Sales, B., and Reid, W., (Eds.), *Treating Adult and Juvenile Offenders with Special Needs* (pp. 51-79). Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association (2000).

developmentally disabled). For example, under the auspices of the United States Department of Justice, I evaluated conditions of confinement and the quality of care provided at Atascadero State Hospital, a forensic facility designed to house mentally-ill and developmentally-disabled offenders for the State of California. As noted above, I testified as an expert witness concerning conditions of confinement and their effects on prisoners at the California Men's Colony, which was a treatment-oriented facility in which many mentally-ill prisoners were housed at the time I evaluated it. In addition, I evaluated the effects of conditions of confinement on prisoners at the California Medical Facility at Vacaville (including prisoners housed in the Department of Mental Health units),⁵ and also testified about the prevalence of seriously mentally-ill prisoners in the California Department of Corrections, as well as the special psychological problems that living in isolated housing units created for them.⁶

10. I have also evaluated the psychological effects of conditions of confinement at juvenile justice facilities, on the condemned or "death row" units in several states (including Arkansas, California, New Mexico, and Texas), and in various special treatment facilities for sex offenders (in Florida and Washington).

Extreme Penal Isolation and Its Effects on Mental Health

11. It is my expert opinion that being housed in solitary or isolated confinement—especially over a long period of time—can and often does produce a number of negative psychological effects. It places prisoners at grave risk of psychological harm. I believe that these effects are now well understood and described in the scientific literature. There are numerous empirical studies that report "robust" findings—that is, the findings have been obtained in studies that were conducted by researchers and clinicians from diverse backgrounds and

⁵ *Gates v. Deukmejian*, Civ-S-87-1636 LKK-JFM (E.D. Cal. 1990).

⁶ *Coleman v. Wilson*, 912 F. Supp. 1282 (E.D. Cal. 1995).

perspectives, were completed and published over a period of many decades, and are empirically very consistent. With remarkably few exceptions, virtually every one of these studies has documented the pain and suffering that isolated prisoners endure and the risk of psychological harm to which they are exposed.

12. In addition, the empirical conclusions are theoretically sound. That is, there are straightforward scientific explanations for the fact that long-term isolation—the absence of meaningful social contact and interaction with others—and the other severe deprivations that typically occur under conditions of isolated or solitary confinement have harmful psychological consequences. Social exclusion and isolation from others is known to produce adverse psychological effects in contexts other than prison; it makes perfect theoretical sense that this experience produces similar negative outcomes in correctional settings, where the isolation is so rigidly enforced, the social opprobrium that attaches to isolated prisoners can be extreme, and the other associated deprivations are so severe.

13. It should be noted that “long-term” or “prolonged” exposure to prison isolation is generally used in the literature to refer to durations of solitary confinement that are much briefer than the amounts of time that Mr. Purkey has been subjected to it. For example, the American Psychiatric Association (APA) defined “prolonged segregation” as segregation lasting for *four weeks* or longer (which the APA also said “should be avoided” for the seriously mentally ill).⁷ Thus, Mr. Purkey has been subjected to durations of isolated confinement that far exceed—by substantial orders of magnitude—the amounts typically reported in the literature, studied by researchers, and considered psychiatrically problematic.

⁷ American Psychiatric Association, *Position Statement on Segregation of Prisoners with Mental Illness* (2012), available at http://www.psych.org/File%20Library/Learn/Archives/ps2012_PrisonerSegregation.pdf

14. “Solitary confinement’ and isolated confinement” are terms of art in correctional practice and scholarship. For perhaps obvious reasons, total and absolute solitary confinement—literally *complete* isolation from any form of human contact—does not exist in prison and never has. Instead, the term is generally used to refer to conditions of extreme (but not total) isolation from others. I have defined it elsewhere, in a way that is entirely consistent with its use in the broader correctional literature, as:

15. [S]egregation from the mainstream prisoner population in attached housing units or free-standing facilities where prisoners are involuntarily confined in their cells for upwards of 23 hours a day or more, given only extremely limited or no opportunities for direct and normal social contact with other persons (i.e., contact that is not mediated by bars, restraints, security glass or screens, and the like), and afforded extremely limited if any access to meaningful programming of any kind.⁸

16. Mental health and correctional staff who have worked in disciplinary segregation and isolation units have reported observing a range of problematic symptoms manifested by the prisoners confined in these places.⁹ The authors of one of the early studies of solitary confinement summarized their findings by concluding that “[e]xcessive deprivation of liberty, here defined as near complete confinement to the cell, results in deep emotional disturbances.”¹⁰

⁸ Haney, *The Social Psychology of Isolation*, *supra* note 8, at footnote 1.

⁹ For detailed reviews of all of these psychological issues, and references to the many empirical studies that support these statements, see, for example: Haney, *Mental Health Issues in Long-Term Solitary and “Supermax” Confinement*, and Haney & Lynch, *Regulating Prisons of the Future*, *supra* note 8; and Smith, *The Effects of Solitary Confinement on Prison Inmates*, *supra* note 18.

¹⁰ Bruno M. Cormier & Paul J. Williams, *Excessive Deprivation of Liberty*, *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 11, 470-484 (1966), at p. 484. For other early studies of solitary confinement, see: Paul Gendreau, N. Freedman, G. Wilde, & George Scott, *Changes in EEG Alpha Frequency and Evoked Response Latency During Solitary Confinement*, *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 79, 54-59 (1972); George Scott & Paul Gendreau, *Psychiatric Implications of Sensory Deprivation in a Maximum Security Prison*, *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 12, 337- 341 (1969); Richard H. Walters, John E. Callagan & Albert F. Newman, *Effect of Solitary Confinement on Prisoners*, *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 119, 771-773 (1963).

17. A decade later, Professor Hans Toch's large-scale psychological study of prisoners "in crisis" in New York State correctional facilities included important observations about the effects of isolation.¹¹ After he and his colleagues had conducted numerous in-depth interviews of prisoners, Toch concluded that "isolation panic" was a serious problem in solitary confinement. The symptoms that Toch reported included rage, panic, loss of control and breakdowns, psychological regression, a build-up of physiological and psychic tension that led to incidents of self-mutilation.¹² 24 Professor Toch noted that although isolation panic could occur under other conditions of confinement it was "most sharply prevalent in segregation." Moreover, it marked an important dichotomy for prisoners: the "distinction between imprisonment, which is tolerable, and isolation, which is not."¹³

18. More recent studies have identified other symptoms that appear to be produced by these conditions. Those symptoms include: appetite and sleep disturbances, anxiety, panic, rage, loss of control, paranoia, hallucinations, and self-mutilations. Moreover, direct studies of prison isolation have documented an extremely broad range of harmful psychological reactions. These effects include increases in the following potentially damaging symptoms and problematic behaviors: anxiety, withdrawal, hypersensitivity, ruminations, cognitive dysfunction, hallucinations, loss of control, irritability, aggression, rage, paranoia, hopelessness, a sense of impending emotional breakdown, self-mutilation, and suicidal ideation and behavior.¹⁴

¹¹ Hans Toch, *Men in Crisis: Human Breakdowns in Prisons*. Aldine Publishing Co.: Chicago (1975).

¹² *Id.* at 54.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ In addition to the numerous studies cited in the articles referenced *supra* at notes 11 and 15, there is a significant international literature on the adverse effects of solitary confinement. For example, see: Henri N. Barte, *L'isolement Carcéral*, Perspectives Psychiatriques, 28, 252 (1989). Barte analyzed what he called the "psychopathogenic" effects of solitary confinement in French prisons and concluded that prisoners placed there for extended periods of time could become schizophrenic instead of receptive to social

19. In addition, a number of correlational studies have been done examining the relationship between housing type and various kinds of incident reports in prison. They show that self-mutilation and suicide are more prevalent in isolated, punitive housing units such as administrative segregation and security housing or SHU, where prisoners are subjected to solitary-like conditions of confinement. For example, clinical researchers Ray Patterson and Kerry Hughes attributed higher suicide rates in solitary confinement-type units to the heightened levels of “environmental stress” that are generated by the “isolation, punitive sanctions, [and] severely restricted living conditions” that exist there.¹⁵ These

rehabilitation. He argued that the practice was unjustifiable, counterproductive, and “a denial of the bonds that unite humankind.” In addition, see: Reto Volkart, *Einzelhaft: Eine Literaturubersicht* (Solitary confinement: A literature survey), *Psychologie -Schweizerische Zeitschrift fur Psychologie und ihre Anwendungen*, 42, 1-24 (1983) (reviewing the empirical and theoretical literature on the negative effects of solitary confinement); Reto Volkart, Adolf Dittrich, Thomas Rothenfluh, & Paul Werner, *Eine Kontrollierte Untersuchung uber Psychopathologische Effekte der Einzelhaft* (A controlled investigation on psychopathological effects of solitary confinement), *Psychologie - Schweizerische Zeitschrift fur Psychologie und ihre Anwendungen*, 42, 25-46 (1983) (when prisoners in “normal” conditions of confinement were compared to those in solitary confinement, the latter were found to display considerably more psychopathological symptoms that included heightened feelings of anxiety, emotional hypersensitivity, ideas of persecution, and thought disorders); Reto Volkart, et al., *Einzelhaft als Risikofaktor fur Psychiatrische Hospitalisierung* (Solitary confinement as a risk for psychiatric hospitalization), *Psychiatria Clinica*, 16, 365-377 (1983) (finding that prisoners who were hospitalized in a psychiatric clinic included a disproportionate number who had been kept in solitary confinement); Boguslaw Waligora, *Funkcjonowanie Czlowieka W Warunkach Izolacji Wieziennej* (How men function in conditions of penitentiary isolation), *Seria Psychologia I Pedagogika NR 34*, Poland (1974) (concluding that so-called “pejorative isolation” of the sort that occurs in prison strengthens “the asocial features in the criminal’s personality thus becoming an essential cause of difficulties and failures in the process of his resocialization”). See, also, Ida Koch, *Mental and Social Sequelae of Isolation: The Evidence of Deprivation Experiments and of Pretrial Detention in Denmark*, in *The Expansion of European Prison Systems*, Working Papers in European Criminology, No. 7, 119 (Bill Rolston & Mike Tomlinson eds. 1986) who found evidence of “acute isolation syndrome” among detainees that occurred after only a few days in isolation and included “problems of concentration, restlessness, failure of memory, sleeping problems and impaired sense of time an ability to follow the rhythm of day and night” (at p. 124). If the isolated confinement persisted—“a few weeks” or more—there was the possibility that detainees would develop “chronic isolation syndrome,” including intensified difficulties with memory and concentration, “inexplicable fatigue,” a “distinct emotional lability” that can include “fits of rage,” hallucinations, and the “extremely common” belief among isolated prisoners that “they have gone or are going mad” (at p. 125). See, also: Michael Bauer, Stefan Priebe, Bettina Haring & Kerstin Adamczak, *Long-Term Mental Sequelae of Political Imprisonment in East Germany*, *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 181, 257-262 (1993), who reported on the serious and persistent psychiatric symptoms suffered by a group of former East German political prisoners who sought mental health treatment upon release and whose adverse conditions of confinement had included punitive isolation.

¹⁵ Raymond Patterson & Kerry Hughes, *Review of Completed Suicides in the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, 1999-2004*, *Psychiatric Services*, 59, 676-682 (2008), at p. 678.

authors reported that “the conditions of deprivation in locked units and higher-security housing were a common stressor shared by many of the prisoners who committed suicide.”¹⁶ Similarly, a team of researchers in New York recently reported that “[i]nmates punished by solitary confinement were approximately 6.9 times as likely to commit acts of self-harm after we controlled for the length of jail stay, SMI [whether the inmate was seriously mentally ill], age, and race/ethnicity.”¹⁷ In addition, signs of deteriorating mental and physical health (beyond self-injury), other-directed violence, such as stabbings, attacks on staff, and property destruction, and collective violence are also more prevalent in these units.¹⁸

20. Not every isolated prisoner will suffer all of the previously described adverse psychological reactions to their severe conditions of confinement. But the overall nature and magnitude of the negative psychological reactions that I have documented in my own research and that have been reported by others in the literature underscore the stressfulness and painfulness of this kind of confinement, the lengths to which prisoners must go to adapt and adjust to it, and the risk of harm that it creates. The potentially devastating effects of these conditions are

¹⁶ Ibid. See also: Lindsay M. Hayes, *National Study of Jail Suicides: Seven Years Later*. Special Issue: Jail Suicide: A Comprehensive Approach to a Continuing National Problem, *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 60, 7 (1989); Alison Liebling, *Vulnerability and Prison Suicide*, *British Journal of Criminology*, 36, 173-187 (1995); and Alison Liebling, *Prison Suicide and Prisoner Coping*, *Crime and Justice*, 26, 283-359 (1999).

¹⁷ Fatos Kaba, et al., *Solitary Confinement and Risk of Self-Harm Among Jail Inmates*, *American Journal of Public Health*, 104, 442-447 (2014), at p. 445.

¹⁸ For example, see: Howard Bidna, *Effects of Increased Security on Prison Violence*, *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 3, 33-46 (1975); K. Anthony Edwards, *Some Characteristics of Prisoners Transferred from Prison to a State Mental Hospital*, *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*, 6, 131-137 (1988); Elmer H. Johnson, *Felon Self-Mutilation: Correlate of Stress in Prison*, in Bruce L. Danto (Ed.) *Jail House Blues*. Michigan: Epic Publications (1973); Anne Jones, *Self-Mutilation in Prison: A Comparison of Mutilators and Nonmutilators*, *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 13, 286- 296 (1986); Peter Kratcoski, *The Implications of Research Explaining Prison Violence and Disruption*, *Federal Probation*, 52, 27-32 (1988); Ernest Otto Moore, *A Prison Environment: Its Effect on Health Care Utilization*, Dissertation Abstracts, Ann Arbor, Michigan (1980); Frank Porporino, *Managing Violent Individuals in Correctional Settings*, *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 1, 213-237 (1986); and Pamela Steinke, *Using Situational Factors to Predict Types of Prison Violence*, 17 *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 17, 119-132 (1991).

reflected in the characteristically high numbers of suicide deaths, incidents of self-harm and self-mutilation that occur in many of these units.

21. In recognition of the adverse mental health effects of segregated, solitary, or isolated confinement, the American Bar Association's *Standards for Criminal Justice on the Treatment of Prisoners* mandate that "[s]egregated housing should be for the briefest term and under the least restrictive conditions practicable."¹⁹ Moreover, the ABA requires that the mental health of *all* prisoners in segregated housing "should be monitored" through a process that should include daily correctional staff logs "documenting prisoners' behavior," the presence of a "qualified mental health professional" inside each segregated housing unit "[s]everal times a week," weekly observations and conversations between isolated prisoners and qualified mental health professionals, and "[a]t least every [90 days], a qualified mental health professional should perform a comprehensive mental health assessment of each prisoner in segregated housing" (unless such assessment is specifically deemed unnecessary in light of prior individualized observations).²⁰ In addition, at intervals "not to exceed [30 days], correctional authorities should meet and document an evaluation of each prisoner's progress" in an evaluation that explicitly "should also consider the nature of the prisoner's mental health," and at intervals "not to exceed [90 days], a full classification review" should be conducted that addresses the prisoner's "individualized plan" in segregation with "a presumption in favor of removing the prisoner from segregated housing."²¹

Exacerbating Effects of Isolation on Mental Illness

¹⁹ American Bar Association, *ABA Criminal Justice Standards on the Treatment of Prisoners*, Standard 23-2.6(a) (2010), available at http://www.americanbar.org/publications/criminal_justice_section_archive/crimjust_standards_treatment_of_prisoners.html [hereinafter "*ABA Standards*"].

²⁰ *ABA Standards*, 23-2.8(b).

²¹ *ABA Standards*, 23-2.9.

22. Although prison isolation places all prisoners at significant risk of serious harm, its adverse psychological effects vary as a function not only of the specific nature and duration of the isolation (such that more deprived conditions experienced for longer amounts of time are likely to have more detrimental consequences) but also a function of the characteristics of the prisoners subjected to it. A rare and unusually resilient prisoner might be able to withstand even harsh forms of solitary confinement with few or minor adverse effects, especially if the experience does not last for an extended period of time. Conversely, some prisoners are especially vulnerable to the psychological pain and pressure of solitary confinement, and deteriorate even after brief exposure. Mentally ill prisoners are particularly at risk in these isolated environments and have been precluded from such environments by legal and human rights mandates precisely because of this. There are several reasons why this is so.

23. For one, as I have noted, solitary confinement or isolated confinement subjects prisoners to significantly more stress and psychological pain than other forms of imprisonment. Mentally ill prisoners are generally more sensitive and reactive to psychological stressors and emotional pain. In many ways, the harshness and severe levels of deprivation that are imposed on them in isolation are the antithesis of the kind of benign and socially supportive atmosphere that mental health clinicians seek to create within genuinely therapeutic environments. Not surprisingly, mentally ill prisoners are more likely to deteriorate and decompensate when they are subjected to the harshness and stress of prison isolation.

24. Some of the deterioration and decompensation that mentally ill prisoners suffer in isolated confinement results from the critically important role that social contact and social interaction play in maintaining psychological equilibrium. The esteemed psychiatrist Harry Stack Sullivan once summarized the clinical significance of meaningful social contact by observing that “[w]e can’t be

alone in things and be very clear on what happened to us, and we...can't be alone and be very clear even on what is happening in us very long - excepting that it gets simpler and simpler, and more primitive and more primitive, and less socially acceptable.”²² Social contact and social interaction are essential components in the creation and maintenance of normal social identity and social reality.

25. Thus, the experience of isolation is inherently psychologically destabilizing. It undermines a person's sense of self or social identity and erodes his connection to a shared social reality. Isolated prisoners have few if any opportunities to receive feedback about their feelings and beliefs, which become increasingly untethered from any normal social context. As Cooke and Goldstein put it:

A socially isolated individual who has few, and/or superficial contacts with family, peers, and community cannot benefit from social comparison. Thus, these individuals have no mechanism to evaluate their own beliefs and actions in terms of reasonableness or acceptability within the broader community. They are apt to confuse reality with their idiosyncratic beliefs and fantasies and likely to act upon such fantasies, including violent ones.²³

In extreme cases, a related pattern emerges: isolated confinement becomes so painful, seemingly so bizarre and impossible for them to make sense of that some prisoners create their own reality - they live in a world of fantasy, instead of the intolerable one that surrounds them.

26. Finally, many of the direct negative psychological effects of isolation mimic or parallel specific symptoms of mental illness. Even though the direct effects of isolation, experienced in reaction to adverse conditions of confinement, are generally less chronic than those that are produced by a diagnosable mental

²² Harry Stack Sullivan, The Illusion of Personal Individuality, *Psychiatry*, 12 317 - 332 (1971), at p. 326.

²³ Compare also, Margaret K. Cooke and Jeffrey H. Goldstein, Social Isolation and Violent Behavior, *Forensic Reports*, 2, 287 - 296 (1989), at p. 288.

illness, they can add to and compound a mentally ill prisoner's outward manifestation of symptoms as well as the internal experience of their disorder.

27. For example, many studies have documented the degree to which isolated confinement contributes to feelings of lethargy, hopelessness, and depression. Thus, for already clinically depressed prisoners, these acute situational effects are likely to exacerbate their pre-existing chronic condition and lead to a worsening of their depressed state. Similarly, the mood swings that some prisoners report experiencing in isolation would be expected to amplify the pre-existing emotional instability that prisoners diagnosed with conditions such as bi-polar disorder suffer. Prisoners who suffer from disorders of impulse control would likely find their pre-existing condition made worse by the high levels of frustration, irritability, and anger that many isolated prisoners report experiencing. And prisoners prone to psychotic breaks may suffer more in isolated confinement due to conditions that deny them the potentially stabilizing influence of social feedback that might ground their sense of reality in a stable and meaningful social world.

28. As I noted in passing above, widespread recognition of the heightened vulnerability to mentally ill prisoners to the adverse psychological effects of isolated confinement has let numerous corrections officials, professional mental health groups, and human rights organizations to prohibit their placement in such units or, if it is absolutely necessary (and only as a last resort) to confine them there, to very strictly limit the duration of such confinement and to provide prisoners with significant amounts of out-of-cell time and augmented access to care. For example, the American Psychiatric Association ("APA") has issued a Position Statement on Segregation of Prisoners with Mental Illness stating:

Prolonged segregation of adult inmates with serious mental illness, with rare exceptions, should be avoided due to the potential for harm to such inmates. If an inmate with serious mental illness is placed in

segregation, out-of-cell structured therapeutic activities (i.e. mental health/psychiatric treatment) in appropriate programming space for an adequate unstructured out-of-cell time should be permitted. Correctional mental health authorities should work closely with administrative custody staff to maximize access to clinically indicated programming and recreation for the individuals.²⁴

The APA's position on this issue reflects the accepted fact that mentally ill prisoners are especially vulnerable to isolation- and stress-related regression, and decompensation that worsen their psychiatric conditions and intensify their mental health related symptoms and maladies (including depression, psychosis, self-harm).

29. This widely accepted fact about mentally ill prisoners' heightened vulnerability to isolated confinement is acknowledged in the standard operating procedures that typically govern their admission and retention in such units. Specifically, mental health staff in most prison systems with which I am familiar are charged with the responsibility of screening prisoners in advance of their possible placement in isolation, identifying those who are mentally ill and, typically, taking steps to exclude them from such confinement. Moreover, mental health staff are required to regularly and meaningfully monitor isolated prisoners with the same intended purpose - to identify any prisoners who may be manifesting the signs and symptoms of emerging mental illness and to remove them from these harmful environments.

30. Courts that have been presented with evidence on this issue have reached the same conclusions about the vulnerability of the mentally ill to several forms of prison isolation. One such court, in an opinion issued in a case in which I

²⁴ AM. PSYCH. ASSOC., POSITION STATEMENTS: SEGREGATION OF PRISONERS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS (2012), available at <http://www.psychiatry.org/advocacy--newsroom/position-statements>.

testified as an expert witness, noted that the psychological risks of isolated confinement were “particularly” and unacceptably high for any prisoner suffering from “overt paranoia, psychotic breaks with reality, or massive exacerbations of existing mental illness as a result of the conditions in [solitary confinement].”²⁵

The judge elaborated, noting that the group of prisoners to be excluded from isolation should include:

[T]he already mentally ill, as well as persons with borderline personality disorders, brain damage or mental retardation, impulse-ridden personalities, or a history of prior psychiatric problems or chronic depression. For these inmates, placing them in [isolated confinement] is the mental equivalent of putting an asthmatic in a place with little air to breathe. The risk is high enough, and the consequences serious enough, that we have no hesitancy in finding that the risk is plainly “unreasonable.”²⁶

31. In summary, the accumulated weight of the scientific evidence that I have cited and summarized above demonstrates the painful nature of isolated confinement and the serious risk of significant psychological harm at which it places prisoners. When persons are deprived of normal social contact for extended periods of time they experience mental pain and suffering, are more susceptible to severe stress-related maladies and disorders, and are subject to deterioration and dysfunction along a number of mental, emotional, and physical dimensions. These people are thus placed at risk of even more serious harm, including the loss of their sanity and even their lives. The broad range of adverse effects that derive from social deprivation underscores the fundamental importance of meaningful social contact and interaction and, in essence, establishes

²⁵ *Madrid v. Gomez*, 889 F. Supp. 1146, 1265 (N.D. Cal. 1995)

²⁶ *Id.*

these things as identifiable human needs. Over the long-term, meaningful social contact and interaction may be as essential to a person's psychological well-being. This appears to be true for prisoners in general, but especially true for mentally ill prisoners who are particularly vulnerable to the pains of isolated confinement and susceptible to its harmful effects.

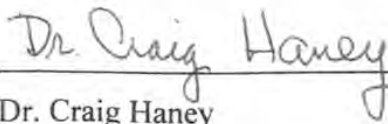
Opinion regarding the October 17 pro se filing

32. In my professional opinion, Mr. Purkey's pro se attempt to withdraw his appeals should be viewed with judicial caution and concern. His decision-making was undoubtedly affected by the increased severity in his isolated conditions of confinement in combination with the organic mental health condition from which he suffers, one that results in deteriorating cognition and dementia. A competent psychological evaluation is clearly necessary in order to determine the exact cause of Mr. Purkey's request and to evaluate his competence to make it. The very likely possibility that his pro se filing was the result of a chronic mental condition, the psychological trauma of extreme isolation, and the exacerbating effect of sleep deprivation raises grave concerns about the voluntariness of the filing and serious doubts about Mr. Purkey's capacity and competence to make such a request.

33. It is my understanding that Mr. Purkey's attorneys are seeking the orders necessary to collect medical information in order to make informed decisions regarding his competency issues. Given the information we have about the conditions of confinement in combination with counsel's observations about their client's deteriorating mental health, in my expert opinion, counsel should be given the opportunity to evaluate this information before any court were to acquiesce to Mr. Purkey's wishes and allow him to withdraw his appeals. This evaluation should also include an evaluation of the prison conditions, including an in person tour of the execution watch cell and access to video footage of sleep monitoring.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Date: October 25, 2019



Dr. Craig Haney

Exhibit 24

APPENDIX A

CURRICULUM VITAE

Craig William Haney
Distinguished Professor of Psychology
UC Presidential Chair, 2015-2018
University of California, Santa Cruz 95064

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PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT

2015-2018	University of California Presidential Chair
2014-present	Distinguished Professor of Psychology, University of California, Santa Cruz
1985-2014	University of California, Santa Cruz, Professor of Psychology
1981-85	University of California, Santa Cruz, Associate Professor of Psychology
1978-81	University of California, Santa Cruz, Assistant Professor of Psychology
1977-78	University of California, Santa Cruz, Lecturer in Psychology
1976-77	Stanford University, Acting Assistant Professor of Psychology

EDUCATION

1978	Stanford Law School, J.D.
1978	Stanford University, Ph.D. (Psychology)
1972	Stanford University, M.A. (Psychology)
1970	University of Pennsylvania, B.A.

HONORS AWARDS GRANTS

2018	Emerald Literati Award for “Outstanding Paper” (for “Reducing the Use and Impact of Solitary Confinement in Corrections”).
2016	Vera Institute of Justice “Reimagining Prisons” Initiative Advisory Council. Psychology Department “Most Inspiring Lecturer”
2015	University of California Presidential Chair (2015-2018 Term) Martin F. Chemers Award for Outstanding Research in Social Science Excellence in Teaching Award (Academic Senate Committee on Teaching). President’s Research Catalyst Award for “UC Consortium on Criminal Justice Healthcare” (with Brie Williams and Scott Allen). Vera Institute of Justice “Safe Alternatives to Segregation” (SAS) Initiative Advisory Council. Who’s Who in Psychology (Top 20 Psychology Professors in California) [http://careersinpsychology.org/psychology-degrees-schools-employment-ca/#ca-psych-prof]
2014	Distinguished Faculty Research Lecturer, University of California, Santa Cruz.
2013	Distinguished Plenary Speaker, American Psychological Association Annual Convention.

- 2012 Appointed to National Academy of Sciences Committee to Study the Causes and Consequences of High Rates of Incarceration in the United States.
- Invited Expert Witness, United States Senate, Judiciary Committee.
- 2011 Edward G. Donnelly Memorial Speaker, University of West Virginia Law School.
- 2009 Nominated as American Psychological Foundation William Bevan Distinguished Lecturer.
- Psi Chi “Best Lecturer” Award (by vote of UCSC undergraduate psychology majors).
- 2006 Herbert Jacobs Prize for Most Outstanding Book published on law and society in 2005 (from the Law & Society Association, for Death by Design).
- Nominated for National Book Award (by American Psychological Association Books, for Reforming Punishment: Psychological Limits to the Pains of Imprisonment).
- “Dream course” instructor in psychology and law, University of Oklahoma.
- 2005 Annual Distinguished Faculty Alumni Lecturer, University of California, Santa Cruz.
- Arthur C. Helton Human Rights Award from the American Immigration Lawyers Association (co-recipient).
- Scholar-in-Residence, Center for Social Justice, Boalt Hall School of Law (University of California, Berkeley).
- 2004 “Golden Apple Award” for Distinguished Teaching, awarded by the Social Sciences Division, University of California, Santa Cruz.
- National Science Foundation Grant to Study Capital Jury Decision-making
- 2002 Santa Cruz Alumni Association Distinguished Teaching Award, University of California, Santa Cruz.
- United States Department of Health & Human Services/Urban Institute, “Effects of Incarceration on Children, Families, and Low-Income Communities” Project.

American Association for the Advancement of Science/American Academy of Forensic Science Project: “Scientific Evidence Summit” Planning Committee.

Teacher of the Year (UC Santa Cruz Re-Entry Students’ Award).

2000 Invited Participant White House Forum on the Uses of Science and Technology to Improve National Crime and Prison Policy.

Excellence in Teaching Award (Academic Senate Committee on Teaching).

Joint American Association for the Advancement of Science-American Bar Association Science and Technology Section National Conference of Lawyers and Scientists.

1999 American Psychology-Law Society Presidential Initiative Invitee (“Reviewing the Discipline: A Bridge to the Future”)

National Science Foundation Grant to Study Capital Jury Decision-making (renewal and extension).

1997 National Science Foundation Grant to Study Capital Jury Decision-making.

1996 Teacher of the Year (UC Santa Cruz Re-Entry Students’ Award).

1995 Gordon Allport Intergroup Relations Prize (Honorable Mention)

Excellence in Teaching Convocation, Social Sciences Division

1994 Outstanding Contributions to Preservation of Constitutional Rights, California Attorneys for Criminal Justice.

1992 Psychology Undergraduate Student Association Teaching Award

SR 43 Grant for Policy-Oriented Research With Linguistically Diverse Minorities

1991 Alumni Association Teaching Award (“Favorite Professor”)

1990 Prison Law Office Award for Contributions to Prison Litigation

1989 UC Mexus Award for Comparative Research on Mexican Prisons

- 1976 Hilmer Oehlmann Jr. Award for Excellence in Legal Writing at Stanford Law School
- 1975-76 Law and Psychology Fellow, Stanford Law School
- 1974-76 Russell Sage Foundation Residency in Law and Social Science
- 1974 Gordon Allport Intergroup Relations Prize, Honorable Mention
- 1969-71 University Fellow, Stanford University
- 1969-74 Society of Sigma Xi
- 1969 B.A. Degree Magna cum laude with Honors in Psychology
Phi Beta Kappa
- 1967-1969 University Scholar, University of Pennsylvania

UNIVERSITY SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION

- 2010-2016 Director, Legal Studies Program
- 2010-2014 Director, Graduate Program in Social Psychology
- 2009 Chair, Legal Studies Review Committee
- 2004-2006 Chair, Committee on Academic Personnel
- 1998-2002 Chair, Department of Psychology
- 1994-1998 Chair, Department of Sociology
- 1992-1995 Chair, Legal Studies Program
- 1995 (Fall) Committee on Academic Personnel
- 1995-1996 University Committee on Academic Personnel (UCAP)
- 1990-1992 Committee on Academic Personnel
- 1991-1992 Chair, Social Science Division Academic Personnel Committee

1984-1986 Chair, Committee on Privilege and Tenure

WRITINGS AND OTHER CREATIVE ACTIVITIES IN PROGRESS

Books:

Counting Casualties in the War on Prisoners: Toward a Just and Lasting Peace
 (working title, in preparation).

Articles:

“The Psychological Foundations of Capital Mitigation: Why Social Historical Factors Are Central to Assessing Culpability,” in preparation.

PUBLISHED WRITINGS AND CREATIVE ACTIVITIES

Books

- 2020 Criminality in Context: The Psychological Foundations of Criminal Justice Reform. APA Books, in press.
- 2014 The Growth of Incarceration in the United States: Exploring the Causes and Consequences (with Jeremy Travis, Bruce Western, et al.). [Report of the National Academy of Sciences Committee on the Causes and Consequences of High Rates of Incarceration in the United States.] Washington, DC: National Academy Press.
- 2006 Reforming Punishment: Psychological Limits to the Pains of Imprisonment, Washington, DC: American Psychological Association Books.
- 2005 Death by Design: Capital Punishment as a Social Psychological System. New York: Oxford University Press.

Monographs and Technical Reports

- 1989 Employment Testing and Employment Discrimination (with A. Hurtado). Technical Report for the National Commission on Testing and Public Policy. New York: Ford Foundation.

Articles in Professional Journals and Book Chapters

- 2019 “Afterword,” in Robert Johnson, Condemned to Die: Life Under Sentence of Death (pp. 136-141). Second Edition. New York: Routledge.
- “Changing correctional culture: Exploring the role of U.S.-Norway exchange in placing health and well-being at the center of U.S. prison reform” (with Cyrus Ahalt, Brie Williams, and Kim Ekhaugen), American Journal of Public Health, in press.
- “Solitary Confinement, Loneliness, and Psychological Harm,” in Jules Lobel and Peter Scharff Smith (Eds.), Solitary Confinement: Effects, Practices, and Pathways to Reform. New York: Oxford University Press, in press.
- 2018 “Restricting the Use of Solitary Confinement,” Annual Review of Criminology, 1, 285-310.
- “Death Qualification in Black and White: Racialized Decision-Making and Death-Qualified Juries” (with Mona Lynch), Law & Policy, in press.
- “Balancing the Rights to Protection and Participation: A Call for Expanded Access to Ethically Conducted Correctional Research.” Journal of General Internal Medicine, 33(22). DOI: 10.1007/s11606-018-4318-9.
- “The Plight of Long-Term Mentally-Ill Prisoners” (with Camille Conrey and Roxy Davis), in Kelly Frailing and Risdon Slate (Eds.), The Criminalization of Mental Illness (pp. 163-180). Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press.
- “The Psychological Effects of Solitary Confinement: A Systematic Critique,” Crime and Justice, 47, 365-416.
- “The Media’s Impact on the Right to a Fair Trial: A Content Analysis of Pretrial Publicity in Capital Cases (with Shirin Bakhshay), Psychology, Public Policy, and Law, 24, 326-346.
- 2017 “Mechanisms of Moral Disengagement and Prisoner Abuse” (with Joanna Weill). Analyses of Social Issues and Public Policy, 17, 286-318.

“Madness’ and Penal Confinement: Observations on Mental Illness and Prison Pain,” Punishment and Society, 19, 310-326.

“Contexts of Ill-Treatment: The Relationship of Captivity and Prison Confinement to Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment and Torture” (with Shirin Bakhshay), in Metin Başoğlu (Ed.), Torture and Its Definition in International Law: An Interdisciplinary Approach (pp.139-178). New York: Oxford.

Special Issue: “Translating Research into Policy to Advance Correctional Health” (guest editor with B. Williams, C. Ahalt, S. Allen, & J. Rich), Part II, International Journal of Prisoner Health, 13, 137-227.

“Reducing the Use and Impact of Solitary Confinement in Corrections” (with Cyrus Ahalt, Sarah Rios, Matthew Fox, David Farabee, and Brie Williams), International Journal of Prisoner Health, 13, 41-48.

2016 “Examining Jail Isolation: What We Don’t Know Can Be Profoundly Harmful” (with Joanna Weill, Shirin Bakhshay, and Tiffany Winslow), The Prison Journal, 96, 126-152.

“On Structural Evil: Disengaging From Our Moral Selves,” Review of the book Moral Disengagement: How People Do Harm and Live With Themselves, by A. Bandura], PsycCRITIQUES, 61(8).

2015 “When Did Prisons Become Acceptable Mental Healthcare Facilities?,” Report of the Stanford Law School Three Strikes Project (with Michael Romano et al.) [available at: http://law.stanford.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/default/files/child-page/632655/doc/slspublic/Report_v12.pdf].

“Emotion, Authority, and Death: (Raced) Negotiations in Capital Jury Negotiations” (with Mona Lynch), Law & Social Inquiry, 40, 377-405.

“Prison Overcrowding,” in B. Cutler & P. Zapf (Eds.), APA Handbook of Forensic Psychology (pp. 415-436). Washington, DC: APA Books.

- “The Death Penalty” (with Joanna Weill & Mona Lynch), in B. Cutler & P. Zapf (Eds.), APA Handbook of Forensic Psychology (pp. 451-510). Washington, DC: APA Books.
- “‘Prisonization’ and Latinas in Alternative High Schools” (with Aida Hurtado & Ruby Hernandez), in J. Hall (Ed.), Routledge Studies in Education and Neoliberalism: Female Students and Cultures of Violence in the City (pp. 113-134). Florence, KY: Routledge.
- 2014 “How Healthcare Reform Can Transform the Health of Criminal Justice-Involved Individuals” (with Josiah Rich, et al.), Health Affairs, **33:3** (March), 1-6.
- 2013 “Foreword,” for H. Toch, Organizational Change Through Individual Empowerment: Applying Social Psychology in Prisons and Policing. Washington, DC: APA Books (in press).
- “Foreword,” for J. Ashford & M. Kupferberg, Death Penalty Mitigation: A Handbook for Mitigation Specialists, Investigators, Social Scientists, and Lawyers. New York: Oxford University Press.
- 2012 “Politicizing Crime and Punishment: Redefining ‘Justice’ to Fight the ‘War on Prisoners,’” West Virginia Law Review, **114**, 373-414.
- “Prison Effects in the Age of Mass Incarceration,” Prison Journal, **92**, 1-24.
- “The Psychological Effects of Imprisonment,” in J. Petersilia & K. Reitz (Eds.), Oxford Handbook of Sentencing and Corrections (pp. 584-605). New York: Oxford University Press.
- 2011 “The Perversions of Prison: On the Origins of Hypermasculinity and Sexual Violence in Confinement,” American Criminal Law Review, **48**, 121-141. [Reprinted in: S. Ferguson (Ed.), Readings in Race, Gender, Sexuality, and Social Class. Sage Publications (2012).]
- “Mapping the Racial Bias of the White Male Capital Juror: Jury Composition and the ‘Empathic Divide”” (with Mona Lynch), Law and Society Review, **45**, 69-102.
- “Getting to the Point: Attempting to Improve Juror Comprehension of Capital Penalty Phase Instructions” (with Amy Smith), Law and Human Behavior, **35**, 339-350.

“Where the Boys Are: Macro and Micro Considerations for the Study of Young Latino Men’s Educational Achievement” (with A. Hurtado & J. Hurtado), in P. Noguera & A. Hurtado (Eds.), Understanding the Disenfranchisement of Latino Males: Contemporary Perspectives on Cultural and Structural Factors (pp. 101-121). New York: Routledge Press.

“Looking Across the Empathic Divide: Racialized Decision-Making on the Capital Jury” (with Mona Lynch), Michigan State Law Review, 2011, 573-608.

2010 “Demonizing the ‘Enemy’: The Role of Science in Declaring the ‘War on Prisoners,’” Connecticut Public Interest Law Review, 9, 139-196.

“Hiding From the Death Penalty,” Huffington Post, July 26, 2010 [www.huffingtonpost.com/craig-haney/hiding-from-the-death-pen-pen_b_659940.html]; reprinted in Sentencing and Justice Reform Advocate, 2, 3 (February, 2011).

2009 “Capital Jury Deliberation: Effects on Death Sentencing, Comprehension, and Discrimination” (with Mona Lynch), Law and Human Behavior, 33, 481-496.

“The Social Psychology of Isolation: Why Solitary Confinement is Psychologically Harmful,” Prison Service Journal UK (Solitary Confinement Special Issue), Issue 181, 12-20. [Reprinted: California Prison Focus, #36, 1, 14-15 (2011).]

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“Persistent Dispositionalism in Interactionist Clothing: Fundamental Attribution Error in Explaining Prison Abuse,” (with P. Zimbardo), Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 35, 807-814.

- 2008 “Counting Casualties in the War on Prisoners,” University of San Francisco Law Review, 43, 87-138.
- “Evolving Standards of Decency: Advancing the Nature and Logic of Capital Mitigation,” Hofstra Law Review, 36, 835-882.
- “A Culture of Harm: Taming the Dynamics of Cruelty in Supermax Prisons,” Criminal Justice and Behavior, 35, 956-984.
- “The Consequences of Prison Life: Notes on the New Psychology of Prison Effects,” in D. Canter & R. Zukauskiene (Eds.), Psychology and Law: Bridging the Gap (pp. 143-165). Burlington, VT: Ashgate Publishing.
- “The Stanford Prison Experiment,” in J. Bennett & Y. Jewkes (Eds.), Dictionary of Prisons (pp. 278-280). Devon, UK: Willan Publishers.
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- “Stanford Prison Experiment,” in Brian Cutler (Ed.), The Encyclopedia of Psychology and the Law (pp. 756-757) (with P. Zimbardo). Volume II. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
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“Death Is Different: An Editorial Introduction” (with R. Wiener), Psychology, Public Policy, and Law, 10, 374-378.

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“Condemning the Other in Death Penalty Trials: Biographical Racism, Structural Mitigation, and the Empathic Divide,” DePaul Law Review, 53, 1557-1590.

“Capital Constructions: Newspaper Reporting in Death Penalty Cases” (with S. Greene), Analyses of Social Issues and Public Policy (ASAP), 4, 1-22.

“Abu Ghraib and the American Prison System,” The Commonwealth, 98 (#16), 40-42.

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“Super-Maximum Secure Prisons,” in Mary Bosworth (Ed.), Encyclopedia of U.S. Prisons and Correctional Facilities (pp. 938-944). Volume 2. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

- 2003 “Mental Health Issues in Long-Term Solitary and ‘Supermax’ Confinement,” Crime & Delinquency (special issue on mental health and the criminal justice system), 49, 124-156. [Reprinted in: Roesch, R., & Gagnon, N. (Eds.), Psychology and Law: Criminal and Civil Perspectives. Hampshire, UK: Ashgate (2007).]
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- “Comments on “Dying Twice”: Death Row Confinement in the Age of the Supermax,” Capital University Law Review.
- 2002 “Making Law Modern: Toward a Contextual Model of Justice, Psychology, Public Policy, and Law, 7, 3-63.
- “Psychological Jurisprudence: Taking Psychology and Law into the Twenty-First Century,” (with John Darley, Sol Fulero, and Tom Tyler), in J. Ogloff (Ed.), Taking Psychology and Law into the Twenty-First Century (pp. 35-59). New York: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishing.
- “Science, Law, and Psychological Injury: The Daubert Standards and Beyond,” (with Amy Smith), in Schultz, I., Brady, D., and Carella, S., The Handbook of Psychological Injury (pp. 184-201). Chicago, IL: American Bar Association. [CD-ROM format]
- 2001 “Vulnerable Offenders and the Law: Treatment Rights in Uncertain Legal Times” (with D. Specter). In J. Ashford, B. Sales, & W. Reid (Eds.), Treating Adult and Juvenile Offenders with Special Needs (pp. 51-79). Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association.
- “Afterword,” in J. Evans (Ed.), Undoing Time (pp. 245-256). Boston, MA: Northeastern University Press.
- 2000 “Discrimination and Instructional Comprehension: Guided Discretion, Racial Bias, and the Death Penalty” (with M. Lynch), Law and Human Behavior, 24, 337-358.

- “Cycles of Pain: Risk Factors in the Lives of Incarcerated Women and Their Children,” (with S. Greene and A. Hurtado), Prison Journal, 80, 3-23.
- 1999 “Reflections on the Stanford Prison Experiment: Genesis, Transformations, Consequences (‘The SPE and the Analysis of Institutions’),” In Thomas Blass (Ed.), Obedience to Authority: Current Perspectives on the Milgram Paradigm (pp. 221-237). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.
- “Ideology and Crime Control,” American Psychologist, 54, 786-788.
- 1998 “The Past and Future of U.S. Prison Policy: Twenty-Five Years After the Stanford Prison Experiment,” (with P. Zimbardo), American Psychologist, 53, 709-727. [Reprinted in special issue of Norwegian journal as: USAs fengselspolitikk i fortid og fremtid, Vardoger, 25, 171-183 (2000); in H. Tischler (Ed.), Debating Points: Crime and Punishment. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall (2001); Annual Editions: Criminal Justice. Guilford, CT: Dushkin/McGraw-Hill, in press; Herman, Peter (Ed.), The American Prison System (pp. 17-43) (Reference Shelf Series). New York: H.W. Wilson (2001); and in Edward Latessa & Alexander Holsinger (Eds.), Correctional Contexts: Contemporary and Classical Readings. Fourth Edition. Oxford University Press (2010).]
- “Riding the Punishment Wave: On the Origins of Our Devolving Standards of Decency,” Hastings Women’s Law Journal, 9, 27-78.
- “Becoming the Mainstream: ‘Merit,’ Changing Demographics, and Higher Education in California” (with A. Hurtado and E. Garcia), La Raza Law Journal, 10, 645-690.
- 1997 “Regulating Prisons of the Future: A Psychological Analysis of Supermax and Solitary Confinement,” (with M. Lynch), New York University Review of Law and Social Change, 23, 477-570.
- “Psychology and the Limits to Prison Pain: Confronting the Coming Crisis in Eighth Amendment Law,” Psychology, Public Policy, and Law, 3, 499-588.
- “Commonsense Justice and the Death Penalty: Problematizing the ‘Will of the People,’” Psychology, Public Policy, and Law, 3, 303-337.

“Violence and the Capital Jury: Mechanisms of Moral Disengagement and the Impulse to Condemn to Death,” Stanford Law Review, 49, 1447-1486.

“Mitigation and the Study of Lives: The Roots of Violent Criminality and the Nature of Capital Justice.” In James Acker, Robert Bohm, and Charles Lanier, America’s Experiment with Capital Punishment: Reflections on the Past, Present, and Future of the Ultimate Penal Sanction. Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press, 343-377.

“Clarifying Life and Death Matters: An Analysis of Instructional Comprehension and Penalty Phase Arguments” (with M. Lynch), Law and Human Behavior, 21, 575-595.

“Psychological Secrecy and the Death Penalty: Observations on ‘the Mere Extinguishment of Life,’” Studies in Law, Politics, and Society, 16, 3-69.

1995 “The Social Context of Capital Murder: Social Histories and the Logic of Capital Mitigation,” Santa Clara Law Review, 35, 547-609. [Reprinted in part in David Papke (Ed.), Law and Popular Culture, Lexis/Nexis Publications, 2011].

“Taking Capital Jurors Seriously,” Indiana Law Journal, 70, 1223-1232.

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1994 “The Jurisprudence of Race and Meritocracy: Standardized Testing and ‘Race-Neutral’ Racism in the Workplace,” (with A. Hurtado), Law and Human Behavior, 18, 223-248.

“Comprehending Life and Death Matters: A Preliminary Study of California’s Capital Penalty Instructions” (with M. Lynch), Law and Human Behavior, 18, 411-434.

“Felony Voir Dire: An Exploratory Study of Its Content and Effect,” (with C. Johnson), Law and Human Behavior, 18, 487-506.

“Broken Promise: The Supreme Court’s Response to Social Science Research on Capital Punishment” (with D. Logan), Journal of Social Issues (special issue on the death penalty in the United States), 50, 75-101.

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- “Processing the Mad, Badly,” Contemporary Psychology, 39, 898-899.
- “Language is Power,” Contemporary Psychology, 39, 1039-1040.
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- 1988 “In Defense of the Jury,” Contemporary Psychology, 33, 653-655.

- 1986 “Civil Rights and Institutional Law: The Role of Social Psychology in Judicial Implementation,” (with T. Pettigrew), Journal of Community Psychology, 14, 267-277.
- 1984 “Editor’s Introduction. Special Issue on Death Qualification,” Law and Human Behavior, 8, 1-6.
- “On the Selection of Capital Juries: The Biasing Effects of Death Qualification,” Law and Human Behavior, 8, 121-132.
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- “The Good, the Bad, and the Lawful: An Essay on Psychological Injustice,” in Laufer, W. and Day, J. (Eds.), Personality Theory, Moral Development, and Criminal Behavior. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, pp. 107-117.
- “Ordering the Courtroom, Psychologically,” Jurimetrics, 23, 321-324.
- 1982 “Psychological Theory and Criminal Justice Policy: Law and Psychology in the ‘Formative Era,’” Law and Human Behavior, 6, 191-235. [Reprinted in Presser, S. and Zainaldin, J. (Eds.), Law and American History: Cases and Materials. Minneapolis, MN: West Publishing, 1989; and in C. Kubrin, T. Stucky & A. Tynes (Eds.) Introduction to Criminal Justice: A Sociological Perspective. Palo Alto, CA: Stanford University Press (2012).]

“Data and Decisions: Social Science and Judicial Reform,” in P. DuBois (Ed.), The Analysis of Judicial Reform. Lexington, Mass.: D.C. Heath, pp. 43-59.

“Employment Tests and Employment Discrimination: A Dissenting Psychological Opinion,” Industrial Relations Law Journal, 5, pp. 1-86.

“To Polygraph or Not: The Effects of Preemployment Polygraphing on Work-Related Attitudes,” (with L. White and M. Lopez), Polygraph, 11, 185-199.

1981 “Death Qualification as a Biasing Legal Process,” The Death Penalty Reporter, 1 (10), pp. 1-5. [Reprinted in Augustus: A Journal of Progressive Human Sciences, 9(3), 9-13 (1986).]

1980 “Juries and the Death Penalty: Readdressing the Witherspoon Question,” Crime and Delinquency, October, pp. 512-527.

“Psychology and Legal Change: On the Limits of a Factual Jurisprudence,” Law and Human Behavior, 6, 191-235. [Reprinted in Loh, Wallace (Ed.), Social Research and the Judicial Process. New York: Russell Sage, 1983.]

“The Creation of Legal Dependency: Law School in a Nutshell” (with M. Lowy), in R. Warner (Ed.), The People’s Law Review. Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley, pp. 36-41.

“Television Criminology: Network Illusions of Criminal Justice Realities” (with J. Manzolati), in E. Aronson (Ed.), Readings on the Social Animal. San Francisco, W.H. Freeman, pp. 125-136.

1979 “A Psychologist Looks at the Criminal Justice System,” in A. Calvin (Ed.), Challenges and Alternatives to the Criminal Justice System. Ann Arbor: Monograph Press, pp. 77-85.

“Social Psychology and the Criminal Law,” in P. Middlebrook (Ed.), Social Psychology and Modern Life. New York: Random House, pp. 671-711.

“Bargain Justice in an Unjust World: Good Deals in the Criminal Courts” (with M. Lowy), Law and Society Review, 13, pp. 633-650.

[Reprinted in Kadish, Sanford and Paulsen, Robert (Eds.), Criminal Law and Its Processes. Boston: Little, Brown, 1983.]

- 1977 “Prison Behavior” (with P. Zimbardo), in B. Wolman (Ed.), The Encyclopedia of Neurology, Psychiatry, Psychoanalysis, and Psychology, Vol. IX, pp. 70-74.
- “The Socialization into Criminality: On Becoming a Prisoner and a Guard” (with P. Zimbardo), in J. Tapp and F. Levine (Eds.), Law, Justice, and the Individual in Society: Psychological and Legal Issues (pp. 198-223). New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston.
- 1976 “The Play’s the Thing: Methodological Notes on Social Simulations,” in P. Golden (Ed.), The Research Experience, pp. 177-190. Itasca, IL: Peacock.
- 1975 “The Blackboard Penitentiary: It’s Tough to Tell a High School from a Prison” (with P. Zimbardo). Psychology Today, 26ff.
- “Implementing Research Results in Criminal Justice Settings,” Proceedings, Third Annual Conference on Corrections in the U.S. Military, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, June 6-7.
- “The Psychology of Imprisonment: Privation, Power, and Pathology” (with P. Zimbardo, C. Banks, and D. Jaffe), in D. Rosenhan and P. London (Eds.), Theory and Research in Abnormal Psychology. New York: Holt Rinehart, and Winston. [Reprinted in: Rubin, Z. (Ed.), Doing Unto Others: Joining, Molding, Conforming, Helping, Loving. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1974. Brigham, John, and Wrightsman, Lawrence (Eds.) Contemporary Issues in Social Psychology. Third Edition. Monterey: Brooks/Cole, 1977. Calhoun, James Readings, Cases, and Study Guide for Psychology of Adjustment and Human Relationships. New York: Random House, 1978; translated as: La Psicología del encarcelamiento: privacion, poder y patologia, Revisita de Psicología Social, 1, 95-105 (1986).]
- 1973 “Social Roles, Role-Playing, and Education” (with P. Zimbardo), The Behavioral and Social Science Teacher, Fall, 1(1), pp. 24-45. [Reprinted in: Zimbardo, P., and Maslach, C. (Eds.) Psychology For Our Times. Glenview, Ill.: Scott, Foresman, 1977. Hollander, E.

and Hunt, R. (Eds.) Current Perspectives in Social Psychology. Third Edition. New York: Oxford University Press, 1978.]

“The Mind is a Formidable Jailer: A Pirandellian Prison” (with P. Zimbardo, C. Banks, and D. Jaffe), The New York Times Magazine, April 8, Section 6, 38-60. [Reprinted in Krupat, E. (Ed.), Psychology Is Social: Readings and Conversations in Social Psychology. Glenview, Ill.: Scott, Foresman, 1982.]

“Interpersonal Dynamics in a Simulated Prison” (with C. Banks and P. Zimbardo), International Journal of Criminology and Penology, 1, pp. 69-97. [Reprinted in: Steffensmeier, Darrell, and Terry, Robert (Eds.) Examining Deviance Experimentally. New York: Alfred Publishing, 1975; Golden, P. (Ed.) The Research Experience. Itasca, Ill.: Peacock, 1976; Leger, Robert (Ed.) The Sociology of Corrections. New York: John Wiley, 1977; A kiserleti tarsadalom-lelektan foarma. Budapest, Hungary: Gondolat Konyvkiado, 1977; Johnston, Norman, and Savitz, L. Justice and Corrections. New York: John Wiley, 1978; Research Methods in Education and Social Sciences. The Open University, 1979; Goldstein, J. (Ed.), Modern Sociology. British Columbia: Open Learning Institute, 1980; Ross, Robert R. (Ed.), Prison Guard/ Correctional Officer: The Use and Abuse of Human Resources of Prison. Toronto: Butterworth’s 1981; Monahan, John, and Walker, Laurens (Eds.), Social Science in Law: Cases, Materials, and Problems. Foundation Press, 1985; Siuta, Jerzy (Ed.), The Context of Human Behavior. Jagiellonian University Press, 2001; Ferguson, Susan (Ed.), Mapping the Social Landscape: Readings in Sociology. St. Enumclaw, WA: Mayfield Publishing, 2001 & 2010; Pethes, Nicolas (Ed.), Menschenversuche (Experiments with Humans). Frankfurt, Germany: Suhrkamp Verlag, 2006.]

“A Study of Prisoners and Guards” (with C. Banks and P. Zimbardo). Naval Research Reviews, 1-17. [Reprinted in Aronson, E. (Ed.) Readings About the Social Animal. San Francisco: W.H. Freeman, 1980; Gross, R. (Ed.) Key Studies in Psychology. Third Edition. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1999; Collier, C. (Ed.), Basic Themes in Law and Jurisprudence. Anderson Publishing, 2000.]

MEMBERSHIP/ACTIVITIES IN PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

American Psychological Association

American Psychology and Law Society

Law and Society Association

National Council on Crime and Delinquency

INVITED ADDRESSES AND PAPERS PRESENTED AT PROFESSIONAL ACADEMIC
MEETINGS AND RELATED SETTINGS (SELECTED)

- 2016 “The Culture of Punishment,” American Justice Summit, New York, January.
- “Mental Illness and Prison Confinement,” Conference on Race, Class, Gender and Ethnicity (CRCGE), University of North Carolina Law School, Chapel Hill, NC, February.
- “Reforming the Treatment of California’s Mentally Ill Prisoners: Coleman and Beyond,” Meeting of the UC Consortium on Criminal Justice & Health, San Francisco, April.
- “Bending Toward Justice? The Urgency (and Possibility) of Criminal Justice Reform,” UC Santa Cruz Alumni Association “Original Thinkers” Series, San Jose, CA (March), and Museum of Tolerance, Los Angeles (April).
- “Isolation and Mental Health,” International and Inter-Disciplinary Perspectives on Prolonged Solitary Confinement, University of Pittsburgh Law School, Pittsburgh, PA, April.
- “Mechanisms of Moral Disengagement in the Treatment of Prisoners” (with Joanna Weill), Conference of the Society for the Study of Social Issues, Minneapolis, June.
- 2015 “Reforming the Criminal Justice System,” Bipartisan Summit on Criminal Justice Reform, American Civil Liberties Union/Koch Industries co-sponsored, Washington, DC, March.
- “PrisonWorld: How Mass Incarceration Transformed U.S. Prisons, Impacted Prisoners, and Changed American Society,” Distinguished Faculty Research Lecture, UC Santa Cruz, March.
- “Think Different, About Crime and Punishment,” Invited Lecture, UC Santa Cruz 50th Anniversary Alumni Reunion, April.

“The Intellectual Legacy of the Civil Rights Movement: Two Fifty-Year Anniversaries,” College 10 Commencement Address, June.

“Race and Capital Mitigation,” Perspectives on Racial and Ethnic Bias for Capital and Non-Capital Lawyers, New York, September.

“The Dimensions of Suffering in Solitary Confinement,” Vera Institute of Justice, “Safe Alternatives to Solitary Confinement-A Human Dignity Approach” Conference, Washington, DC, September.

“Mental Health and Administrative Segregation,” Topical Working Group on the Use of Administrative Segregation in the U.S., National Institute of Justice/Department of Justice, Washington, DC, October.

“The Psychological Effects of Segregated Confinement,” Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals “Corrections Summit,” Sacramento, CA, November.

“How Can the University of California Address Mass Incarceration in California and Beyond?,” Keynote Address, Inaugural Meeting of the UC Consortium on Criminal Justice & Health, San Francisco, November.

2014 “Solitary Confinement: Legal, Clinical, and Neurobiological Perspectives,” American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), Chicago, IL February.

“Overcrowding, Isolation, and Mental Health Care, Prisoners’ Access to Justice: Exploring Legal, Medical, and Educational Rights,” University of California, School of Law, Irvine, CA, February.

“The Continuing Significance of Death Qualification” (with Joanna Weill), Annual Conference of the American Psychology-Law Society, New Orleans, March.

“Using Psychology at Multiple Levels to Transform Adverse Conditions of Confinement,” Society for the Study of Social Issues Conference, Portland, OR, June.

“Humane and Effective Alternatives to Isolated Confinement,” American Civil Liberties Union National Prison Project Convening on Solitary Confinement, Washington, DC, September.

“Community of Assessment of Public Safety,” Community Assessment Project of Santa Cruz County, Year 20, Cabrillo College, November.

“Overview of National Academy of Sciences Report on Causes and Consequences of High Rates of Incarceration,” Chief Justice Earl Warren Institute on Law & Social Policy, Boalt Hall Law School, Berkeley, CA, November.

“Presidential Panel, Overview of National Academy of Sciences Report on Causes and Consequences of High Rates of Incarceration,” American Society for Criminology, San Francisco, November.

“Presidential Panel, National Academy of Sciences Report on Consequences of High Rates of Incarceration on Individuals,” American Society for Criminology, San Francisco, November.

“Findings of National Academy of Sciences Committee on the Causes and Consequences of High Rates of Incarceration,” Association of Public Policy Analysis and Management Convention (APPAM), Albuquerque, NM, November.

“Politics and the Penal State: Mass Incarceration and American Society,” New York University Abu Dhabi International Scholars Program, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, December.

2013 “Isolation and Mental Health,” Michigan Journal of Race and Law Symposium, University of Michigan School of Law, Ann Arbor, MI, February.

“Social Histories of Capital Defendants” (with Joanna Weill), Annual Conference of Psychology-Law Society, Portland, OR, March.

“Risk Factors and Trauma in the Lives of Capital Defendants” (with Joanna Weill), American Psychological Association Annual Convention, Honolulu, HI, August.

“Bending Toward Justice: Psychological Science and Criminal Justice Reform,” Invited Plenary Address, American Psychological Association Annual Convention, Honolulu, HI, August.

“Severe Conditions of Confinement and International Torture Standards,” Istanbul Center for Behavior Research and Therapy, Istanbul, Turkey, December.

- 2012 “The Psychological Consequences of Long-term Solitary Confinement,” Joint Yale/Columbia Law School Conference on Incarceration and Isolation, New York, April.
- “The Creation of the Penal State in America,” Managing Social Vulnerability: The Welfare and Penal System in Comparative Perspective, Central European University, Budapest, Hungary, July.
- 2011 “Tensions Between Psychology and the Criminal Justice System: On the Persistence of Injustice,” opening presentation, “A Critical Eye on Criminal Justice” lecture series, Golden Gate University Law School, San Francisco, CA, January.
- “The Decline in Death Penalty Verdicts and Executions: The Death of Capital Punishment?” Presentation at “A Legacy of Justice” week, at the University of California, Davis King Hall Law School, Davis, CA, January.
- “Invited Keynote Address: The Nature and Consequences of Prison Overcrowding—Urgency and Implications,” West Virginia School of Law, Morgantown, West Virginia, March.
- “Symposium: The Stanford Prison Experiment—Enduring Lessons 40 Years Later,” American Psychological Association Annual Convention, Washington, DC, August.
- “The Dangerous Overuse of Solitary Confinement: Pervasive Human Rights Violations in Prisons, Jails, and Other Places of Detention” Panel, United Nations, New York, New York, October.
- “Criminal Justice Reform: Issues and Recommendation,” United States Congress, Washington, DC, November.
- 2010 “The Hardening of Prison Conditions,” Opening Address, “The Imprisoned” Arthur Liman Colloquium Public Interest Series, Yale Law School, New Haven, CN, March.
- “Desensitization to Inhumane Treatment: The Pitfalls of Prison Work,” panel presentation at “The Imprisoned” Arthur Liman Colloquium Public Interest Series, Yale Law School, New Haven, CN, March.

“Mental Ill Health in Immigration Detention,” Department of Homeland Security/DOJ Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, Washington, DC, September.

2009 “Counting Casualties in the War on Prisoners,” Keynote Address, at “The Road to Prison Reform: Treating the Causes and Conditions of Our Overburdened System,” University of Connecticut Law School, Hartford, CN, February.

“Defining the Problem in California’s Prison Crisis: Overcrowding and Its Consequences,” California Correctional Crisis Conference,” Hastings Law School, San Francisco, CA, March.

2008 “Prisonization and Contemporary Conditions of Confinement,” Keynote Address, Women Defenders Association, Boalt Law School, University of California, November.

“Media Criminology and the Empathic Divide: The Continuing Significance of Race in Capital Trials,” Invited Address, Media, Race, and the Death Penalty Conference, DePaul University School of Law, Chicago, IL, March.

“The State of the Prisons in California,” Invited Opening Address, Confronting the Crisis: Current State Initiatives and Lasting Solutions for California’s Prison Conditions Conference, University of San Francisco School of Law, San Francisco, CA, March.

“Mass Incarceration and Its Effects on American Society,” Invited Opening Address, Behind the Walls Prison Law Symposium, University of California Davis School of Law, Davis, CA, March.

2007 “The Psychology of Imprisonment: How Prison Conditions Affect Prisoners and Correctional Officers,” United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections Management Training for “Correctional Excellence” Course, Denver, CO, May.

“Statement on Psychologists, Detention, and Torture,” Invited Address, American Psychological Association Annual Convention, San Francisco, CA, August.

“Prisoners of Isolation,” Invited Address, University of Indiana Law School, Indianapolis, IN, October.

“Mitigation in Three Strikes Cases,” Stanford Law School, Palo Alto, CA, September.

“The Psychology of Imprisonment,” Occidental College, Los Angeles, CA, November.

- 2006 “Mitigation and Social Histories in Death Penalty Cases,” Ninth Circuit Federal Capital Case Committee, Seattle, WA, May.
- “The Crisis in the Prisons: Using Psychology to Understand and Improve Prison Conditions,” Invited Keynote Address, Psi Chi (Undergraduate Psychology Honor Society) Research Conference, San Francisco, CA, May.
- “Exoneration and ‘Wrongful Condemnation’: Why Juries Sentence to Death When Life is the Proper Verdict,” Faces of Innocence Conference, UCLA Law School, April.
- “The Continuing Effects of Imprisonment: Implications for Families and Communities,” Research and Practice Symposium on Incarceration and Marriage, United States Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC, April.
- “Ordinary People, Extraordinary Acts,” National Guantanamo Teach In, Seton Hall School of Law, Newark, NJ, October.
- “The Next Generation of Death Penalty Research,” Invited Address, State University of New York, School of Criminal Justice, Albany, NY, October.
- 2005 “The ‘Design’ of the System of Death Sentencing: Systemic Forms of ‘Moral Disengagement in the Administration of Capital Punishment, Scholar-in-Residence, invited address, Center for Social Justice, Boalt Hall School of Law (Berkeley), March.
- “Humane Treatment for Asylum Seekers in U.S. Detention Centers,” United States House of Representatives, Washington, DC, March.
- “Prisonworld: What Overincarceration Has Done to Prisoners and the Rest of Us,” Scholar-in-Residence, invited address, Center for Social Justice, Boalt Hall School of Law (Berkeley), March.

“Prison Conditions and Their Psychological Effects on Prisoners,” European Association for Psychology and Law, Vilnius, Lithuania, July.

2004 “Recognizing the Adverse Psychological Effects of Incarceration, With Special Attention to Solitary-Type Confinement and Other Forms of ‘Ill-Treatment’ in Detention,” International Committee of the Red Cross, Training Program for Detention Monitors, Geneva, Switzerland, November.

“Prison Conditions in Post-“War on Crime” Era: Coming to Terms with the Continuing Pains of Imprisonment,” Boalt Law School Conference, After the War on Crime: Race, Democracy, and a New Reconstruction, Berkeley, CA, October.

“Cruel and Unusual? The United States Prison System at the Start of the 21st Century,” Invited speaker, Siebel Scholars Convocation, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL, October.

“The Social Historical Roots of Violence: Introducing Life Narratives into Capital Sentencing Procedures,” Invited Symposium, XXVIII International Congress of Psychology, Beijing, China, August.

“Death by Design: Capital Punishment as a Social Psychological System,” Division 41 (Psychology and Law) Invited Address, American Psychological Association Annual Convention, Honolulu, HI, July.

“The Psychology of Imprisonment and the Lessons of Abu Ghraib,” Commonwealth Club Public Interest Lecture Series, San Francisco, May.

“Restructuring Prisons and Restructuring Prison Reform,” Yale Law School Conference on the Current Status of Prison Litigation in the United States, New Haven, CN, May.

“The Effects of Prison Conditions on Prisoners and Guards: Using Psychological Theory and Data to Understand Prison Behavior,” United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections Management Training Course, Denver, CO, May.

“The Contextual Revolution in Psychology and the Question of Prison Effects: What We Know about How Prison Affects Prisoners and Guards,” Cambridge University, Cambridge, England, April.

“Death Penalty Attitudes, Death Qualification, and Juror Instructional Comprehension,” American Psychology-Law Society, Annual Conference, Scottsdale, AZ, March.

2003 “Crossing the Empathic Divide: Race Factors in Death Penalty Decisionmaking,” DePaul Law School Symposium on Race and the Death Penalty in the United States, Chicago, October.

“Supermax Prisons and the Prison Reform Paradigm,” PACE Law School Conference on Prison Reform Revisited: The Unfinished Agenda, New York, October.

“Mental Health Issues in Supermax Confinement,” European Psychology and Law Conference, University of Edinburgh, Scotland, July.

“Roundtable on Capital Punishment in the United States: The Key Psychological Issues,” European Psychology and Law Conference, University of Edinburgh, Scotland, July.

“Psychology and Legal Change: Taking Stock,” European Psychology and Law Conference, University of Edinburgh, Scotland, July.

“Economic Justice and Criminal Justice: Social Welfare and Social Control,” Society for the Study of Social Issues Conference, January.

“Race, Gender, and Class Issues in the Criminal Justice System,” Center for Justice, Tolerance & Community and Barrios Unidos Conference, March.

2002 “The Psychological Effects of Imprisonment: Prisonization and Beyond.” Joint Urban Institute and United States Department of Health and Human Services Conference on “From Prison to Home.” Washington, DC, January.

“On the Nature of Mitigation: Current Research on Capital Jury Decisionmaking.” American Psychology and Law Society, Mid-Winter Meetings, Austin, Texas, March.

“Prison Conditions and Death Row Confinement.” New York Bar Association, New York City, June.

- 2001 “Supermax and Solitary Confinement: The State of the Research and the State of the Prisons.” Best Practices and Human Rights in Supermax Prisons: A Dialogue. Conference sponsored by University of Washington and the Washington Department of Corrections, Seattle, September.
- “Mental Health in Supermax: On Psychological Distress and Institutional Care.” Best Practices and Human Rights in Supermax Prisons: A Dialogue. Conference sponsored by University of Washington and the Washington Department of Corrections, Seattle, September.
- “On the Nature of Mitigation: Research Results and Trial Process and Outcomes.” Boalt Hall School of Law, University of California, Berkeley, August.
- “Toward an Integrated Theory of Mitigation.” American Psychological Association Annual Convention, San Francisco, CA, August.
- Discussant: “Constructing Class Identities—The Impact of Educational Experiences.” American Psychological Association Annual Convention, San Francisco, CA, August.
- “The Rise of Carceral Consciousness.” American Psychological Association Annual Convention, San Francisco, CA, August.
- 2000 “On the Nature of Mitigation: Countering Generic Myths in Death Penalty Decisionmaking,” City University of New York Second International Advances in Qualitative Psychology Conference, March.
- “Why Has U.S. Prison Policy Gone From Bad to Worse? Insights From the Stanford Prison Study and Beyond,” Claremont Conference on Women, Prisons, and Criminal Injustice, March.
- “The Use of Social Histories in Capital Litigation,” Yale Law School, April.
- “Debunking Myths About Capital Violence,” Georgetown Law School, April.
- “Research on Capital Jury Decisionmaking: New Data on Juror Comprehension and the Nature of Mitigation,” Society for Study of Social Issues Convention, Minneapolis, June.

- “Crime and Punishment: Where Do We Go From Here?” Division 41 Invited Symposium, “Beyond the Boundaries: Where Should Psychology and Law Be Taking Us?” American Psychological Association Annual Convention, Washington, DC, August.
- 1999 “Psychology and the State of U.S. Prisons at the Millennium,” American Psychological Association Annual Convention, Boston, MA, August.
- “Spreading Prison Pain: On the Worldwide Movement Towards Incarcerative Social Control,” Joint American Psychology-Law Society/European Association of Psychology and Law Conference, Dublin, Ireland, July.
- 1998 “Prison Conditions and Prisoner Mental Health,” Beyond the Prison Industrial Complex Conference, University of California, Berkeley, September.
- “The State of US Prisons: A Conversation,” International Congress of Applied Psychology, San Francisco, CA, August.
- “Deathwork: Capital Punishment as a Social Psychological System,” Invited SPPSI Address, American Psychological Association Annual Convention, San Francisco, CA, August.
- “The Use and Misuse of Psychology in Justice Studies: Psychology and Legal Change: What Happened to Justice?” (panelist), American Psychological Association Annual Convention, San Francisco, CA, August.
- “Twenty Five Years of American Corrections: Past and Future,” American Psychology and Law Society, Redondo Beach, CA, March.
- 1997 “Deconstructing the Death Penalty,” School of Justice Studies, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, October.
- “Mitigation and the Study of Lives,” Invited Address to Division 41 (Psychology and Law), American Psychological Association Annual Convention, Chicago, August.
- 1996 “The Stanford Prison Experiment and 25 Years of American Prison Policy,” American Psychological Association Annual Convention, Toronto, August.

- 1995 “Looking Closely at the Death Penalty: Public Stereotypes and Capital Punishment,” Invited Address, Arizona State University College of Public Programs series on Free Speech, Affirmative Action and Multiculturalism, Tempe, AZ, April.
- “Race and the Flaws of the Meritocratic Vision,” Invited Address, Arizona State University College of Public Programs series on Free Speech, Affirmative Action and Multiculturalism, Tempe, AZ, April.
- “Taking Capital Jurors Seriously,” Invited Address, National Conference on Juries and the Death Penalty, Indiana Law School, Bloomington, February.
- 1994 “Mitigation and the Social Genetics of Violence: Childhood Treatment and Adult Criminality,” Invited Address, Conference on the Capital Punishment, Santa Clara Law School, October, Santa Clara.
- 1992 “Social Science and the Death Penalty,” Chair and Discussant, American Psychological Association Annual Convention, San Francisco, CA, August.
- 1991 “Capital Jury Decisionmaking,” Invited panelist, American Psychological Association Annual Convention, Atlanta, GA, August.
- 1990 “Racial Discrimination in Death Penalty Cases,” Invited presentation, NAACP Legal Defense Fund Conference on Capital Litigation, August, Airlie, VA.
- 1989 “Psychology and Legal Change: The Impact of a Decade,” Invited Address to Division 41 (Psychology and Law), American Psychological Association Annual Convention, New Orleans, LA., August.
- “Judicial Remedies to Pretrial Prejudice,” Law & Society Association Annual Meeting, Madison, WI, June.
- “The Social Psychology of Police Interrogation Techniques” (with R. Liebowitz), Law & Society Association Annual Meeting, Madison, WI, June.

- 1987 “The Fourteenth Amendment and Symbolic Legality: Let Them Eat Due Process,” APA Annual Convention, New York, N.Y. August.
- “The Nature and Function of Prison in the United States and Mexico: A Preliminary Comparison,” InterAmerican Congress of Psychology, Havana, Cuba, July.
- 1986 Chair, Division 41 Invited Address and “Commentary on the Execution Ritual,” APA Annual Convention, Washington, D.C., August.
- “Capital Punishment,” Invited Address, National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers Annual Convention, Monterey, CA, August.
- 1985 “The Role of Law in Graduate Social Science Programs” and “Current Directions in Death Qualification Research,” American Society of Criminology, San Diego, CA, November.
- “The State of the Prisons: What’s Happened to ‘Justice’ in the ‘70s and ‘80s?” Invited Address to Division 41 (Psychology and Law); APA Annual Convention, Los Angeles, CA, August.
- 1983 “The Role of Social Science in Death Penalty Litigation.” Invited Address in National College of Criminal Defense Death Penalty Conference, Indianapolis, IN, September.
- 1982 “Psychology in the Court: Social Science Data and Legal Decision-Making.” Invited Plenary Address, International Conference on Psychology and Law, University College, Swansea, Wales, July.
- 1982 “Paradigms in Conflict: Contrasting Methods and Styles of Psychology and Law.” Invited Address, Social Science Research Council, Conference on Psychology and Law, Wolfson College, Oxford University, March.
- 1982 “Law and Psychology: Conflicts in Professional Roles.” Invited paper, Western Psychological Association Annual Meeting, April.

- 1980 “Using Psychology in Test Case Litigation,” panelist, American Psychological Association Annual Convention, Montreal, Canada, September.
- “On the Selection of Capital Juries: The Biasing Effects of Death Qualification.” Paper presented at the Interdisciplinary Conference on Capital Punishment. Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA, April.
- “Diminished Capacity and Imprisonment: The Legal and Psychological Issues,” Proceedings of the American Trial Lawyers Association, Mid-Winter Meeting, January.
- 1975 “Social Change and the Ideology of Individualism in Psychology and Law.” Paper presented at the Western Psychological Association Annual Meeting, April.

SERVICE TO STAFF OR EDITORIAL BOARDS OF FOUNDATIONS, SCHOLARLY JOURNALS OR PRESSES

- 2016-present Editorial Consultant, Translational Issues in Psychological Science.
- 2015-present Editorial Consultant, Criminal Justice Review.
- 2014-present Editorial Board Member, Law and Social Inquiry.
- 2013-present Editorial Consultant, Criminal Justice and Behavior.
- 2012-present Editorial Consultant, Law and Society Review.
- 2011-present Editorial Consultant, Social Psychological and Personality Science.
- 2008-present Editorial Consultant, New England Journal of Medicine.
- 2007-present Editorial Board Member, Correctional Mental Health Reporter.
- 2007-present Editorial Consultant, Journal of Offender Rehabilitation.
- 2004-present Editorial Board Member, American Psychology and Law Society Book Series, Oxford University Press.

- 2000-2003 Reviewer, Society for the Study of Social Issues Grants-in-Aid Program.
- 2000-present Editorial Board Member, ASAP (on-line journal of the Society for the Study of Social Issues)
- 1997-present Editorial Board Member (until 2004), Consultant, Psychology, Public Policy, and Law
- 1991 Editorial Consultant, Brooks/Cole Publishing
- 1989 Editorial Consultant, Journal of Personality and Social Psychology
- 1988- Editorial Consultant, American Psychologist
- 1985 Editorial Consultant, American Bar Foundation Research Journal
- 1985-2006 Law and Human Behavior, Editorial Board Member
- 1985 Editorial Consultant, Columbia University Press
- 1985 Editorial Consultant, Law and Social Inquiry
- 1980-present Reviewer, National Science Foundation
- 1997 Reviewer, National Institutes of Mental Health
- 1980-present Editorial Consultant, Law and Society Review
- 1979-1985 Editorial Consultant, Law and Human Behavior
- 1997-present Editorial Consultant, Legal and Criminological Psychology
- 1993-present Psychology, Public Policy, and Law, Editorial Consultant

GOVERNMENTAL, LEGAL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE CONSULTING

Training Consultant, Palo Alto Police Department, 1973-1974.

Evaluation Consultant, San Mateo County Sheriff's Department, 1974.

Design and Training Consultant to Napa County Board of Supervisors, County Sheriff's Department (county jail), 1974.

Training Consultation, California Department of Corrections, 1974.

Consultant to California Legislature Select Committee in Criminal Justice, 1974, 1980-1981 (effects of prison conditions, evaluation of proposed prison legislation).

Reviewer, National Science Foundation (Law and Social Science, Research Applied to National Needs Programs), 1978-present.

Consultant, Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors, 1980 (effects of jail overcrowding, evaluation of county criminal justice policy).

Consultant to Packard Foundation, 1981 (evaluation of inmate counseling and guard training programs at San Quentin and Soledad prisons).

Member, San Francisco Foundation Criminal Justice Task Force, 1980-1982 (corrections expert).

Consultant to NAACP Legal Defense Fund, 1982- present (expert witness, case evaluation, attorney training).

Faculty, National Judicial College, 1980-1983.

Consultant to Public Advocates, Inc., 1983-1986 (public interest litigation).

Consultant to California Child, Youth, Family Coalition, 1981-82 (evaluation of proposed juvenile justice legislation).

Consultant to California Senate Office of Research, 1982 (evaluation of causes and consequences of overcrowding in California Youth Authority facilities).

Consultant, New Mexico State Public Defender, 1980-1983 (investigation of causes of February, 1980 prison riot).

Consultant, California State Supreme Court, 1983 (evaluation of county jail conditions).

Member, California State Bar Committee on Standards in Prisons and Jails, 1983.

Consultant, California Legislature Joint Committee on Prison Construction and Operations, 1985.

Consultant, United States Bureau of Prisons and United States Department of the

Interior (Prison History, Conditions of Confinement Exhibition, Alcatraz Island), 1989-1991.

Consultant to United States Department of Justice, 1980-1990 (evaluation of institutional conditions).

Consultant to California Judicial Council (judicial training programs), 2000.

Consultant to American Bar Association/American Association for Advancement of Science Task Force on Forensic Standards for Scientific Evidence, 2000.

Invited Participant, White House Forum on the Uses of Science and Technology to Improve Crime and Prison Policy, 2000.

Member, Joint Legislative/California Department of Corrections Task Force on Violence, 2001.

Consultant, United States Department of Health & Human Services/Urban Institute, "Effects of Incarceration on Children, Families, and Low-Income Communities" Project, 2002.

Detention Consultant, United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCRIF). Evaluation of Immigration and Naturalization Service Detention Facilities, July, 2004-present.

Consultant, International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva, Switzerland, Consultant on international conditions of confinement.

Member, Institutional Research External Review Panel, California Department of Corrections, November, 2004-2008.

Consultant, United States Department of Health & Human Services on programs designed to enhance post-prison success and community reintegration, 2006.

Consultant/Witness, U.S. House of Representatives, Judiciary Committee, Evaluation of legislative and budgetary proposals concerning the detention of undocumented persons, February-March, 2005.

Invited Expert Witness to National Commission on Safety and Abuse in America's Prisons (Nicholas Katzenbach, Chair); Newark, New Jersey, July 19-20, 2005.

Testimony to the United States Senate, Judiciary Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Property Rights (Senators Brownback and Feingold, co-chairs), Hearing on "An Examination of the Death Penalty in the United States," February 7, 2006.

National Council of Crime and Delinquency "Sentencing and Correctional Policy

Task Force,” member providing written policy recommendations to the California legislature concerning overcrowding crisis in the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

Trainer/Instructor, Federal Bureau of Prisons and United States Department of Justice, “Correctional Excellence” Program, providing instruction concerning conditions of confinement and psychological stresses of living and working in correctional environments to mid-level management corrections professionals, May, 2004-2008.

Invited Expert Witness, California Commission on the Fair Administration of Justice, Public Hearing, Santa Clara University, March 28, 2008.

Invited Participant, Department of Homeland Security, Mental Health Effects of Detention and Isolation, 2010.

Invited Witness, Before the California Assembly Committee on Public Safety, August 23, 2011.

Consultant, “Reforming the Criminal Justice System in the United States” Joint Working Group with Senator James Webb and Congressional Staffs, 2011 Developing National Criminal Justice Commission Legislation.

Invited Participant, United Nations, Forum with United Nations Special Rapporteur on Torture Concerning the Overuse of Solitary Confinement, New York, October, 2011.

Invited Witness, Before United States Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Human Rights Hearing on Solitary Confinement, June 19, 2012.

Member, National Academy of Sciences Committee to Study the Causes and Consequences of the High Rate of Incarceration in the United States, 2012-2014.

Member, National Academy of Sciences Briefing Group, briefed media and public officials at Pew Research Center, Congressional staff, and White House staff concerning policy implications of The Growth of Incarceration in the United States: Exploring the Causes and Consequences (2014), April 30-May 1.

Consultant to United States Department of Justice and White House Domestic Policy Council on formulation of federal policy concerning use of segregation confinement, 2015.

PRISON AND JAIL CONDITIONS EVALUATIONS AND LITIGATION

Hoptowit v. Ray [United States District Court, Eastern District of Washington, 1980; 682 F.2d 1237 (9th Cir. 1982)]. Evaluation of psychological effects of conditions of confinement at Washington State Penitentiary at Walla Walla for United States Department of Justice.

Wilson v. Brown (Marin County Superior Court; September, 1982, Justice Burke). Evaluation of effects of overcrowding on San Quentin mainline inmates.

Thompson v. Enomoto (United States District Court, Northern District of California, Judge Stanley Weigel, 1982 and continuing). Evaluation of conditions of confinement on Condemned Row, San Quentin Prison.

Toussaint v. McCarthy [United States District Court, Northern District of California, Judge Stanley Weigel, 553 F. Supp. 1365 (1983); 722 F. 2d 1490 (9th Cir. 1984) 711 F. Supp. 536 (1989)]. Evaluation of psychological effects of conditions of confinement in lockup units at DVI, Folsom, San Quentin, and Soledad.

In re Priest (Proceeding by special appointment of the California Supreme Court, Judge Spurgeon Avakian, 1983). Evaluation of conditions of confinement in Lake County Jail.

Ruiz v. Estelle [United States District Court, Southern District of Texas, Judge William Justice, 503 F. Supp. 1265 (1980)]. Evaluation of effects of overcrowding in the Texas prison system, 1983-1985.

In re Atascadero State Hospital (Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act of 1980 action). Evaluation of conditions of confinement and nature of patient care at ASH for United States Department of Justice, 1983-1984.

In re Rock (Monterey County Superior Court 1984). Appointed to evaluate conditions of confinement in Soledad State Prison in Soledad, California.

In re Mackey (Sacramento County Superior Court, 1985). Appointed to evaluate conditions of confinement at Folsom State Prison mainline housing units.

Bruscino v. Carlson (United States District Court, Southern District of Illinois 1984 1985). Evaluation of conditions of confinement at the United States Penitentiary at Marion, Illinois [654 F. Supp. 609 (1987); 854 F.2d 162 (7th Cir. 1988)].

Dohner v. McCarthy [United States District Court, Central District of California, 1984-1985; 636 F. Supp. 408 (1985)]. Evaluation of conditions of confinement at California Men's Colony, San Luis Obispo.

Invited Testimony before Joint Legislative Committee on Prison Construction and Operations hearings on the causes and consequences of violence at Folsom Prison, June, 1985.

Stewart v. Gates [United States District Court, 1987]. Evaluation of conditions of confinement in psychiatric and medical units in Orange County Main Jail, Santa Ana, California.

Duran v. Anaya (United States District Court, 1987-1988). Evaluation of conditions of confinement in the Penitentiary of New Mexico, Santa Fe, New Mexico [Duran v. Anaya, No. 77-721 (D. N.M. July 17, 1980); Duran v. King, No. 77-721 (D. N.M. March 15, 1984)].

Gates v. Deukmejian (United States District Court, Eastern District of California, 1989). Evaluation of conditions of confinement at California Medical Facility, Vacaville, California.

Kozeak v. McCarthy (San Bernardino Superior Court, 1990). Evaluation of conditions of confinement at California Institution for Women, Frontera, California.

Coleman v. Gomez (United States District Court, Eastern District of California, 1992-3; Magistrate Moulds, Chief Judge Lawrence Karlton, 912 F. Supp. 1282 (1995). Evaluation of study of quality of mental health care in California prison system, special mental health needs at Pelican Bay State Prison.

Madrid v. Gomez (United States District Court, Northern District of California, 1993, District Judge Thelton Henderson, 889 F. Supp. 1146 (N.D. Cal. 1995). Evaluation of conditions of confinement and psychological consequences of isolation in Security Housing Unit at Pelican Bay State Prison, Crescent City, California.

Clark v. Wilson, (United States District Court, Northern District of California, 1998, District Judge Fern Smith, No. C-96-1486 FMS), evaluation of screening procedures to identify and treatment of developmentally disabled prisoners in California Department of Corrections.

Turay v. Seling [United States District Court, Western District of Washington (1998)]. Evaluation of Conditions of Confinement-Related Issues in Special Commitment Center at McNeil Island Correctional Center.

In re: The Commitment of Durden, Jackson, Leach, & Wilson. [Circuit Court, Palm Beach County, Florida (1999).] Evaluation of Conditions of Confinement in Martin Treatment Facility.

Ruiz v. Johnson [United States District Court, Southern District of Texas, District Judge William Wayne Justice, 37 F. Supp. 2d 855 (SD Texas 1999)]. Evaluation of current conditions of confinement, especially in security housing or “high security” units.

Osterback v. Moore (United States District Court, Southern District of Florida (97-2806-CIV-MORENO) (2001) [see, Osterback v. Moore, 531 U.S. 1172 (2001)]. Evaluation of Close Management Units and Conditions in the Florida Department of Corrections.

Valdivia v. Davis (United States District Court, Eastern District of California, 2002). Evaluation of due process protections afforded mentally ill and developmentally disabled parolees in parole revocation process.

Ayers v. Perry (United States District Court, New Mexico, 2003). Evaluation of conditions of confinement and mental health services in New Mexico Department of Corrections “special controls facilities.”

Disability Law Center v. Massachusetts Department of Corrections (Federal District Court, Massachusetts, 2007). Evaluation of conditions of confinement and treatment of mentally ill prisoners in disciplinary lockup and segregation units.

Plata/Coleman v. Schwarzenegger (Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, Three-Judge Panel, 2008). Evaluation of conditions of confinement, effects of overcrowding on provision of medical and mental health care in California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. [See Brown v. Plata, 563 U.S. 493 (2011).]

Ashker v. Brown (United States District Court, Northern District of California, 2013-2015). Evaluation of the effect of long-term isolated confinement in Pelican Bay State Prison Security Housing Unit.

Parsons v. Ryan (United States District Court, District of Arizona, 2012-14). Evaluation of conditions of segregated confinement for mentally ill and non-mentally ill prisoners in statewide correctional facilities.

Braggs v. Dunn (United States District Court, Middle District of Alabama, 2015-2017). Evaluation of mental health care delivery system, overcrowded conditions of confinement, and use of segregation in statewide prison system. [See Braggs v. Dunn, 257 F. Supp. 3d 1171 (M.D. Ala. 2017).]

Exhibit 25

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA
TERRE HAUTE DIVISION

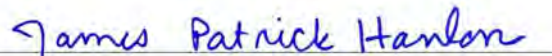
WESLEY IRA PURKEY,)	
)	
Petitioner,)	
)	
v.	)	No. 2:19-cv-00414-JPH-DLP
)	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.)	
)	
Respondents.)	

Ex Parte Order Granting Motion to Reconsider

For the reasons stated in the motion, Petitioner Wesley Purkey’s motion to reconsider the Court’s denial of his motion to continue the telephonic conference, dkt. [63], is **granted**. The Court will reschedule the telephonic conference by separate order.

SO ORDERED.

Date: 10/31/2019


 James Patrick Hanlon
 United States District Judge
 Southern District of Indiana

Distribution:

Michelle M. Law
FEDERAL DEFENDER -- WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
michelle_law@fd.org

Rebecca Ellen Woodman
REBECCA E. WOODMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, L.C.
rewlaw@outlook.com

Exhibit 26

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA
TERRE HAUTE DIVISION


WESLEY IRA PURKEY,)	
)	
Petitioner,)	
)	
v.	)	No. 2:19-cv-00414-JPH-DLP
)	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	
WARDEN USP Terre Haute,)	
)	
Respondents.)	

EX PARTE ORDER SCHEDULING TELEPHONIC STATUS CONFERENCE

The above cause is set for a telephonic status conference on **November 6, 2019 at 11:00 a.m.** If counsel is present with Mr. Purkey, counsel need not separately call into the conference. Otherwise, counsel for Mr. Purkey shall attend the conference by calling the designated telephone number, to be provided by the Court via email. Mr. Purkey shall attend the conference by telephone.

SO ORDERED.

Date: 10/31/2019



 James Patrick Hanlon
 United States District Judge
 Southern District of Indiana

Distribution:

Michelle M. Law
FEDERAL DEFENDER -- WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
michelle_law@fd.org

Rebecca Ellen Woodman
REBECCA E. WOODMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, L.C.
rewlaw@outlook.com

Exhibit 27

Monday, December 2, 2019 at 10:40:05 AM Central Standard Time

Subject: new civil action filed by Mr. Purkey 2-19-cv-517
Date: Wednesday, October 30, 2019 at 9:55:45 AM Central Daylight Time
From: Rebekah Farrington
To: rewlaw_outlook.com, Michelle Law
CC: Laura Briggs
Attachments: 2-19-cv-517 purky new civil rights action.pdf

Rebecca and Michelle:

Wanted to make you aware of a recent filing.

Rebekah Farrington
Divisional Operations Manager/
CRD to Magistrate Judge McKee
U.S. District Courthouse
921 Ohio Street
Terre Haute, Indiana 47807
(812) 231 1841

Exhibit 28

Rebecca E. Woodman, Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

February 3, 2020

Sent via: U.S.P.S & Email to OGC_EFOIA@BOP.GOV

Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Action Section
Office of General Counsel, Room 924
Federal Bureau of Prisons
320 First Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20534
(E): OGC_EFOIA@BOP.GOV

RE: Expedited Records Request Pertaining to:

Wesley Ira Purkey
DOB: 01/06/1952
SSN: 512-52-9715
FPN: 14679-045
Place of Birth: Wichita, Kansas

Dear Sir or Madam:

I am a CJA-Appointed Attorney representing Wesley Ira Purkey, a federal death row inmate who is currently incarcerated at the U.S. Penitentiary in Terre Haute, Indiana. Mr. Purkey is one of five prisoners at Terre Haute who were notified of scheduled execution dates in writing by the Department of Justice on July 25, 2019. These five inmates, including Mr. Purkey, were moved to A-Range, a special range (hereinafter "death watch range") in the Secure Confinement Unit (SCU) at USP-Terre Haute on or about July 25, 2019, and remained there until on or about December 10, 2019, after a stay of execution. On October 9, 2019, I submitted a FOIA request by letter requesting pertinent records and surveillance videotape (detailed below) from July 25 to the date of receipt of the request. Although this request was expedited, I have yet to receive the requested records. That previous request is included with this request. In addition to that previous request, I am updating the request for the records detailed below from **October 9, 2019 to the present (date upon receipt)**.

On behalf of my client and pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552 (FOIA), and the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552a, I request that I be furnished with a copy of all records, document files, work papers, tape recordings, notes, memoranda,

electronic information, or any and all other information in the possession of the Federal Bureau of Prisons related to or concerning Wesley Ira Purkey, specifically pertaining to the following:

1. All records of BOP policies and procedures pertaining to the day and night watch protocol implemented on the A-Range housing the five prisoners at USP-Terre Haute including Wesley Ira Purkey who received execution notices issued by the Department of Justice on July 25, 2019.
2. All watch range surveillance videotape (both day and night) dating from October 9, 2019-Present (date upon receipt).

The term “records” as used herein includes all records or communications preserved in electronic or written form, including but not limited to correspondence, documents, data, videotapes, audiotapes, faxes, files, guidance, guidelines, evaluations, instructions, analyses, memoranda, agreements, notes, orders, policies, procedures, protocols, reports, rules, technical manuals, technical specifications, training manuals, or studies. When searching for materials responsive to this request, please search any and all databases, indexes, or other sources, maintained by the BOP, as well as any sub-office, subdivision, or component of the BOP. In short, this request is directed to this office and to any other office within the BOP.

I certify as true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief that my client Wesley I. Purkey is incarcerated under a sentence of death at USP-Terre Haute, that I have been appointed to represent him in his capital appeals and it is critical that I obtain and review his BOP records as quickly as possible to preserve his due process rights.

I have attached a release and Certificate of Identity (DOJ-361 Form) signed by my client, Wesley Ira Purkey, authorizing the release of all such records to me, Rebecca E. Woodman.

Mr. Purkey seeks a waiver of all costs pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii) (“Documents shall be furnished without any charge . . . if disclosure of the information is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester.”) and 39 C.F.R. § 265.9(g)(3) (same). Disclosure of the requested documents is necessary in this case because Mr. Purkey is under sentence of death, and this information is fundamental to ensuring that the sentence against him is lawfully imposed. This type of government activity also sheds light on the degree to which the executive branch of the federal government may be violating existing law and regulations. Additionally, disclosure of the information is not primarily in Mr. Purkey’s commercial interest. Therefore, a fee waiver would fulfill Congress’s legislative intent in amending FOIA. *See Judicial Watch, Inc. v. Rossotti*, 326 F.3d 1309, 1312 (D.C. Cir. 2003) (“Congress amended FOIA to ensure that it be “liberally construed in favor of waivers for noncommercial requesters.”).

Case 1:19-cv-03570-TSC Document 23-6 Filed 06/22/20 Page 155 of 230

If this request is denied in whole or in part, Mr. Purkey asks that you justify all deletions or omissions by reference to specific exemptions to FOIA and the Privacy Act. Mr. Purkey expects the release of all separable portions of otherwise exempt material. Mr. Purkey reserves the right to appeal a decision to withhold any information or to deny a waiver of costs.

Additionally, **I am requesting expedited processing of this FOIA request pursuant to 28 CFR § 16.1(d)(iii) as the Department of Justice has indicated that it will issue new warrants of execution as soon as the law allows.** Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter. Please furnish all applicable records to:

Rebecca E. Woodman, Esq.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114

Should you have any questions related to this request, please do not hesitate to call me at (785) 979-3672 or by email at rewlaw@outlook.com.

Sincerely,

/s/Rebecca E. Woodman

Enclosures: (3)

Exhibit 29

Rebecca E. Woodman, Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

February 3, 2020

Sent via: U.S.P.S & Email to OGC_EFOIA@BOP.GOV

Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Action Section
Office of General Counsel, Room 924
Federal Bureau of Prisons
320 First Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20534
(E): OGC_EFOIA@BOP.GOV

RE: Expedited Records Request Pertaining to:

Wesley Ira Purkey
DOB: 01/06/1952
SSN: 512-52-9715
FPN: 14679-045
Place of Birth: Wichita, Kansas

Dear Sir or Madam:

I am a CJA-Appointed Attorney representing Wesley Ira Purkey, a federal death row inmate who is currently incarcerated at the U.S. Penitentiary in Terre Haute, Indiana. Mr. Purkey is one of five prisoners at Terre Haute who were notified of scheduled execution dates in writing by the Department of Justice on July 25, 2019. These five inmates, including Mr. Purkey, were moved to A-Range, a special range (hereinafter "death watch range") in the Secure Confinement Unit (SCU) at USP-Terre Haute on or about July 25, 2019, and remained there until on or about December 10, 2019, after a stay of execution. On October 9, 2019, I submitted a FOIA request by letter requesting pertinent records and surveillance videotape (detailed below) from July 25 to the date of receipt of the request. Although this request was expedited, I have yet to receive the requested records. That previous request is included with this request. In addition to that previous request, I am updating the request for the records detailed below from **October 9, 2019 to the present (date upon receipt)**.

On behalf of my client and pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552 (FOIA), and the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552a, I request that I be furnished with a copy of all records, document files, work papers, tape recordings, notes, memoranda,

electronic information, or any and all other information in the possession of the Federal Bureau of Prisons related to or concerning Wesley Ira Purkey, specifically pertaining to the following:

1. All records of BOP policies and procedures pertaining to the day and night watch protocol implemented on the A-Range housing the five prisoners at USP-Terre Haute including Wesley Ira Purkey who received execution notices issued by the Department of Justice on July 25, 2019.
2. All watch range surveillance videotape (both day and night) dating from October 9, 2019-Present (date upon receipt).

The term “records” as used herein includes all records or communications preserved in electronic or written form, including but not limited to correspondence, documents, data, videotapes, audiotapes, faxes, files, guidance, guidelines, evaluations, instructions, analyses, memoranda, agreements, notes, orders, policies, procedures, protocols, reports, rules, technical manuals, technical specifications, training manuals, or studies. When searching for materials responsive to this request, please search any and all databases, indexes, or other sources, maintained by the BOP, as well as any sub-office, subdivision, or component of the BOP. In short, this request is directed to this office and to any other office within the BOP.

I certify as true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief that my client Wesley I. Purkey is incarcerated under a sentence of death at USP-Terre Haute, that I have been appointed to represent him in his capital appeals and it is critical that I obtain and review his BOP records as quickly as possible to preserve his due process rights.

I have attached a release and Certificate of Identity (DOJ-361 Form) signed by my client, Wesley Ira Purkey, authorizing the release of all such records to me, Rebecca E. Woodman.

Mr. Purkey seeks a waiver of all costs pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii) (“Documents shall be furnished without any charge . . . if disclosure of the information is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester.”) and 39 C.F.R. § 265.9(g)(3) (same). Disclosure of the requested documents is necessary in this case because Mr. Purkey is under sentence of death, and this information is fundamental to ensuring that the sentence against him is lawfully imposed. This type of government activity also sheds light on the degree to which the executive branch of the federal government may be violating existing law and regulations. Additionally, disclosure of the information is not primarily in Mr. Purkey’s commercial interest. Therefore, a fee waiver would fulfill Congress’s legislative intent in amending FOIA. *See Judicial Watch, Inc. v. Rossotti*, 326 F.3d 1309, 1312 (D.C. Cir. 2003) (“Congress amended FOIA to ensure that it be “liberally construed in favor of waivers for noncommercial requesters.”).

Case 1:19-cv-03570-TSC Document 23-6 Filed 06/22/20 Page 159 of 230

If this request is denied in whole or in part, Mr. Purkey asks that you justify all deletions or omissions by reference to specific exemptions to FOIA and the Privacy Act. Mr. Purkey expects the release of all separable portions of otherwise exempt material. Mr. Purkey reserves the right to appeal a decision to withhold any information or to deny a waiver of costs.

Additionally, **I am requesting expedited processing of this FOIA request pursuant to 28 CFR § 16.1(d)(iii) as the Department of Justice has indicated that it will issue new warrants of execution as soon as the law allows.** Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter. Please furnish all applicable records to:

Rebecca E. Woodman, Esq.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114

Should you have any questions related to this request, please do not hesitate to call me at (785) 979-3672 or by email at rewlaw@outlook.com.

Sincerely,

/s/Rebecca E. Woodman

Enclosures: (3)

Exhibit 30

Rebecca E. Woodman, Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

February 3, 2020

Sent via: U.S.P.S & Email to OGC_EFOIA@BOP.GOV

Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Action Section
Office of General Counsel, Room 924
Federal Bureau of Prisons
320 First Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20534
(E): OGC_EFOIA@BOP.GOV

RE: Expedited Records Request Pertaining to:

Wesley Ira Purkey
DOB: 01/06/1952
SSN: 512-52-9715
FPN: 14679-045
Place of Birth: Wichita, Kansas

Dear Sir or Madam:

I am a CJA-Appointed Attorney representing Wesley Ira Purkey, a federal death row inmate who is currently incarcerated at the U.S. Penitentiary in Terre Haute, Indiana and has been previously incarcerated at the U.S. Penitentiary in Leavenworth, Kansas. We are in need of all custodial records regarding Mr. Purkey dated **October 9, 2019-Present (date upon receipt)**. We are requesting expedited processing. Mr. Purkey is one of five prisoners at Terre Haute who were notified of scheduled execution dates in writing by the Department of Justice on July 25, 2019. On October 9, 2019, I submitted a FOIA request by letter requesting all custodial records regarding Mr. Purkey from January 01, 2017 to the date of receipt of the request. Although this request was expedited, I have yet to receive the requested records. That previous request is included with this request.

On behalf of my client and pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552 (FOIA), and the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552a, I request that I be furnished with a copy of all records, document files, work papers, tape recordings, notes, memoranda, electronic information, or any and all other information in the possession of the Federal Bureau of Prisons related to or concerning Wesley Ira Purkey. This request includes specifically, but is not limited to, the following records:

1. All records contained in Mr. Purkey's "Medical File;"
2. All records contained in Mr. Purkey's "Mental Health File;"
3. All records contained in any file maintained by a BOP psychologist, social worker, counselor, or any other individual providing any type of services related to emotional and/or mental health care and/or treatment;
4. All records relating to Mr. Purkey's disciplinary history, any gang affiliations or activities, including without limitation all incident reports issued to Mr. Purkey, even such incident reports that may have been canceled or rescinded;
5. All records related to Mr. Purkey's grievances at the BOP;
6. All records relating to Mr. Purkey's inmate classification;
7. All medical records and notes relating to any health care requested by or provided to Mr. Purkey, and including but not limited to all medical care, dental care, mental health care, and substance abuse treatment;
8. All documentation of suicide attempts by Mr. Purkey, or injuries of Mr. Purkey, inflicted upon himself, intentionally or otherwise;
9. All records relating to any internal memoranda or correspondence within the BOP relating to Mr. Purkey;
10. All records relating to any reviews of Mr. Purkey's housing placements and transfers within institutions as well as between institutions within BOP; and
11. All records relating to any administrative remedies sought by Mr. Purkey.

The term "records" as used herein includes all records or communications preserved in electronic or written form, including but not limited to correspondence, documents, data, videotapes, audiotapes, faxes, files, guidance, guidelines, evaluations, instructions, analyses, memoranda, agreements, notes, orders, policies, procedures, protocols, reports, rules, technical manuals, technical specifications, training manuals, or studies. When searching for materials responsive to this request, please search any and all databases, indexes, or other sources, maintained by the BOP, as well as any sub-office, subdivision, or component of the BOP. In short, this request is directed to this office and to any other office within the BOP.

I certify as true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief that my client Wesley I. Purkey is incarcerated under a sentence of death at USP-Terre Haute, that I

have been appointed to represent him in his capital appeals and it is critical that I obtain and review his BOP records as quickly as possible to preserve his due process rights.

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If this request is denied in whole or in part, Mr. Purkey asks that you justify all deletions or omissions by reference to specific exemptions to FOIA and the Privacy Act. Mr. Purkey expects the release of all separable portions of otherwise exempt material. Mr. Purkey reserves the right to appeal a decision to withhold any information or to deny a waiver of costs.

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Rebecca E. Woodman, Esq.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114

Should you have any questions related to this request, please do not hesitate to call me at (785) 979-3672 or by email at rewlaw@outlook.com.

Sincerely,

/s/ Rebecca E. Woodman

Enclosures: (3)

Exhibit 31

Wednesday, June 17, 2020 at 15:50:38 Central Daylight Time

Subject: Re: Updated FOIA request 1
Date: Monday, February 3, 2020 at 12:56:49 PM Central Standard Time
From: OGC Electronic Freedom of Information
To: Rebecca Woodman
Attachments: _DOJ-361.pdf

Good afternoon,

We determined the information you request is maintained in a Privacy Act protected system of records and requires written authorization from the subject of the record before it can be released. The written authorization must meet the requirements of 28 C.F.R. §16.41(d). Please resubmit your request, and provide the information identified below. Until such time as this information is received, your request is not considered perfected and has not been logged in or assigned a request number.

Your authorization was incomplete because the date on the authorization was more than three months old.

For your convenience, we attached a form DOJ-361, Certification of Identity. Completing this form should provide the information we need to proceed. A current or former inmate should include on the form his/her Federal Bureau of Prisons register number.

You must resubmit your request when returning the Certification of Identity or proper authorization as we do not keep copies. You can find additional information on the Federal Bureau of Prisons FOIA/PA process at www.bop.gov.

Sincerely,
S. Lilly, for
Eugene Baime
Supervisory Attorney

If you have questions about this response please fee free to contact the undersigned, this office, or the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) FOIA Public Liaison, Mr. C. Darne Strobe at [202-616-7750](tel:202-616-7750), 320 First Street NW, Suite 936, Washington DC 20534, or ogc_efa@bop.gov.

Additionally, you may contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at the National Archives and Records Administration to inquire about the FOIA mediated services they offer. The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, Room 2510, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001; e-mail at ogs@nara.gov; telephone at [202-741-5770](tel:202-741-5770); toll free at [1-877-684-6448](tel:1-877-684-6448); or fax machine at [202-741-5769](tel:202-741-5769).

If you are not satisfied with my response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, Sixth Floor, 441 G Street, NW, Washington, DC 20001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIAonline portal by creating an account at: <https://www.foiaonline.gov/foiaonline/acton/public/home>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within 90 days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal."

>>> Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com> 2/3/2020 12:47 PM >>>

>

Dear Sir or Madam: Please see the attached FOIA request for Federal Bureau of Prisons records pertaining to my client, Wesley I. Purkey, along with a signed release and certificate of identity. As detailed in the attached letter, I am requesting expedited processing, as Mr. Purkey is under imminent threat of execution warrant. Please let me know if you have any questions or require further information.

Sincerely,

Rebecca E. Woodman
Attorney at Law, L.C.

1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

Exhibit 32

Wednesday, June 17, 2020 at 15:51:19 Central Daylight Time

Subject: Re: Updated FOIA request 1
Date: Monday, February 3, 2020 at 1:25:44 PM Central Standard Time
From: OGC Electronic Freedom of Information
To: Rebecca Woodman
Attachments: 2020-00234 Ack and Expedite Grant Ltr2.pdf

Good afternoon,

Please disregard my previous message about the outdated Certification of Identity. Upon further review it looks like this is a duplicate request of 2020-00234. As such, your request is not considered perfected and has not been logged in or assigned a request number.

Additionally, your request was previously granted expedited processing on October 10, 2019. A copy of the letter is attached.

Sincerely,
S. Lilly, for
Eugene Baime
Supervisory Attorney

If you have questions about this response please feel free to contact the undersigned, this office, or the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) FOIA Public Liaison, Mr. C. Darne Strobe at [202-616-7750](tel:202-616-7750), 320 First Street NW, Suite 936, Washington DC 20534, or ogc_efa@bop.gov.

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>>> Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com> 2/3/2020 12:47 PM >>>

>

Dear Sir or Madam: Please see the attached FOIA request for Federal Bureau of Prisons records pertaining to my client, Wesley I. Purkey, along with a signed release and certificate of identity. As detailed in the attached letter, I am requesting expedited processing, as Mr. Purkey is under imminent threat of execution warrant. Please let me know if you have any questions or require further information.

Sincerely,

Rebecca E. Woodman
Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

Exhibit 33

Wednesday, June 17, 2020 at 15:51:56 Central Daylight Time

Subject: Re: Updated FOIA request 2
Date: Monday, February 3, 2020 at 1:31:36 PM Central Standard Time
From: OGC Electronic Freedom of Information
To: Rebecca Woodman

Good afternoon,

Upon review it looks like this is a duplicate request of [2020-00234](#). As such, your request is not considered perfected and has not been logged in or assigned a request number.

Additionally, your request was previously granted expedited processing on October 10, 2019. A copy of the letter was attached in the previous email.

Sincerely,
S. Lilly, for
Eugene Baime
Supervisory Attorney

If you have questions about this response please feel free to contact the undersigned, this office, or the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) FOIA Public Liaison, Mr. C. Darne Strobe at [202-616-7750](tel:202-616-7750), 320 First Street NW, Suite 936, Washington DC 20534, or ogc_efo_a@bop.gov.

Additionally, you may contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at the National Archives and Records Administration regarding the FOIA mediation services they offer. The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, Room 2510, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001; e-mail at ogc_s@nara.gov; telephone at [202-741-5770](tel:202-741-5770); toll free at [1-877-684-6448](tel:1-877-684-6448); or fax machine at [202-741-5769](tel:202-741-5769).

If you are not satisfied with my response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, Sixth Floor, 441 G Street, NW, Washington, DC 20001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA online portal by creating an account at: <https://www.foiaonline.gov/foiaonline/acton/public/home>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within 90 days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal."

>>> Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com> 2/3/2020 12:47 PM >>>

>

Dear Sir or Madam: Please see the attached FOIA request for Federal Bureau of Prisons records pertaining to my client, Wesley I. Purkey, along with a signed release and certificate of identity. As detailed in the attached letter, I am requesting expedited processing, as Mr. Purkey is under imminent threat of execution warrant. Please let me know if you have any questions or require further information.

Sincerely,

Rebecca E. Woodman
Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

Exhibit 34

Wednesday, June 17, 2020 at 15:52:37 Central Daylight Time

Subject: Re: Updated FOIA request 1**Date:** Monday, February 3, 2020 at 1:43:00 PM Central Standard Time**From:** OGC Electronic Freedom of Information**To:** Rebecca Woodman

I will forward this message to the processor. If a new Certification of Identity is needed they will let you know.

Sincerely, S. Lilly
FOIA/PA Section

>>> Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com> 2/3/2020 2:34 PM >>>

>

Good afternoon: These are updated requests for the time period from the previous grant of October 10, 2019 to the present. If you need a new Certification of Identity we can re-submit the requests once we have that document.

Thank you,

Rebecca E. Woodman
Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

From: OGC Electronic Freedom of Information <ogc_efoia@bop.gov>**Date:** Monday, February 3, 2020 at 1:25 PM**To:** Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com>**Subject:** Re: Updated FOIA request 1

Good afternoon,

Please disregard my previous message about the outdated Certification of Identity. Upon further review it looks like this is a duplicate request of 2020-00234. As such, your request is not considered perfected and has not been logged in or assigned a request number.

Additionally, your request was previously granted expedited processing on October 10, 2019. A copy of the letter is attached.

Sincerely,
S. Lilly, for
Eugene Baime
Supervisory Attorney

If you have questions about this response please feel free to contact the undersigned, this office, or the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) FOIA Public Liaison, Mr. C. Darne Strobe at [202-616-7750](tel:202-616-7750), 320 First Street NW, Suite 936, Washington DC 20534, or ogc_efoia@bop.gov.

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If you are not satisfied with my response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, Sixth Floor, 441 G Street, NW, Washington, DC 20001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIAonline portal by creating an account at: <https://www.foiaonline.gov/foiaonline/actonpublic/home>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within 90 days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal."

>>> Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com> 2/3/2020 12:47 PM >>>

>

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Sincerely,

Rebecca E. Woodman
Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

Exhibit 35

Wednesday, June 17, 2020 at 15:53:05 Central Daylight Time

Subject: Re: Updated FOIA request 2**Date:** Monday, February 3, 2020 at 1:43:05 PM Central Standard Time**From:** OGC Electronic Freedom of Information**To:** Rebecca Woodman

I will forward this message to the processor. If a new Certification of Identity is needed they will let you know.

Sincerely, S. Lilly
FOIA/PA Section

>>> Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com> 2/3/2020 2:35 PM >>>

>

Good afternoon: These are updated requests for the time period from the previous grant of October 10, 2019 to the present. If you need a new Certification of Identity we can re-submit the requests once we have that document.

Thank you,

Rebecca E. Woodman
Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

From: OGC Electronic Freedom of Information <ogc_efoia@bop.gov>**Date:** Monday, February 3, 2020 at 1:31 PM**To:** Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com>**Subject:** Re: Updated FOIA request 2

Good afternoon,

Upon review it looks like this is a duplicate request of [2020-00234](#). As such, your request is not considered perfected and has not been logged in or assigned a request number.

Additionally, your request was previously granted expedited processing on October 10, 2019. A copy of the letter was attached in the previous email.

Sincerely,
S. Lilly, for
Eugene Baime
Supervisory Attorney

If you have questions about this response please feel free to contact the undersigned, this office, or the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) FOIA Public Liaison, Mr. C. Darne Strobe at [202-616-7750](tel:202-616-7750), 320 First Street NW, Suite 936, Washington DC 20534, or ogc_efoia@bop.gov.

Additionally, you may contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at the National Archives and Records Administration to inquire about the FOIA mediation services they offer. The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, Room 2510, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001; e-mail at ogs@nara.gov; telephone at [202-741-5770](tel:202-741-5770); toll free at [1-877-684-6448](tel:1-877-684-6448); or fax machine at [202-741-5769](tel:202-741-5769).

If you are not satisfied with my response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information

Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, Sixth Floor, 441 G Street, NW, Washington, DC 20001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA online portal by creating an account at: <https://www.foiaonline.gov/foiaonline/acton/public/home>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within 90 days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal."

>>> Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com> 2/3/2020 12:47 PM >>>

>

Dear Sir or Madam: Please see the attached FOIA request for Federal Bureau of Prisons records pertaining to my client, Wesley I. Purkey, along with a signed release and certificate of identity. As detailed in the attached letter, I am requesting expedited processing, as Mr. Purkey is under imminent threat of execution warrant. Please let me know if you have any questions or require further information.

Sincerely,

Rebecca E. Woodman
Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

Exhibit 36



Brian J. Fleming
Member
(202) 626-5871
bfleming@milchev.com

April 14, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

Brian P. Casey
Assistant United States Attorney
Western District of Missouri
400 E. Ninth Street, Room 5510
Kansas City, MO 64106
Brian.Casey@usdoj.gov

Re: Defendants' Reply to Mr. Purkey's Opposition to Defendants'
Motion to Dismiss in *Purkey v. Barr, et al.*, C.A. No. 19-03570
(TSC) (D.D.C.) (ECF No. 21)

Dear Brian:

We were disappointed with several statements in Defendants' Reply to Mr. Purkey's Opposition to Defendants' Motion to Dismiss which we believe did not fairly and accurately represent various aspects of this case. We write to request that Defendants refrain from making similar assertions in the future and, as to certain misrepresentations, that Defendants promptly submit a correction to the Court.

As a general matter, we have raised Mr. Purkey's constitutional *Ford* claim in a responsible and consistent fashion, zealously sought information and documents necessary to prove the claim (most, if not all, of which are in the exclusive possession, custody or control of your clients) and pursued adjudication of Mr. Purkey's claim in an expeditious and orderly fashion. In short, we raised a colorable (and we believe meritorious) *Ford* competency claim many months ago and have actively sought reasoned consideration of the merits of that claim. To the extent that Defendants' Reply brief suggests otherwise, and we believe it does, it is incorrect and misleading.

For example, Defendants allege that Mr. Purkey has been inconsistent in his position regarding his competency. *See* Defs.' Reply 9, ECF No. 21 ("Purkey began this litigation by asserting that his condition cannot improve. . . . More recently, in response to Defendants' position that his claims sound only in habeas, Purkey has emphasized what he believes to be the changeable nature of competency. . . . This Court should take note of this late change in position . . ."). Mr. Purkey has argued since the start that he is not currently competent to be executed, but he has never contended that competency is unrestorable. Defendants' erroneous assertion again misleadingly conflates the distinction between longstanding/irreversible mental illness and

Brian P. Casey
April 14, 2020
Page 2

competency (and uses this conflation to imply that Mr. Purkey's arguments are dishonest). It is *competency* that potentially can be restored, and the focus of any competency determination under the law is *not whether an individual suffers from mental illness* but whether that "mental illness prevents him from 'rational[ly] understanding' why the State seeks to impose that punishment." *Madison v. Alabama*, 139 S. Ct. 718, 722 (2019) (quoting *Panetti v. Quarterman*, 551 U.S. 930, 959 (2007)).

Defendants also assert in their Reply that the many requests for relevant information, documents and testing regarding Mr. Purkey's condition and circumstances, including requests for video surveillance footage, medical and administrative records, and brain imaging, were somehow untimely or delayed and/or were made only for dilatory purposes. *See* Defs.' Reply 4 n.1, ECF No. 21. Defendants further assert that the Bureau of Prisons did not receive "any additional requests for information since Purkey's October 2019 FOIA request." *Id.* These assertions are demonstrably false. As previously shown, Mr. Purkey repeatedly renewed his requests for certain records and footage. *See, e.g.*, Compl. ¶¶ 14, 19, ECF No. 1; Mem. in Supp. of Mot. for Prelim. Inj. 3, 8–11, 20–21, 22–23 (requesting expedited discovery), ECF No. 7-1; Pl.'s Opp. to Mot. to Dismiss or to Transfer 4–5, 7–10, ECF No. 20 (describing requests by plaintiffs counsel on September 17, 2019 and October 9, 2019, and then follow up on October 11, 2019 and November 11, 2019). Indeed, when requests for Mr. Purkey's own personal information and documents went unfulfilled, he had to resort to the Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA"), 5 U.S.C. § 552, a process designed to provide access to government records, not one's own personal information and records. *See* Compl. ¶ 19, ECF No. 1 (describing submission of FOIA request to the Bureau of Prisons in October 2019); Mem. in Supp. of Mot. for Prelim. Inj. 8–11, ECF No. 7-1.¹ Contrary to Defendants' assertions that October was the last date Mr. Purkey requested records, counsel Rebecca Woodman submitted yet another request for Mr. Purkey's records on February 3, 2020. *See* Letter from R. Woodman to Bureau of Prisons (February 3, 2020). Up to this point, Mr. Purkey's requests have been refused or obstructed by the relevant officials to whom the requests were made, with the result that these requests remain unresolved to this day. At no time, however, has Mr. Purkey or anyone representing him withdrawn, abandoned, rescinded or in any way deferred those requests. If timeliness and delay are matters of concern to Defendants, the simple solution would be for Defendants to ensure that the relevant government officials immediately and fully provide the requested information and documentation, as well as access for testing.

Defendants' argument that we abandoned those requests by allegedly ignoring Defendants' supposed offer of an expedited discovery schedule (*see* Defs.' Reply 4 n.1, ECF No. 21) is similarly wrong and squarely belied by the relevant chronology of events. In our discussions with you following the filing and service of the lawsuit and our Motion for Preliminary Injunction, we, not you, initiated the concept of an agreed, expedited briefing and

¹ On October 10, 2019, the Bureau of Prisons promised to "expedite" the processing of Mr. Purkey's FOIA request (*see* Compl. Ex. 16, ECF No. 1-20), but subsequently failed to do so. As a result, on February 3, 2020, Mr. Purkey submitted an updated and renewed FOIA request which the Bureau of Prisons has also failed to process in a complete and timely manner. *See* Letter from R. Woodman to Bureau of Prisons (February 3, 2020).

Brian P. Casey
April 14, 2020
Page 3

discovery schedule. Your December 16, 2020 email to us following a meet and confer call demonstrates that undeniable fact. As you know well, however, circumstances thereafter changed. On December 31, 2019, the Court granted our request to withdraw the Motion for Preliminary Injunction, but ordered further briefing on jurisdictional issues, which did not close until January 28, 2020. While those jurisdictional issues were (and still are) pending before the Court, Defendants filed their Motion to Dismiss on February 24, 2020, contending, in part, that Plaintiff has no right to any discovery, let alone expedited discovery. Then, on the very day Plaintiff's response to the Motion to Dismiss was due, the Court entered Court Operations Standing Order No. 20-9, in which the Court limited its operations to those necessary "to support essential functions" (Para. 1) and deferred all other courthouse-related matters in civil proceedings (Para. 4). Not once during that sequence of events did we ever indicate that we did not want to receive the previously requested information, documents and testing, all of which are potentially relevant to the claims and issues in this case. To the contrary, we have raised the issue of discovery consistently and repeatedly. For Defendants to argue that we abandoned or failed to pursue Mr. Purkey's entitlement to discovery and failed to respond to *Defendants'* alleged proposal for expedited discovery is irresponsible and patently incorrect. It is incumbent on Defendants to file an *errata* with the Court correcting the misrepresentations in footnote 1 of the Defendants' Reply Brief, failing which Plaintiff will bring them to the Court's attention through appropriate means.²

Finally, given the recent developments in the D.C. Circuit, the need for you to produce the requisite discovery has become even more acute, especially if the government is intending to seek a new execution warrant for Mr. Purkey on an expedited basis. In these circumstances, it is fair for us to request that the government disclose, without delay, its intended course of action regarding the issuance of new execution warrants so we can make an informed decision about the need to seek immediate judicial intervention to ensure Mr. Purkey's competency claim is fully and fairly heard on the merits.

Sincerely,



Brian J. Fleming
Counsel for Plaintiff

cc: John Hurst (John.Hurst@usdoj.gov)
Kate Mahoney (Kate.Mahoney@usdoj.gov)
David Wagner (David.Wagner@usdoj.gov)

² Defendants also contend that Mr. Purkey is "audacious" for seeking the due process required by *Ford* because he has never "attempted to show why a habeas petition would be a constitutionally inadequate process," all while continuing to ignore that Mr. Purkey's constitutional *Ford* claims are not core habeas. Defs.' Reply 6, ECF No. 21.

Exhibit 37

From: Fleming, Brian
Sent: Wednesday, May 20, 2020 4:58 PM
To: 'Casey, Brian (USAMOW)' <Brian.Casey@usdoj.gov>
Cc: Hurst, John (USAMOW) <John.Hurst@usdoj.gov>; Mahoney, Kate (USAMOW) <Kate.Mahoney@usdoj.gov>; Wagner, David (USAMOW) <David.Wagner@usdoj.gov>; McAleer, Chas <cmcaleer@milchev.com>
Subject: RE: PURKEY v. BARR - Case 1:19-cv-03570-TSC (D.D.C.)

Brian,

We are in receipt of your April 22, 2020 email responding to our April 14, 2020 letter. We are disappointed that you chose not to respond substantively to many of the concerns we raised in detail in our letter.

With respect to the issue of outstanding FOIA requests, we do note, as indicated in our letter, that Ms. Woodman submitted three initial FOIA requests on October 9, 2019—one for medical records and two for BOP death watch protocols and video surveillance of the death watch range, which were confirmed received and promised expedited processing by BOP's Regional Counsel on October 10, 2019. Thereafter, Ms. Woodman had several communications with responsible attorneys and officials at BOP who acknowledged receipt and committed to expediting the requests in light of the then pending execution date in December 2019.

Ms. Woodman also submitted updated FOIA requests on February 3, 2020 and received confirmation of receipt that same day by a BOP supervisory attorney, who acknowledged that the request updated rather than duplicated the October 9, 2019 requests and indicated that the updated requests would be forwarded to the agency's FOIA processor. As explained in our April 14 letter, Mr. Purkey has been seeking this information through FOIA and other means since before October of last year. To date, BOP has produced nothing in response to either the October or the February FOIA requests. This is unacceptable, particularly given the gravity of this matter. The record of our requests on behalf of Mr. Purkey for the complete and expedited production of all requested information is clear and indisputable.

Best regards,

Brian

BRIAN J. FLEMING

Member | Miller & Chevalier Chartered
bfleming@milchev.com | 202.626.5871

From: Casey, Brian (USAMOW) <Brian.Casey@usdoj.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, April 22, 2020 11:15 AM
To: Fleming, Brian <bffleming@milchev.com>
Cc: Hurst, John (USAMOW) <John.Hurst@usdoj.gov>; Mahoney, Kate (USAMOW) <Kate.Mahoney@usdoj.gov>; Wagner, David (USAMOW) <David.Wagner@usdoj.gov>; McAleer, Chas <CMcAleer@milchev.com>
Subject: RE: PURKEY v. BARR - Case 1:19-cv-03570-TSC (D.D.C.)

EXTERNAL

Brian,

We have received your letter of April 14. Responding to your accusations point-by-point does not seem productive, so suffice it to say that we have reviewed your letter carefully and disagree with your assertions and conclusions. To the extent you intend to file a motion with the court regarding the issues raised in your letter, please let us know specifically what motion you intend to file and please provide a proposed order so that we can have a full opportunity to decide whether to consent. We do not view your current reference only to "appropriate relief" as sufficiently specific to satisfy the meet and confer requirement for nondispositive motions under Local Civil Rule 7.

Likewise, if you believe the filings in the case so far have provided an incomplete picture of your attempts to obtain information or documents, we would be willing to discuss the possibility of providing the court with a joint timeline of your various requests. Your letter mostly references matters already discussed in papers before the court, but if you believe that a single, agreed timeline would be helpful, please let us know.

In response to your point that Ms. Woodman submitted an "updated and renewed FOIA request" dated February 3, 2020, we have specifically inquired about this request, and the BOP has been unable to find any record of it.

Finally, in response to your request that we provide information about the issuance of new execution warrants, we will let you know as soon as we learn of a new execution date, which will be when the Attorney General makes a decision.

Sincerely,
Brian P. Casey
Assistant United States Attorney
Western District of Missouri
400 E. Ninth Street, Room 5510
Kansas City, MO 64106
Phone: 816-426-4138
Fax: 816-426-3126

From: Fleming, Brian <bffleming@milchev.com>
Sent: Tuesday, April 14, 2020 4:52 PM
To: Casey, Brian (USAMOW) <BCasey@usa.doj.gov>
Cc: Hurst, John (USAMOW) <JHurst@usa.doj.gov>; Mahoney, Kate (USAMOW) <KMahoney@usa.doj.gov>; Wagner, David (USAMOW) <DWagner@usa.doj.gov>; McAleer, Chas <CMcAleer@milchev.com>
Subject: PURKEY v. BARR - Case 1:19-cv-03570-TSC (D.D.C.)

Brian,

I hope you are well. Please see the attached correspondence relating to the above-referenced matter.

Best regards,

Brian

BRIAN J. FLEMING

Member | Miller & Chevalier Chartered
900 16th Street NW | Washington, DC 20006
bfleming@milchev.com | 202.626.5871 | millerchevalier.com

* * *

This electronic message contains information which may be legally confidential and/or privileged. The information is intended solely for the individual or entity named above and access by anyone else is unauthorized. If you are not the intended recipient, any disclosure, copying, distribution, or use of the contents of this information is prohibited and may be unlawful. If you have received this electronic transmission in error, please reply immediately to the sender that you have received the message in error, and delete it. Thank you.

Exhibit 38

From: Casey, Brian (USAMOW) <Brian.Casey@usdoj.gov>
Date: June 15, 2020 at 6:43:43 PM EDT
Subject: Purkey v. Barr, Case No. 1:19-cv-03570-TSC (D.D.C.)
To: McAleer, Chas <CMcAleer@milchev.com>, Fleming, Brian <bffleming@milchev.com>
Cc: Hurst, John (USAMOW) <John.Hurst@usdoj.gov>, Wagner, David (USAMOW) <David.Wagner@usdoj.gov>, Mahoney, Kate (USAMOW) <Kate.Mahoney@usdoj.gov>

EXTERNAL

Dear Chas and Brian,

I am writing to let you know that today the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, at the Attorney General's direction, scheduled Purkey's execution for July 15, 2020. We will shortly be filing a notice alerting the Court to this development.

Regards,
Brian P. Casey
Assistant United States Attorney
Western District of Missouri
400 E. Ninth Street, Room 5510
Kansas City, MO 64106
Phone: 816-426-4138
Fax: 816-426-3126

Exhibit 39

Monday, June 15, 2020 at 12:22:08 Central Daylight Time

Subject: Re: Purkey- expert visitation
Date: Monday, June 15, 2020 at 10:54:15 AM Central Daylight Time
From: Rebecca Woodman
To: Katherine Siereveld
Attachments: Purkey FOIA re death watch video 2.3.2020.pdf, Purkey FOIA re medical records 2.3.2020.pdf, Purkey FOIA re death watch protocols and video 2.3.2020.pdf, Purkey FOIA request death watch protocols 10-9-2019.pdf, Purkey FOIA request medical records 10-9-2019.pdf, Purkey limited FOIA request 10-9-2019.pdf

Katherine: I am writing separately to request Mr. Purkey's BOP records. These requests are not new, as we have requested these records several times previously, most recently this past February, but they have not yet been honored. I am attaching copies of all of our previous requests. These records, including Mr. Purkey's mental health, medical, and disciplinary records, are necessary in order for Dr. DeRight to review in his evaluation and assessment of Mr. Purkey, and without them, such assessment will be necessarily incomplete. We are requesting that these records, updated to the present date, be provided to Mr. Purkey's counsel forthwith in order for Dr. DeRight to utilize those records in his evaluation and assessment of Mr. Purkey.

As always, please contact me if you have any questions or wish to discuss these matters.

Best,
Rebecca

Rebecca E. Woodman
Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

From: Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com>
Date: Monday, June 15, 2020 at 8:38 AM
To: Katherine Siereveld <ksiereveld@bop.gov>
Subject: Purkey- expert visitation

Dear Katherine: As you know, our expert neuropsychologist, Dr. Jonathan DeRight, conducted an in-person evaluation of Mr. Purkey last year and found that Mr. Purkey suffers from Alzheimer's disease, a progressive dementia. Because it has been more than a year since Dr. DeRight last evaluated Mr. Purkey, it is essential that Dr. DeRight conduct an in-person follow-up evaluation to obtain a current assessment of Mr. Purkey and extent of progression of his disease, and we would like to schedule this evaluation as soon as possible. A letter that I received from Dr. DeRight requesting the in-person evaluation is attached. In addition, Dr. DeRight in his letter is requesting up-to-date neuroimaging and blood laboratory results, which are necessary to assessing Mr. Purkey's current abilities and disease progression. I recall that we have discussed ways to accomplish brain imaging tests previously, and we would like to be able to arrange such testing in conjunction with Dr. DeRight's evaluation.

Please let me know of upcoming dates and times for Dr. DeRight to visit Mr. Purkey at USP-Terre Haute to conduct an evaluation, and the logistics of scheduling the requested brain imaging. And please don't hesitate to contact me if you have any questions. Thanks so much.

Best,
Rebecca

Rebecca E. Woodman
Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

Exhibit 40

From: [THP/SCU-](#)
To: [Michelle Law](#)
Subject: Legal Visit w/ Purkey on 03-20-20 and 03-27-20
Date: Friday, March 13, 2020 1:56:53 PM

Ms. Law,

Due to concerns pertaining to the COVID-19 outbreak, FCC Terre Haute staff have just been advised to postpone all legal visits. Specifically, legal visits will be suspended for 30 days, at which time the suspension will be reevaluated. Case-by-case approval at the local level and confidential legal calls will be allowed in order to ensure access to counsel. If you would like to visit your client in the Special Confinement Unit (SCU) you are strongly encouraged to contact a member of the SCU Unit Team via past practice as soon as possible. All requests will be reviewed in the order received and as timely as possible. If approved, all legal representatives will be screened prior to being admitted inside the facility.

Thank you in advance for your understanding in this matter.

T. Royer
SCU Unit Manager

Case 1:19-cv-03570-TSC Document 23-6 Filed 06/22/20 Page 192 of 230

Exhibit 41

From: Nicole McFarland <nmcfarland@bop.gov>

Sent: Friday, March 13, 2020 2:30 PM

To: Adam Johnson <a10johnson@bop.gov>; kirshner@clayro.com; David Patton <David_Patton@fd.org>; Deirdre Vondornum <Deirdre_Vondornum@fd.org>; Jennifer Brown <Jennifer_Brown@fd.org>; Peggy Cross-Goldenberg <Peggy_Cross-Goldenberg@fd.org>; nick.lewin@kklip.com; paul.krieger@kklip.com; a.robin@londonrobin.com; tracy_miller@nysd.uscourts.gov; dawn_doino@nysp.uscourts.gov; rriopelle@sercarzandriopelle.com; bc@sternheimlaw.com; Jeffrey Oestericher <Jeffrey.Oestericher@usdoj.gov>; dbanders@wlrk.com

Cc: Holly Pratesi <hpratesi@bop.gov>; Lee Plourde <lplourde@bop.gov>; lindsaylewis@gmail.com; snecheles@hnrloffices.com; richrosenberg@msn.com; edward_friedland@nysd.uscourts.gov; justin.danilewitz@saul.com

Subject: MCC and MDC legal visiting

Effective immediately legal visits will be suspended for 30 days, at which time the suspension will be re-evaluated. Case -by-case approval at the local level and confidential legal calls will be allowed in order to ensure access to counsel.

This applies to MDC Brooklyn and MCC NY and across the BOP.

I am attaching a copy of the message going to inmates at both institutions.

Exhibit 42

Wednesday, June 17, 2020 at 16:55:55 Central Daylight Time

Subject: Re: COVID-19 Legal Visit Scheduling and Screening Policy
Date: Monday, March 16, 2020 at 2:54:35 PM Central Daylight Time
From: Katherine Siereveld
To: Michelle Law
CC: Elizabeth Vartkessian, THP/SCU~@bop.gov, Kathleen Cleary, rewlaw_outlook.com
Attachments: ATT00001.png

Hi Michelle,

As of now, the screening includes self-reporting of symptoms and temperature checks based on current CDC guidance. When you know the date you would like to visit, we ask that you minimize the number of people you wish to attend, and let us know as soon as possible. Any approved legal visit will be non-contact. If any of the individuals are symptomatic based on the guidelines available to the BOP at the time of the visit, they will not be allowed into the institution. Additionally, please consider whether or not you can conduct the visit by phone conference. We would be happy to allow additional time if necessary. Current BOP information is available here: https://www.bop.gov/resources/news/20200313_covid-19.jsp.

Hope that helps.
Thank you,
Katherine

Katherine N. Siereveld
Senior Attorney
FCC Terre Haute
4200 Bureau Road North
Terre Haute, Indiana 47802
(812) 238-3476

>>> Michelle Law <Michelle_Law@fd.org> 3/16/2020 3:22 PM >>>

Katherine:

We received notice that our in-person legal visits with Mr. Purkey have been suspended for 30 days due to the COVID-19 virus pandemic. The notice indicated that during this time, legal visits may be approved at the local level, but visitors will be "screened" before visiting. In anticipation that it may be necessary to visit Mr. Purkey in person in the coming weeks, I am writing to request a copy of the COVID-19 visitation and screening policy so we can arrange to comply with the policy before visiting. We do not want to be in a position where an in-person visit with Mr. Purkey is urgently needed, but an unanticipated aspect of the COVID-19 policy prevents us from visiting.

Thank you –

Michelle



Michelle M. Law

Assistant Federal Public Defender
Western District of Missouri
Springfield, MO 65806

Phone: (417) 873-9022
FAX: (417) 873-9038

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Exhibit 43

Wednesday, June 17, 2020 at 16:54:47 Central Daylight Time

Subject: Re: Dr. Agharkar visit with Wes Purkey
Date: Monday, March 16, 2020 at 8:54:12 AM Central Daylight Time
From: Andrew Sutton
To: Katherine Siereveld, Michelle Law
CC: Elizabeth Vartkessian, Kathleen Cleary, rewlaw_outlook.com
Attachments: ATT00001.png

This was never scheduled and is now not considered under the circumstances.

>>> Andrew Sutton 3/3/2020 6:57 AM >>>
Awaiting response...

A. Sutton
Special Confinement Unit
Correctional Counselor
FCC Terre Haute
812-244-4400
asutton@bop.gov

I have no way of knowing the number of things that I said I would never forget, but have already forgotten.

"This message is intended for official use and may contain SENSITIVE information. If this message contains SENSITIVE information, it should be properly delivered, labeled, stored, and disposed of according to policy."

>>> Andrew Sutton 2/27/2020 12:26 PM >>>
Do you have a court order for an evaluation?

A. Sutton
Special Confinement Unit
Correctional Counselor
FCC Terre Haute
812-244-4400
asutton@bop.gov

I have no way of knowing the number of things that I said I would never forget, but have already forgotten.

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>>> Michelle Law <Michelle_Law@fd.org> 2/27/2020 8:13 AM >>>
Katherine and Counselor Sutton:

Is March 31, 2020 available for Dr. Agharkar to visit Mr. Purkey? He would like to visit with Mr. Purkey from 11:30 a.m. – 2:30 p.m., and would require the same items as before -- his brief case, written materials, and pens/pencils. I will double check with him about a laptop, but I do not think he brought a laptop the last time he visited Wes. Please let me know soon as Dr. Agharkar is holding open March 31, and would otherwise schedule patient visits on that day.

Please let me know if you have questions for me.

Thanks-

Michelle



Michelle M. Law

Assistant Federal Public Defender
Western District of Missouri
Springfield, MO 65806

Phone: (417) 873-9022
FAX: (417) 873-9038

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Exhibit 44

From: Andrew Sutton <asutton@bop.gov>
Sent: Monday, March 30, 2020 11:18 AM
To: Michelle Law <Michelle_Law@fd.org>
Subject: Purkey visits 4-13, 4-22, and 5-1

Good Afternoon,

Due to the ongoing concerns pertaining to the COVID-19 outbreak, FCC Terre Haute staff have been advised to continue to postpone all legal and social visits. Specifically, all visits will be suspended through May 3, 2020, at which time the suspension will be reevaluated. Case-by-case review, upon receiving request, with reasoning why telephone conference is not adequate, and a verified court ordered deadlines, may be considered. If you must request a visit your client in the Special Confinement Unit (SCU), you are strongly encouraged to contact a member of the SCU Unit Team via email as soon as possible. All requests will be reviewed and verified, in the order received, as timely as possible. If approved, all legal representatives will be screened prior to being admitted inside the facility. All approved visits would be non-contact. We strongly encourage you to utilize telephone and written correspondence during this difficult time.

Thank you in advance for your understanding in this matter.

A. Sutton

Special Confinement Unit
Correctional Counselor
FCC Terre Haute
812-244-4400
asutton@bop.gov

I have no way of knowing the number of things that I said I would never forget, but have already forgotten.

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Exhibit 45



**U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Prisons**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 31, 2020

Contact: Office of Public Affairs
202-514-6551

Bureau of Prisons COVID-19 Action Plan: Phase Five

WASHINGTON - Today, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) ordered the implementation of Phase 5 of its COVID-19 Action Plan, effective tomorrow, April 1, 2020. In response to a growing number of quarantine and isolation cases in our facilities, the BOP will take the following actions immediately to further mitigate the exposure and spread of COVID-19.

- For a 14-day period, inmates in every institution will be secured in their assigned cells/quarters to decrease the spread of the virus. This modification to our action plan is based on health concerns, not disruptive inmate behavior.
- During this time, to the extent practicable, inmates should still have access to programs and services that are offered under normal operating procedures, such as mental health treatment and education.
- In addition, the Bureau is coordinating with the United States Marshals Service (USMS) to significantly decrease incoming movement during this time.
- After 14 days, this decision will be reevaluated and a decision made as to whether or not to return to modified operations.
- Limited group gathering will be afforded to the extent practical to facilitate commissary, laundry, showers, telephone, and Trust Fund Limited Inmate Computer System (TRULINCS) access.

Starting in January 2020, the BOP implemented its Pandemic Influenza contingency plan, modified as an Action Plan for COVID-19. The BOP continues to revise and update its action plan in response to the fluid nature of the COVID-19 pandemic, and in response to the latest guidance from experts at the World Health Organization (WHO), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Office of Personnel Management (OPM).

Background on Phases 1 - 4:

Phase 4: On March 26, 2020, the BOP implemented revised preventative measures for all institutions. The agency updated its quarantine

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and isolation procedures to require all newly admitted inmates to BOP, whether in a sustained community transition area or not, be assessed using a screening tool and temperature check. This includes all new intakes, detainees, commitments, writ returns from judicial proceedings, and parole violators, regardless of their method of arrival. Asymptomatic inmates are placed in quarantine for a minimum of 14 days or until cleared by medical staff. Symptomatic inmates are placed in isolation until they test negative for COVID-19 or are cleared by medical staff as meeting CDC criteria for release from isolation.

These are the latest measures that follow the first three phases of the Bureau's action plan, which may be found here:

www.bop.gov/resources/news/pdfs/20200324_bop_press_release_covid_19_update.pdf

The Bureau will continue to provide daily updates and information on actions related to COVID-19 at www.bop.gov/coronavirus/

###

Exhibit 46

Wednesday, June 17, 2020 at 17:03:22 Central Daylight Time

Subject: In-person visit follow-up
Date: Wednesday, April 8, 2020 at 10:46:16 AM Central Daylight Time
From: Michelle Law
To: rewlaw_outlook.com
Attachments: image001.png

Checked with Laine and Larry about Kathleen visiting Wes – the answer was a resounding no, as I thought it would be. I think we should tell Wes that we are re-evaluating as we go, and we will schedule a visit as soon as the experts tell us it is safe for everyone.



Michelle M. Law

Assistant Federal Public Defender
Western District of Missouri
Springfield, MO 65806

Phone: (417) 873-9022
FAX: (417) 873-9038

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Exhibit 47

From: [Andrew Sutton](#)
To: [Michelle Law](#)
Subject: Purkey Visits Canceled May 8th and 15th
Date: Wednesday, April 15, 2020 5:39:32 AM

Ms. Law,

Due to concerns pertaining to the COVID-19 outbreak, FCC Terre Haute staff have just been advised to further postpone all visits. Specifically, visits will be suspended until at least May 18th, 2020, at which time the suspension will be reevaluated.

Thank you in advance for your understanding in this matter.

A. Sutton
Special Confinement Unit
Correctional Counselor
FCC Terre Haute
812-244-4400
asutton@bop.gov

I have no way of knowing the number of things that I said I would never forget, but have already forgotten.

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Exhibit 48

From: [Andrew Sutton](#)
To: [Michelle Law](#)
Subject: Purkey Legal Visits 5/20, 5/29, 6/17
Date: Thursday, May 14, 2020 9:53:00 AM

Good Morning,

Due to ongoing concerns pertaining to the Wuhan Virus outbreak, FCC Terre Haute staff have just been advised to further postpone all visits. Specifically, the Special Confinement Unit Team has just advised that there will not be a resumption of visitation on May 18th, 2020. There is no date set that visiting will begin to resume. Therefore, all visits scheduled for the rest of May and continuing through June are hereby postponed until further notice.

Thank you in advance for your understanding in this matter.

A. Sutton
Special Confinement Unit
Correctional Counselor
FCC Terre Haute
812-244-4400
asutton@bop.gov

Reference below:

4/15/2020 6:39 AM >>>

Due to concerns pertaining to the COVID-19 outbreak, FCC Terre Haute staff have just been advised to further postpone all visits. Specifically, visits will be suspended until at least May 18th, 2020, at which time the suspension will be reevaluated.

Thank you in advance for your understanding in this matter.

~ 3/13/2020 3:33 PM >>>

Due to concerns pertaining to the COVID-19 outbreak, FCC Terre Haute staff have just been advised to postpone all legal visits. Specifically, legal visits will be suspended for 30 days, at which time the suspension will be reevaluated. Case-by-case approval at the local level and confidential legal calls will be allowed in order to ensure access to counsel. If you would like to visit your client in the Special Confinement Unit (SCU) you are strongly encouraged to contact a member of the SCU Unit Team via past practice as soon as possible. All requests will be reviewed in the order received and as timely as possible. If approved, all legal representatives will be screened prior to being admitted inside the facility.

Thank you in advance for your understanding in this matter.

Exhibit 49

FCI Terre Haute

bop.gov/locations/institutions/tha/

Federal Bureau of Prisons
Correctional Excellence. Respect. Integrity.

Home About Us Inmates Locations Careers Business Resources Contact Us

All visiting at this facility has been suspended until further notice.

FCI TERRE HAUTE
A medium security federal correctional institution with an adjacent minimum security satellite camp.

Type here to search

5:55 PM 6/18/2020

FCI TERRE HAUTE
A medium security federal correctional institution with an adjacent minimum security satellite camp.

4200 BUREAU ROAD NORTH
TERRE HAUTE, IN 47808

Email: THA/ExecAssistant@bop.gov
Phone: 812-238-1531
Fax: 812-238-3301

Inmate Gender: Male Offenders
Population: **1,234 Total Inmates**
256 Inmates at the Camp
978 Inmates at the FCI

Judicial District: Southern Indiana
County: VIGO
BOP Region: North Central Region

Visiting Information -
How to send things here -
Resources for sentenced inmates -
Other facilities in this complex -
Driving Directions -
Job Vacancies -

Visiting Information

Visiting Overview
How to visit an inmate. This covers the basic fundamentals that apply to all of our facilities.

Visiting Regulations
Official policy at FCI Terre Haute that outlines the specific regulations and procedures for visiting an inmate at this facility.

Resources for Media Representatives
Conditions under which qualified media representatives may visit institutions.

All visiting at this facility has been suspended until further notice.

Type here to search

5:56 PM 6/18/2020

Exhibit 50

Wednesday, June 17, 2020 at 22:18:56 Central Daylight Time

Subject: Re: Execution notice for Wesley Purkey
Date: Tuesday, June 16, 2020 at 12:58:02 PM Central Daylight Time
From: Rebecca Woodman
To: Katherine Siereveld, Michelle Law

Dear Katherine: I am interested in knowing what arrangements are being made with respect to access to our client in terms of legal, social, and spiritual visits going forward, given the Covid situation. Are there written policies in this regard? If so, I would like to see them. The BOP website, for example, states that "all visiting at this facility has been suspended until further notice," so I wonder how we are to proceed. In addition to any written policies, I am happy to discuss these matters further in a phone call if you would like to do so.

I would appreciate a prompt response in light of the brief window of time. Thank you.

Best,
Rebecca

Rebecca E. Woodman
Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

From: Katherine Siereveld <ksiereveld@bop.gov>
Date: Monday, June 15, 2020 at 4:48 PM
To: Michelle Law <Michelle_Law@fd.org>, "rewlaw@outlook.com" <rewlaw@outlook.com>
Subject: Execution notice for Wesley Purkey

Dear Michelle and Rebecca:

Please see the attached execution notice which was just provided to inmate Purkey. I will be available tomorrow to discuss legal and social visits going forward. Do not hesitate to let us know if you have any questions.

Thank you,
Katherine

Katherine N. Siereveld
Senior Attorney
FCC Terre Haute
4200 Bureau Road North
Terre Haute, Indiana 47802
(812) 238-3476

Exhibit 51

Wednesday, June 17, 2020 at 22:26:22 Central Daylight Time

Subject: Re: Execution notice for Wesley Purkey
Date: Tuesday, June 16, 2020 at 12:59:45 PM Central Daylight Time
From: Katherine Siereveld
To: Michelle Law, Rebecca Woodman

Hi Rebecca,
We do not have anything written yet but I am working on it. Is there a number I can call you at and I can let you know what the plan is?
Thanks,
Katherine

>>> Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com> 6/16/2020 1:58 PM >>>

Dear Katherine: I am interested in knowing what arrangements are being made with respect to access to our client in terms of legal, social, and spiritual visits going forward, given the Covid situation. Are there written policies in this regard? If so, I would like to see them. The BOP website, for example, states that "all visiting at this facility has been suspended until further notice," so I wonder how we are to proceed. In addition to any written policies, I am happy to discuss these matters further in a phone call if you would like to do so.

I would appreciate a prompt response in light of the brief window of time. Thank you.

Best,
Rebecca

Rebecca E. Woodman
Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

From: Katherine Siereveld <ksiereveld@bop.gov>
Date: Monday, June 15, 2020 at 4:48 PM
To: Michelle Law <Michelle_Law@fd.org>, "rewlaw@outlook.com" <rewlaw@outlook.com>
Subject: Execution notice for Wesley Purkey

Dear Michelle and Rebecca:

Please see the attached execution notice which was just provided to inmate Purkey. I will be available tomorrow to discuss legal and social visits going forward. Do not hesitate to let us know if you have any questions.

Thank you,
Katherine

Katherine N. Siereveld
Senior Attorney
FCC Terre Haute
4200 Bureau Road North
Terre Haute, Indiana 47802
(812) 238-3476

Exhibit 52

Wednesday, June 17, 2020 at 22:26:51 Central Daylight Time

Subject: Re: Execution notice for Wesley Purkey
Date: Tuesday, June 16, 2020 at 2:43:32 PM Central Daylight Time
From: Katherine Siereveld
To: Michelle Law, Rebecca Woodman
CC: Andrew Sutton

We are still working on a plan that will allow as much visitation as possible while still mitigating the risk of exposure to COVID-19. I will have something in writing for you by tomorrow, but you can begin to schedule your legal visits as soon as you wish. The normal schedule will remain the same (M-F, 8-3), we are working on the additional precautions re: COVID. Please note that vending will not be available. Mr. Sutton has been copied on this email and can assist you in scheduling.

>>> Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com> 6/16/2020 2:00 PM >>>
Yes, you can call me at the number below.

Rebecca E. Woodman
Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

From: Katherine Siereveld <ksiereveld@bop.gov>
Date: Tuesday, June 16, 2020 at 12:59 PM
To: Michelle Law <Michelle_Law@fd.org>, Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com>
Subject: Re: Execution notice for Wesley Purkey

Hi Rebecca,
We do not have anything written yet but I am working on it. Is there a number I can call you at and I can let you know what the plan is?
Thanks,
Katherine

>>> Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com> 6/16/2020 1:58 PM >>>
Dear Katherine: I am interested in knowing what arrangements are being made with respect to access to our client in terms of legal, social, and spiritual visits going forward, given the Covid situation. Are there written policies in this regard? If so, I would like to see them. The BOP website, for example, states that "all visiting at this facility has been suspended until further notice," so I wonder how we are to proceed. In addition to any written policies, I am happy to discuss these matters further in a phone call if you would like to do so.

I would appreciate a prompt response in light of the brief window of time. Thank you.

Best,
Rebecca

Rebecca E. Woodman
Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

From: Katherine Siereveld <ksiereveld@bop.gov>
Date: Monday, June 15, 2020 at 4:48 PM
To: Michelle Law <Michelle_Law@fd.org>, "rewlaw@outlook.com" <rewlaw@outlook.com>
Subject: Execution notice for Wesley Purkey

Dear Michelle and Rebecca:

Please see the attached execution notice which was just provided to inmate Purkey. I will be available tomorrow to discuss legal and social visits going forward. Do not hesitate to let us know if you have any questions.

Thank you,
Katherine

Katherine N. Siereveld
Senior Attorney
FCC Terre Haute
4200 Bureau Road North
Terre Haute, Indiana 47802
(812) 238-3476

Exhibit 53

Sunday, June 21, 2020 at 22:23:23 Central Daylight Time

Subject: Re: Execution notice for Wesley Purkey
Date: Friday, June 19, 2020 at 10:04:23 AM Central Daylight Time
From: Rebecca Woodman
To: Katherine Siereveld
CC: Michelle Law, McAleer, Chas, Fleming, Brian, Casey, Brian (USAMOW)

Dear Katherine:

I wanted to follow up on our telephone conversation and emails of Tuesday, June 16, 2020. Specifically, you indicated both in your emails and on the phone that written policies to ensure full access to our client, Wes Purkey, who is scheduled to be executed on July 15, 2020, for legal, social, and spiritual visitation while also protecting the safety of our team members, Mr. Purkey, and staff from COVID-19, were being developed and would be issued forthwith. In our telephone conversation on Tuesday, you stated that I would have those written policies within the next hour or two. In an email later in the day on Tuesday, you stated that I would have the written policies the following day. However, I have yet to receive any written policy.

The safety measures that you mentioned in our telephone conversation on Tuesday – temperature checks, questions about symptoms, a mask (either one’s own or provided by the facility), and a preference for non-contact visits – are the same measures that were instituted at USP Terre Haute back in March 2020 when the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic was beginning to be felt in the United States. These measures were also instituted just before we were first notified on March 13, 2020 that all of our visits were cancelled until further notice and the prison went into full lockdown, and thus are obviously insufficient to ensure our safety and protection from COVID-19. The homepage of USP Terre Haute’s website still prominently displays a banner stating that “All visiting at this facility has been suspended until further notice.” BOP reports there has been one death from COVID-19 and five positive tests at USP Terre Haute, but I am aware of no regular testing regime of either prisoners or staff at the facility, and the known COVID-19 transmission rates in closed spaces like a prison is extreme.

Under the circumstances, we are concerned about the ability of USP Terre Haute to accommodate full access to our client while protecting the safety of ourselves, Mr. Purkey, and staff during the time up to and including the execution itself. In-person access to Mr. Purkey by ourselves and our experts is an essential part of our ability to effectively represent him, and is critical as he is facing an execution date in less than one month. We have been unable to conduct any in-person visitation with Mr. Purkey since March. At the same time, we have team members who are high risk because they are medically vulnerable to COVID-19 or who care for persons who are vulnerable to the virus.

Please provide by close of business today the written policies of measures to protect our safety and the safety of Mr. Purkey, while ensuring full in-person access to our client for legal, social, and spiritual visitation in the next now less than four weeks, up to and including the execution itself, as we need to schedule expert and legal visits immediately.

Best,
Rebecca

Rebecca E. Woodman
Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

From: Katherine Siereveld <ksiereveld@bop.gov>
Date: Tuesday, June 16, 2020 at 2:43 PM
To: Michelle Law <Michelle_Law@fd.org>, Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com>
Cc: Andrew Sutton <asutton@bop.gov>
Subject: Re: Execution notice for Wesley Purkey

We are still working on a plan that will allow as much visitation as possible while still mitigating the risk of exposure to COVID-19. I will have something in writing for you by tomorrow, but you can begin to schedule your legal visits as soon as you wish. The normal schedule will remain the same (M-F, 8-3), we are working on the additional precautions re: COVID. Please note that vending will not be available. Mr. Sutton has been copied on this email and can assist you in scheduling.

>>> Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com> 6/16/2020 2:00 PM >>>
Yes, you can call me at the number below.

Rebecca E. Woodman
Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

From: Katherine Siereveld <ksiereveld@bop.gov>
Date: Tuesday, June 16, 2020 at 12:59 PM
To: Michelle Law <Michelle_Law@fd.org>, Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com>
Subject: Re: Execution notice for Wesley Purkey

Hi Rebecca,
We do not have anything written yet but I am working on it. Is there a number I can call you at and I can let you know what the plan is?
Thanks,
Katherine

>>> Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com> 6/16/2020 1:58 PM >>>
Dear Katherine: I am interested in knowing what arrangements are being made with respect to access to our client in terms of legal, social, and spiritual visits going forward, given the Covid situation. Are there written policies in this regard? If so, I would like to see them. The BOP website, for example, states that "all visiting at this facility has been suspended until further notice," so I wonder how we are to proceed. In addition to any written policies, I am happy to discuss these matters further in a phone call if you would like to do so.

I would appreciate a prompt response in light of the brief window of time. Thank you.

Best,
Rebecca

Rebecca E. Woodman
Attorney at Law, L.C.

1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

From: Katherine Siereveld <ksiereveld@bop.gov>
Date: Monday, June 15, 2020 at 4:48 PM
To: Michelle Law <Michelle_Law@fd.org>, "rewlaw@outlook.com" <rewlaw@outlook.com>
Subject: Execution notice for Wesley Purkey

Dear Michelle and Rebecca:

Please see the attached execution notice which was just provided to inmate Purkey. I will be available tomorrow to discuss legal and social visits going forward. Do not hesitate to let us know if you have any questions.

Thank you,
Katherine

Katherine N. Siereveld
Senior Attorney
FCC Terre Haute
4200 Bureau Road North
Terre Haute, Indiana 47802
(812) 238-3476

Exhibit 54

Saturday, June 20, 2020 at 12:00:37 Central Daylight Time

Subject: Re: Execution notice for Wesley Purkey
Date: Saturday, June 20, 2020 at 11:55:22 AM Central Daylight Time
From: Rebecca Woodman
To: Katherine Siereveld
CC: Michelle Law, McAleer, Chas, Fleming, Brian, Casey, Brian (USAMOW)

Dear Katherine:

Thank you for your email regarding the issue of access to and visits with Mr. Purkey. We have several initial reactions.

First and foremost, we believe the decision to schedule Mr. Purkey's execution in the middle of a global pandemic, at a time when many states are experiencing severe outbreaks of the COVID-19 virus and prisons in particular are veritable breeding grounds for the COVID-19 virus, is really outrageous and unreasonable. The decision seems designed to deny Mr. Purkey the basic rights to which he is entitled under the circumstances. The fact that the decision to do so was made notwithstanding the pendency of litigation over Mr. Purkey's constitutional rights is particularly disturbing.

Second, the relatively short notice given for his execution, i.e., 30 days, is patently unreasonable given all of the visitations, examinations and tests that would need to be completed for purposes of the pending litigation and/or in advance of an execution even were there no pandemic. The logistical and scheduling complications caused by the coronavirus pandemic make the decision to proceed with the execution on this accelerated timeline unconscionable.

Third, making the decision to execute Mr. Purkey and providing such short notice before the Bureau of Prisons had developed a comprehensive, written plan, policy or procedure to ensure timely and safe visits during the pandemic and thus protect inmates, staff and visitors alike is utterly reckless. Semantics aside, you repeatedly promised this week to provide us a "writing" that would set forth in detail the precise safety protocol to protect counsel, our experts, spiritual advisors, family members, and any other person for whom access to Mr. Purkey will be crucial in the next few weeks leading up to and including the execution. You still have not done so. Sequential comments in emails (such as your reference today to the possible installation of a sheet or sheets of plexiglass in one room of the prison 10 days into the 30-day execution notice period) does not come close to meeting the Bureau's legal, ethical and moral obligations to provide for the safety of inmates, staff and visitors, assuming any safety procedures would be sufficient to do so during this pandemic. Moreover, your email comments do not even begin to address all logistical and physical aspects implicated by a visitation to an inmate. Indeed the absence of such a plan, policy or procedure also would seem to render impossible attendance at the execution of all required persons.

Fourth, your repeated encouragement this week that we can and should schedule visits seems more like a disingenuous suggestion that visitations are possible, safe and feasible at this time, particularly since your own website adamantly states that "All visiting at this facility has been suspended until further notice." The last time you made us such assurances, your staff informed us otherwise, cancelling and/or refusing to schedule visits. Are all inmates capable of receiving visitations at this time, or is the decision to allow visits to Mr. Purkey simply a special "accommodation" to him individually to facilitate your desire to execute him on July 15?

Fifth, your statements regarding the availability of visits to Mr. Purkey is further meaningless given the Bureau's continued failure and refusal to provide us the records and information we have been requesting for months (through FOIA and otherwise) – records that would need to be received and reviewed in advance of

visits with and examinations of Mr. Purkey if those visits and examinations are to be meaningful and sufficient in any respect. By continuing to withhold the requested information from us, you are deliberately ensuring that any visits with and examinations of Mr. Purkey will be impaired and inadequate.

Given the foregoing, your statements regarding the availability of visits with Mr. Purkey are simply not genuine, in good faith, reasonable, practicable, feasible or safe. But even were it otherwise, we cannot begin to make evaluations about whether counsel and experts can safely visit Mr. Purkey without substantial additional information wholly apart from the safety plan, policy or protocol. For example, we would immediately need information about the scope of the outbreak at the Terre Haute facility, including information about all testing conducted at Terre Haute within the last 30 days, including the number of individuals who requested tests, the numbers tested, and the results of those tests. In addition, we need information about where the visitations will occur, the size of the plexiglass, the ventilation in that room, and any other protections the prison plans to offer. These are just two examples of much more information we would need to make informed decisions about whether counsel and experts can safely visit Mr. Purkey, such as the availability of personal protective equipment (beyond a mask) to staff, Mr. Purkey, and visitors from our team; safety precautions taken within the pathways of travel to legal visits with Mr. Purkey generally and on the day of execution; sanitation and cleaning protocols between visits and between visitors; steps taken to ensure adequate ventilation within the prison; and much more.

Given the urgency of this matter and Mr. Purkey's upcoming execution, we request that you respond to this email (including with the information requested above) before Monday, June 22, 2020, at noon.

Sincerely,
Rebecca

Rebecca E. Woodman
Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

From: Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com>

Date: Friday, June 19, 2020 at 10:04 AM

To: Katherine Siereveld <ksiereveld@bop.gov>

Cc: Michelle Law <Michelle_Law@fd.org>, "McAleer, Chas" <CMcAleer@milchev.com>, "Fleming, Brian" <bfleming@milchev.com>, "Casey, Brian (USAMOW)" <Brian.Casey@usdoj.gov>

Subject: Re: Execution notice for Wesley Purkey

Dear Katherine:

I wanted to follow up on our telephone conversation and emails of Tuesday, June 16, 2020. Specifically, you indicated both in your emails and on the phone that written policies to ensure full access to our client, Wes Purkey, who is scheduled to be executed on July 15, 2020, for legal, social, and spiritual visitation while also protecting the safety of our team members, Mr. Purkey, and staff from COVID-19, were being developed and would be issued forthwith. In our telephone conversation on Tuesday, you stated that I would have those written policies within the next hour or two. In an email later in the day on Tuesday, you stated that I would have the written policies the following day. However, I have yet to receive any written policy.

The safety measures that you mentioned in our telephone conversation on Tuesday – temperature checks,

questions about symptoms, a mask (either one's own or provided by the facility), and a preference for non-contact visits – are the same measures that were instituted at USP Terre Haute back in March 2020 when the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic was beginning to be felt in the United States. These measures were also instituted just before we were first notified on March 13, 2020 that all of our visits were cancelled until further notice and the prison went into full lockdown, and thus are obviously insufficient to ensure our safety and protection from COVID-19. The homepage of USP Terre Haute's website still prominently displays a banner stating that "All visiting at this facility has been suspended until further notice." BOP reports there has been one death from COVID-19 and five positive tests at USP Terre Haute, but I am aware of no regular testing regime of either prisoners or staff at the facility, and the known COVID-19 transmission rates in closed spaces like a prison is extreme.

Under the circumstances, we are concerned about the ability of USP Terre Haute to accommodate full access to our client while protecting the safety of ourselves, Mr. Purkey, and staff during the time up to and including the execution itself. In-person access to Mr. Purkey by ourselves and our experts is an essential part of our ability to effectively represent him, and is critical as he is facing an execution date in less than one month. We have been unable to conduct any in-person visitation with Mr. Purkey since March. At the same time, we have team members who are high risk because they are medically vulnerable to COVID-19 or who care for persons who are vulnerable to the virus.

Please provide by close of business today the written policies of measures to protect our safety and the safety of Mr. Purkey, while ensuring full in-person access to our client for legal, social, and spiritual visitation in the next now less than four weeks, up to and including the execution itself, as we need to schedule expert and legal visits immediately.

Best,
Rebecca

Rebecca E. Woodman
Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

From: Katherine Siereveld <ksiereveld@bop.gov>
Date: Tuesday, June 16, 2020 at 2:43 PM
To: Michelle Law <Michelle_Law@fd.org>, Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com>
Cc: Andrew Sutton <asutton@bop.gov>
Subject: Re: Execution notice for Wesley Purkey

We are still working on a plan that will allow as much visitation as possible while still mitigating the risk of exposure to COVID-19. I will have something in writing for you by tomorrow, but you can begin to schedule your legal visits as soon as you wish. The normal schedule will remain the same (M-F, 8-3), we are working on the additional precautions re: COVID. Please note that vending will not be available. Mr. Sutton has been copied on this email and can assist you in scheduling.

>>> Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com> 6/16/2020 2:00 PM >>>
Yes, you can call me at the number below.

Rebecca E. Woodman

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Date: Tuesday, June 16, 2020 at 12:59 PM
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I would appreciate a prompt response in light of the brief window of time. Thank you.

Best,
Rebecca

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To: Michelle Law <Michelle_Law@fd.org>, "rewlaw@outlook.com" <rewlaw@outlook.com>
Subject: Execution notice for Wesley Purkey

Dear Michelle and Rebecca:

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Thank you,
Katherine

Katherine N. Siereveld
Senior Attorney
FCC Terre Haute
4200 Bureau Road North
Terre Haute, Indiana 47802
(812) 238-3476

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WESLEY IRA PURKEY,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.	)	No. 1:19-cv-03570-TSC
)	
WILLIAM P. BARR, <i>et al.</i> ,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

SUPPLEMENTAL DECLARATION OF REBECCA E. WOODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW

Rebecca E. Woodman, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1746(2), declares as follows:

1. I am an attorney representing Plaintiff Wesley I. Purkey (“Mr. Purkey” or “Plaintiff”) in the above-captioned action (“Civil Action”), admitted to the Court *pro hac vice*. I am over eighteen (18) years old and competent to attest and declare to the matters set forth herein. Unless otherwise stated, I have personal knowledge regarding the facts set forth herein.

2. On June 22, 2020, I submitted a declaration detailing, in pertinent part, Mr. Purkey’s defense team communications with Federal Bureau of Prisons (“BOP”) Legal Counsel concerning matters pertaining to Mr. Purkey, including various requests for BOP medical and mental health records, “death watch” surveillance videos, the need for in-person expert visits and evaluations of Mr. Purkey as well as certain medical tests and imaging, and requests for written protocols, policies, and procedures concerning COVID-19 safety measures and testing at USP Terre Haute that would ensure safe access to USP Terre Haute by members of Mr. Purkey’s defense team in the weeks leading up to his July 15, 2020 execution date. My previous declaration was filed on June 22, 2020 at ECF No. 23-6 in this matter. This supplemental declaration provides

updated information concerning additional correspondence with BOP regarding the above-mentioned matters since the date of my previous declaration. As set forth in my previous declaration, I possess the necessary qualifications to submit this supplemental declaration. R. Woodman Dec. ¶¶ 1-3 (ECF No. 23-6).

3. As stated in my previous declaration, on June 15, 2020, prior to receiving notice of Mr. Purkey's new warrant, I emailed BOP Legal Counsel Siereveld regarding my outstanding request for Mr. Purkey's BOP records, attaching copies of all of my previous requests and emphasizing the importance of the records to the ability of our expert, Dr. Jonathan DeRight, to accurately assess and evaluate Mr. Purkey's current mental state and the extent of his deterioration, especially given Dr. DeRight last saw Mr. Purkey in August 2019. R. Woodman Dec. ¶¶ 14-15, Ex. 39 (ECF No. 23-6). In a separate email the same day, also prior to receiving notice of Mr. Purkey's new warrant, I emailed BOP Legal Counsel Siereveld about the need for Dr. DeRight to conduct an in-person follow up evaluation of Mr. Purkey. Ex. 1. I attached to the email a letter from Dr. DeRight setting forth the need to review complete records and for an up to date MRI, an EEG, and blood laboratory results which are necessary to assess Mr. Purkey's current abilities and disease progression. *Id.* As of June 22, 2020, the date of my previous declaration, I had received no response from BOP Legal Counsel Siereveld or any other BOP personnel in response to either of these outstanding requests.

4. On June 23, 2020, BOP Legal Counsel Siereveld emailed a response to my June 15 email regarding the testing set forth in Dr. DeRight's letter, stating that she "went ahead and had our Medical start working on" getting Mr. Purkey scheduled for an MRI, EEG and blood work, and that she would need the specific parameters of the blood work needed. *Id.* The next day, I responded to BOP Legal Counsel, reminding her of our previous requests for the "BOP written

safety plan/protocol/policy relating to COVID-19” in order to determine if and when it is safe to schedule an expert visit, noting that I had requested these materials several times with no response, and that the materials were necessary to make that determination. Ex. 2. I also expressed appreciation for BOP’s apparent openness to testing now, after previously refusing to allow this type of testing without a court order. *Id.* Further, I informed BOP Legal Counsel that, to the extent such testing would be performed by BOP personnel, we would first need information about who would be administering the testing, their qualifications, training, and experience, and the equipment that would be used for the testing that we required. *Id.* I also specifically set forth the testing we required in the email. Given the brief window of time before Mr. Purkey’s scheduled execution date, I asked BOP Legal Counsel to provide this requested information before the close of business on June 26, 2020. *Id.*

5. On June 24, 2020, I received a response email from BOP Legal Counsel Siereveld, who referred me to the BOP website for “BOP’s plan” for visitation during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Id.* The link BOP Legal Counsel provided for this visitation “plan” merely states that “[s]ocial visits are suspended” and that “[l]egal visits are suspended for 30 days, at which time the suspension will be re-evaluated.” *See id.*; https://www.bop.gov/coronavirus/covid19_status.jsp (last accessed July 2, 2020). The information on the webpage, even today, remains unchanged from when BOP first suspended all visitation in mid-March. It provides no information about safety measures for a scheduled and approved visit apart from a link to the form used to screen incoming visitors. The form asks just three questions: 1) have you traveled from or through China, Iran, South Korea, Italy, or Japan; 2) have you had close contact with anyone diagnosed with COVID-19 in the last 14 days; and 3) do you currently have a fever, chills, cough, or shortness of breath. The form is dated March 13,

2020 and contains no indication of having been updated since BOP's original suspension of all visitation on that date. *See* Visitor/Volunteer/Contractor COVID-19 Screening Tool, available at https://www.bop.gov/coronavirus/docs/covid19_screening_tool.pdf (last accessed July 2, 2020). BOP Legal Counsel's June 24, 2020 email reiterated mask availability at USP Terre Haute and stated that "we have hand sanitizing stations available and plexiglass has been installed in the contact visitation booth." Ex. 2. Apart from this extremely limited information, BOP Legal Counsel provided no explanation for where and to whom the sanitizing stations would be available or how social distancing will be enforced at the various stages of visitation, including the process of checking in, going through security, and moving throughout the facility on the way to and from the visiting rooms. Instead, she ended her communication on the topic of COVID-19-related safety measures by stating, "[i]t is unclear what additional protocols you are seeking." *Id.*

6. Regarding the provision of medical testing, BOP Legal Counsel stated in this same June 24, 2020 email that it remained BOP's position that "any medical or psychological testing which is not clinically indicated (such as this) requires a court order" but that "recogniz[ing] the urgency of the time frame," BOP was willing to make an "exception" to the court order requirement if we did not yet obtain a court order—unless an order was issued denying our request for outside testing. *Id.* BOP Legal Counsel stated further that BOP staff would not be performing any of the tests, which would have to be performed by outside medical personnel, with the possible exception of blood tests. *Id.* In an email sent the next day, June 25, 2020, BOP Legal Counsel Siereveld advised that BOP "cannot order or pay for testing which is not clinically indicated." Ex. 3. Referring to an attached email chain on October 4, 2019 between herself and Michelle Law regarding costs of different tests discussed at that time, BOP Legal Counsel stated she was working

to confirm that the estimated costs therein were consistent with what they would be today. She also indicated that the security costs set forth in the earlier email correspondence with Ms. Law would likely remain the same, but that she was “running that to ground as well.” *Id.*; *see also* R. Woodman Dec. ¶ 7, Ex. 17 (ECF No. 23-6). BOP Legal Counsel requested that I send her the specific parameters of the additional testing so that she could provide cost estimates and begin scheduling. Ex. 3.

7. I sent an email response to BOP Legal Counsel Siereveld the same day, June 25, 2020, requesting further information with respect to COVID-19, given that the “plan” outlined in all previous correspondence appeared to be materially unchanged from the plan that was implemented prior to the COVID-19 lockdown and remained insufficient to address our concerns. Ex. 4. I also requested further information regarding the medical testing of Mr. Purkey, including the hospital that would conduct the testing, whether the hospital had the equipment and personnel to conduct the requested testing, the logistics of transporting Mr. Purkey for the testing, and the safety precautions for doing so in light of the ongoing pandemic. I also confirmed the specific blood tests we were requesting. *Id.* Finally, I reminded BOP Legal Counsel of our prior, repeated requests for complete BOP medical records and videos that had been withheld. *Id.*

8. On June 26, 2020, BOP Legal Counsel responded by email that “sanitizing stations” will be placed “between the front entrance and the SCU [Special Confinement Unit],” but made no mention of the availability of such stations inside the facility. *Id.* BOP Legal Counsel also stated for the first time that “our intent is to assign one visiting room to a particular inmate to further reduce any possibility of cross-contamination” but acknowledged that there are only three non-contact visiting rooms. *Id.* This response fails to account for the possibility that the visiting rooms, even if apportioned in this way, would still be used by an unspecified number of different

individuals, given each prisoner would likely have visits from multiple people. BOP Legal Counsel did not elaborate on how BOP's "intent" would change in the event more than three prisoners have scheduled visits. Additionally, BOP Legal Counsel's email implied this arrangement regarding non-contact visits applied only to "social" visits. *Id.* Given BOP Legal Counsel's email the previous week stating a "preference" for non-contact visits, it is still unclear what if any arrangements the BOP is making for contact visits with members of the defense team, aside from a brief reference to plexiglass having been installed in one contact visitation booth.

9. With respect to our repeated and renewed requests for medical records and "death watch" surveillance videos, all of which I attached in email correspondence to BOP Legal Counsel as recently as June 15, 2020 (R. Woodman Dec. ¶¶ 14-15, Ex. 39 (ECF No. 23-6)), BOP Legal Counsel claimed in her June 26, 2020 email that she was "unaware of any outstanding requests for medical and psychological records[.]" Ex. 4. Despite having previously and repeatedly advised us that, in order to obtain such records for Mr. Purkey, we should utilize the FOIA process, and despite the fact that we did submit multiple FOIA requests, BOP Legal Counsel this time stated that "the two quickest ways" to obtain "medical and psych" files was to ask our client to request a copy of his own records through BOP staff, or "through the discovery process." *Id.* Regarding the requested testing, BOP Legal Counsel stated that the BOP "cannot provide you with specifics as to the logistics for security reasons," and asked us to let her know how we would like to proceed. *Id.*

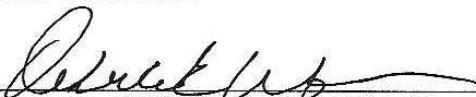
10. On June 30, 2020, I sent an email to BOP Legal Counsel Siereveld advising her that we had identified University Hospital in Indianapolis as a location where all of our requested testing could be performed, and that we were in the process of confirming which days during the week of July 6, 2020 the hospital could perform the tests. Ex. 5. I informed BOP Legal Counsel

that we would provide that information to her once we confirmed it. *Id.* I also again requested information that would assure us that Mr. Purkey's health would be suitably and adequately protected during the process of transferring him to the hospital for the testing and again requested further information about our pandemic-related concerns and inquiries, given that the information we had received thus far remained insufficient to address those concerns regarding the safety of visiting USP Terre Haute and the effort to conduct executions in the midst of the pandemic. *Id.* I further informed BOP Legal Counsel that her stated lack of knowledge of our outstanding records request was neither credible nor made in good faith in light of my prior requests, and that her assertion now that we could obtain these records through our client, whom BOP was seeking to execute in the next two weeks, or through the discovery process, which defense counsel was actively opposing, was not a good faith response. *Id.*

11. On July 1, 2020, I emailed BOP Legal Counsel Siereveld and attached specific testing orders written by our expert, Dr. Thomas Hyde, M.D., Ph.D., and stated that we were seeking to confirm the testing at Methodist Hospital in Indianapolis for two days next week, on July 7 and July 9, 2020. I further informed BOP Legal Counsel that we would confirm specific scheduling with her so that necessary transportation arrangements for Mr. Purkey could be made. Ex. 6. To date, I have received no further response from BOP Legal Counsel.

I DECLARE PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. §1746(2) AND UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE FOREGOING FACTS ARE TRUE AND CORRECT.

DATED: 7-2-2020


REBECCA E. WOODMAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
COUNSEL FOR MR. PURKEY

Case 1:19-cv-03570-TSC Document 30-2 Filed 07/02/20 Page 8 of 42

Exhibit 1

Wednesday, July 1, 2020 at 15:09:24 Central Daylight Time

Subject: Re: Purkey- expert visitation

Date: Tuesday, June 23, 2020 at 12:48:07 PM Central Daylight Time

From: Katherine Siereveld

To: Rebecca Woodman

Hi Rebecca,

Just following up on this. I know we discussed expert visits during our conversation, but I don't recall if you have made arrangements for Dr. DeRight to come to the institution? I did not see any follow up information on these specific issues. I went ahead and had our Medical start working on getting him scheduled for an MRI and EEG, but we will need the parameters the doctor is looking for in addition to the specific blood work he needs.

Thanks,
Katherine

Katherine N. Siereveld
Senior Attorney
FCC Terre Haute
4200 Bureau Road North
Terre Haute, Indiana 47802
(812) 238-3476

>>> Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com> 6/15/2020 9:38 AM >>>

Dear Katherine: As you know, our expert neuropsychologist, Dr. Jonathan DeRight, conducted an in-person evaluation of Mr. Purkey last year and found that Mr. Purkey suffers from Alzheimer's disease, a progressive dementia. Because it has been more than a year since Dr. DeRight last evaluated Mr. Purkey, it is essential that Dr. DeRight conduct an in-person follow-up evaluation to obtain a current assessment of Mr. Purkey and extent of progression of his disease, and we would like to schedule this evaluation as soon as possible. A letter that I received from Dr. DeRight requesting the in-person evaluation is attached. In addition, Dr. DeRight in his letter is requesting up-to-date neuroimaging and blood laboratory results, which are necessary to assessing Mr. Purkey's current abilities and disease progression. I recall that we have discussed ways to accomplish brain imaging tests previously, and we would like to be able to arrange such testing in conjunction with Dr. DeRight's evaluation.

Please let me know of upcoming dates and times for Dr. DeRight to visit Mr. Purkey at USP-Terre Haute to conduct an evaluation, and the logistics of scheduling the requested brain imaging. And please don't hesitate to contact me if you have any questions. Thanks so much.

Best,
Rebecca

Rebecca E. Woodman
Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

Case 1:19-cv-03570-TSC Document 30-2 Filed 07/02/20 Page 10 of 42

Exhibit 2

Wednesday, July 1, 2020 at 15:08:45 Central Daylight Time

Subject: Re: Purkey- expert visitation
Date: Wednesday, June 24, 2020 at 3:25:57 PM Central Daylight Time
From: Katherine Siereveld
To: Rebecca Woodman
CC: Brian Fleming, Chas McAleer, Brian Casey
Attachments: WP.pdf, Scanning_Parameters_1.pdf

Hi Rebecca,

As discussed in our prior emails, the BOP's plan for legal visits can be found on the BOP website, https://www.bop.gov/coronavirus/covid19_status.jsp. Additionally, the Terre Haute specific numbers you requested can be found here: <https://www.bop.gov/coronavirus/>. I also advised that masks are to be worn at all times in the facility. If you do not have a mask, one will be provided to you. Additionally, we have sanitizing stations available and plexiglass has been installed in the contact visitation booth. We have already begun successful visiting for the inmates who received execution dates. It is unclear what additional protocols you are seeking.

In the email chain you attached between Ms. Law and I, it was clear that she was seeking a court order. While it is still our position that any medical or psychological testing which is not clinically indicated (such as this) requires a court order, we recognize the urgency of the time frame and are willing to make an exception if you did not yet obtain a court order as indicated in the email from 10/4/2019 unless an order was issued denying your request for the outside testing. Did the Court deny your request or was an order not sought?

BOP staff will not perform any of these tests. All of the requested tests would need to be performed by outside medical personnel. The only exception might be the blood tests. BOP personnel would likely draw the blood and then send to an outside lab for the requested tests. Do you have a list of the tests? I believe the two attached orders are all that I have from October 2019.

Finally, I will be in a deposition tomorrow so you will likely receive an out of office reply from me. I will still have access to email and can step out to call if necessary.

Thank you,
Katherine

Katherine N. Siereveld
Senior Attorney
FCC Terre Haute
4200 Bureau Road North
Terre Haute, Indiana 47802
(812) 238-3476

>>> Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com> 6/24/2020 9:30 AM >>>

Dear Katherine:

We are waiting for the BOP written safety plan/protocol/policy relating to COVID-19 in order to determine if and when it is safe to schedule an expert visit. I have requested these written materials several times now, and I renew my request here. I appreciate that BOP now appears to be open to testing by our experts after previously refusing to allow this type of testing without a court order. (See attached email correspondence.) Does this constitute a reversal of BOP's prior position? In addition, were such testing to be performed by BOP personnel, we would first need information about who would be administering the tests, the precise equipment that would be used, and the qualifications, training, and experience of the personnel who would be administering the following tests that we require:

1. An MRI with and without contrast,

2. Two types of PET scans
3. An EEG
4. A variety of blood tests
5. A lumbar puncture and cerebrospinal fluid assays (spinal tap)
6. A DTI scan

Please provide the requested information on or before close of business on Friday, June 26, 2020, so that we can make an informed judgment about scheduling expert visits.

Best,

Rebecca

Rebecca E. Woodman
Attorney at Law, L.C.
1263 W. 72nd Ter.
Kansas City, Missouri 64114
(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

From: Katherine Siereveld <ksiereveld@bop.gov>
Date: Tuesday, June 23, 2020 at 12:48 PM
To: Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com>
Subject: Re: Purkey- expert visitation

Hi Rebecca,

Just following up on this. I know we discussed expert visits during our conversation, but I don't recall if you have made arrangements for Dr. DeRight to come to the institution? I did not see any follow up information on these specific issues. I went ahead and had our Medical start working on getting him scheduled for an MRI and EEG, but we will need the parameters the doctor is looking for in addition to the specific blood work he needs.

Thanks,
Katherine

Katherine N. Siereveld
Senior Attorney
FCC Terre Haute
4200 Bureau Road North
Terre Haute, Indiana 47802
(812) 238-3476

>>> Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com> 6/15/2020 9:38 AM >>>

Dear Katherine: As you know, our expert neuropsychologist, Dr. Jonathan DeRight, conducted an in-person evaluation of Mr. Purkey last year and found that Mr. Purkey suffers from Alzheimer's disease, a progressive dementia. Because it has been more than a year since Dr. DeRight last evaluated Mr. Purkey, it is essential that Dr. DeRight conduct an in-person follow-up evaluation to obtain a current assessment of Mr. Purkey and extent

of progression of his disease, and we would like to schedule this evaluation as soon as possible. A letter that I received from Dr. DeRight requesting the in-person evaluation is attached. In addition, Dr. DeRight in his letter is requesting up-to-date neuroimaging and blood laboratory results, which are necessary to assessing Mr. Purkey's current abilities and disease progression. I recall that we have discussed ways to accomplish brain imaging tests previously, and we would like to be able to arrange such testing in conjunction with Dr. DeRight's evaluation.

Please let me know of upcoming dates and times for Dr. DeRight to visit Mr. Purkey at USP-Terre Haute to conduct an evaluation, and the logistics of scheduling the requested brain imaging. And please don't hesitate to contact me if you have any questions. Thanks so much.

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Exhibit 3

Wednesday, July 1, 2020 at 15:08:02 Central Daylight Time

Subject: Re: Purkey- expert visitation
Date: Thursday, June 25, 2020 at 1:01:58 PM Central Daylight Time
From: Katherine Siereveld
To: Rebecca Woodman
CC: Rick Winter, Brian Fleming, Chas McAleer, Brian Casey
Attachments: RE: Medical Imaging Tests for Wesley Purkey.eml

Hi Rebecca,

I have re-attached the email chain between Michelle Law and myself regarding the costs of the different tests which were discussed at that time. As a reminder, the BOP cannot order or pay for testing which is not clinically indicated. I am working to confirm that those costs are consistent with what they would be today. The security costs will likely remain the same, but I am running that to ground as well. Please let me know as soon as possible the specific parameters of the additional testing which was not previously identified so I can get cost estimates to you and we can begin scheduling.

Thanks,
Katherine

>>> Katherine Siereveld 6/24/2020 4:25 PM >>>
Hi Rebecca,

As discussed in our prior emails, the BOP's plan for legal visits can be found on the BOP website, https://www.bop.gov/coronavirus/covid19_status.jsp. Additionally, the Terre Haute specific numbers you requested can be found here: <https://www.bop.gov/coronavirus/>. I also advised that masks are to be worn at all times in the facility. If you do not have a mask, one will be provided to you. Additionally, we have sanitizing stations available and plexiglass has been installed in the contact visitation booth. We have already begun successful visiting for the inmates who received execution dates. It is unclear what additional protocols you are seeking.

In the email chain you attached between Ms. Law and I, it was clear that she was seeking a court order. While it is still our position that any medical or psychological testing which is not clinically indicated (such as this) requires a court order, we recognize the urgency of the time frame and are willing to make an exception if you did not yet obtain a court order as indicated in the email from 10/4/2019 unless an order was issued denying your request for the outside testing. Did the Court deny your request or was an order not sought?

BOP staff will not perform any of these tests. All of the requested tests would need to be performed by outside medical personnel. The only exception might be the blood tests. BOP personnel would likely draw the blood and then send to an outside lab for the requested tests. Do you have a list of the tests? I believe the two attached orders are all that I have from October 2019.

Finally, I will be in a deposition tomorrow so you will likely receive an out of office reply from me. I will still have access to email and can step out to call if necessary.

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To: Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com>
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Exhibit 4

Wednesday, July 1, 2020 at 15:06:38 Central Daylight Time

Subject: Re: Purkey- expert visitation

Date: Friday, June 26, 2020 at 12:34:12 PM Central Daylight Time

From: Katherine Siereveld

To: Rebecca Woodman

CC: Rick Winter, MichelleLaw, Brian Fleming, ChasMcAleer, Brian Casey

Hi Rebecca,

I think there may be some confusion regarding the COVID-19 testing data you are seeking. You are correct that the BOP webpage did not initially have detailed data about the testing, but that is no longer the case. If you scroll to the section after the facility-by-facility breakdown of active cases, you will see a section which details the numbers of completed tests, pending tests, and positive tests. That data is shown both in the aggregate and for each facility. The data is further explained on the webpage under the heading "About the Data" which I have copied here:

About the Data

*These data are compiled from a variety of sources and reviewed by BOP Health Services staff before documented for reporting. **Not all tests are conducted by and/or reported to BOP.** The number of positive tests at a facility is not equal to the number of cases, as one person may be tested more than once. The number of tests recorded per site reflects the number of persons at the specific facility who have been tested, whether at that site or at a prior facility.*

As for the sanitation stations, yes, those include hand sanitizer and individual sanitizing wipes liberally available at points between the front entrance and the SCU. This is obviously in addition to the soap and water provided in the restrooms, and any additional sanitizer you wish to request from staff. The individual visiting rooms are wiped down before and after visits. Additionally, to the extent possible, we are attempting to assign visiting spaces to each inmate. For example, we have 3 non-contact visiting rooms and have so far only had social visits requested for 3 inmates. Until we have more than those three, our intent is to assign one visiting room to a particular inmate to further reduce any possibility of cross-contamination.

I am unaware of any outstanding requests for medical and psychological records, but if you can let me know when and how you requested them, that can help me track them down. As a general rule, the two quickest ways to receive medical and psych files is for either your client to request a copy of his own records via a request to staff, which he can then forward to you; or, request those records through the discovery process.

With regard to the outside testing you are now requesting, we cannot provide you with specifics as to the logistics for security reasons. Once the tests are confirmed, we will be able to advise that one or more facilities will be able to conduct the testing you have requested within the diagnostic parameters you have outlined. You will receive the results which will have the names of the facilities and medical personnel as part of the records. To that end, I will let you know if any additional information is required to successfully schedule those tests.

The BOP does not pay for unnecessary outside tests on inmates which are not clinically indicated. Per our medical and psychology staff, a review of Mr. Purkey's records reveals no clinical indication for the testing you are requesting. Our medical and psychology staff simply cannot order testing which they do not believe is necessary to the care of that individual. Please let us know how you would like to proceed.

Thanks,
Katherine

>>> Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com> 6/25/2020 8:39 PM >>>
Hi Katherine:

Thank you for your emails dated June 24, 2020 (4:26 p.m.) and today at 1:02 p.m. In response, and further to my prior emails on this topic, including in particular my email dated June 20, 2020 (12:55 p.m.), I respond as follows.

Once again, your plan for visits at USP Terre Haute, which appears to be materially unchanged from the plan that was implemented prior to the COVID-19 lockdown, remains insufficient to address our concerns.

As I have stated numerous times, in order for us to make informed decisions about the safety of any visitation at USP Terre Haute – whether by Mr. Purkey’s legal counsel, expert witnesses, spiritual advisors, friends or family members -- we need much more information. The critical nature of the associated risks and the essential role of data to make safety determinations should come as no surprise to you. Indeed, the need for extensive information to evaluate COVID-19 related health risks in prisons is the subject of virtually daily court opinions (see the attached June 18, 2020, decision by the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia) and media exposes. See T. Thomas, “How U.S. Prisons Became Ground Zero for Covid-19,” *Politico* (June 25, 2020), <https://www.politico.com/news/magazine/2020/06/25/criminal-justice-prison-conditions-coronavirus-in-prisons-338022>.

For example, you still have not provided all the testing data we and our experts need to evaluate the risks associated with visitations and to develop necessary mitigation risks. We are well aware of the COVID-19 statistics reporting the number of confirmed positive cases posted on BOP’s website. We are requesting critical contextual information about those positive numbers, including information about the numbers of tests administered, the number of pending test results, and the numbers of positive and negative results. We have requested this information from you and in our court filings, but the answers have still not been forthcoming.

Additionally, we have no information from you at this time about sanitation, the frequency of surface cleaning and disinfecting throughout the buildings from the front door entry point to the visitation booths, and I have no idea what you mean when you refer to “sanitizing stations.” Is that shorthand for the hand sanitizer you’ve mentioned in our previous correspondence? Nor is it clear what you mean by “successful visiting for the inmates who have execution dates” – since COVID-19 has a 2-14 day incubation period following exposure to the virus, the mere fact that a visitation has taken place is in no way an indicator of “success,” however defined. (It is worth noting that the apparent continued prohibition on visitations with prisoners at USP Terre Haute who are not facing execution is proof enough of the high risk to which prisoners, staff and visitors are exposed at the prison. “Excepting” certain prisoners for pre-execution visitations does not preclude that risk.)

Leaving aside what your willingness and apparent ability now to grant Mr. Purkey an exception to be tested

says about your previous insistence on a court order (which we sought but were denied in prior litigation because there was not a *Ford* claim pending, which there now is in federal district court), many questions remain before we can go forward with any testing. Specifically, we need to know the precise logistics of accomplishing the testing in the short time period available. In which hospital will the testing take place? Does the hospital have the equipment and personnel available to conduct the blood tests, MRI, DTI, two types of PET scans (one using a radioactive tracer to measure glucose metabolism in regions of the brain, and a second measuring the deposition of an abnormal protein in the brain called amyloid-b), and EEG that we are requesting? We need to know the logistics of transporting our client for the testing, e.g., how will it be done safely, when it can be done, what steps need to be taken in order to facilitate transportation, such as what sort of paperwork will be required?

With respect to the issue of blood tests, and given that Mr. Purkey will need to be transported to a hospital for the necessary imaging tests, it seems unnecessary for prison staff to conduct the necessary blood tests, which can be performed by hospital staff. However, to respond to your inquiry, the necessary blood tests would include the following (please excuse any layperson imprecision):

Complete Blood count and differential;
Fasting blood glucose;
Liver function tests AST ALT GGT;
Bilirubin level;
Renal function (BUN and creatine);
Thyroid;
Lyme;
Syphilis;
HIV;
B12; and
Folate.

Finally, we are not prepared to accept your denial of responsibility for the costs of testing, particularly your apparent justification that the requested testing is not “clinically indicated.” We have submitted substantial evidence in the pending *Ford* litigation to demonstrate that such testing is, in fact, warranted and clinically indicated, regardless of how such testing might also inform adjudication of the pending litigation. That conclusion will become even more evident when we and our experts are able to review Mr. Purkey’s complete medical records and video surveillance records, which we have been repeatedly requesting and which have been withheld from us. Indeed, those records may demonstrate in further detail that the requested testing has been “clinically indicated” for some time but not administered by the Bureau of Prisons.

In closing, having confirmed for you the necessary blood tests and imaging that need to occur, we will await the details regarding how that testing will be implemented. We will also await the full scope of COVID-19 related information we have requested and, whether extant or not, the details of all of the safety protocols necessary to protect the health of Mr. Purkey, prison staff and visitors given the COVID-19 statistics and conditions of the prison, on the basis of which we and our experts can determine whether and under what circumstances visits with Mr. Purkey can be scheduled and safely conducted.

Sincerely,
Rebecca

Rebecca E. Woodman
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Kansas City, Missouri 64114
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rewlaw@outlook.com

From: Katherine Siereveld <ksiereveld@bop.gov>
Date: Thursday, June 25, 2020 at 1:02 PM
To: Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com>
Cc: Rick Winter <rwinter@bop.gov>, Brian Fleming <bfleming@milchev.com>, Chas McAleer <CMcAleer@milchev.com>, Brian Casey <Brian.Casey@usdoj.gov>
Subject: Re: Purkey- expert visitation

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From: Katherine Siereveld <ksiereveld@bop.gov>
Date: Tuesday, June 23, 2020 at 12:48 PM
To: Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com>
Subject: Re: Purkey- expert visitation

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Exhibit 5

Wednesday, July 1, 2020 at 15:05:59 Central Daylight Time

Subject: Re: Purkey- expert visitation

Date: Tuesday, June 30, 2020 at 6:15:34 PM Central Daylight Time

From: Rebecca Woodman

To: Katherine Siereveld

CC: Rick Winter, MichelleLaw, Brian Fleming, ChasMcAleer, Brian Casey

Dear Katherine:

Thank you for your email on June 26, 2020 (1:34 p.m.). I respond as follows:

1. With respect to the issue of testing, we have already identified a facility at which all of the testing we have requested can be performed: the University Hospital at Indiana University in Indianapolis. We have confirmed that the hospital has the staff and the equipment to perform all of the requested tests. We are also confirming what days next week the hospital can perform the tests. Once we have that confirmation, we will let you know the days on which Mr. Purkey will need to be transported to the hospital. (The tests will have to be performed over a two-day period, so Mr. Purkey will need to be returned to the hospital for the second day of testing.)

2. With respect to the details regarding Mr. Purkey's transportation to the hospital, we understand there may be security issues, which is why we are not requesting those details. However, we do want details regarding how Mr. Purkey's health will be protected during the transfer given COVID-19 factors and request assurances that his health will be suitably and adequately protected during the process.

3. Leaving aside whether and to what extent the BOP should be responsible for paying or reimbursing the costs of the requested testing, the fact remains that, as far back as October 2019, Michelle Law made clear to you in repeated conversations and email communications that the Office of the Federal Public Defender would front the costs of the tests. That remains the case. Accordingly, the costs of the tests cannot be properly raised by the BOP as an impediment to next week's tests occurring.

4. With respect to our pandemic-related concerns and inquiries, the limited, general and vague information the BOP has provided regarding COVID-19 testing and results remain insufficient to address the questions and issues we have raised regarding USP Terre Haute. Indeed, we do not even know from you whether our client has been tested, when he was tested and what the results of any such tests were.

5. The email descriptions you have provided regarding certain COVID-19 safety measures USP Terre Haute is beginning to implement regarding visitations are similarly insufficient to address the concerns we have raised. You have not even indicated whether our client and any visitors will be permitted and/or required to utilize full PPE protection during any visits, leaving aside the potential adverse impact on the efficacy of medical examinations and testing performed with full PPE protection.

6. Your stated lack of knowledge "of any outstanding requests for medical and psychological records" is simply not credible and belies any suggestion of good faith engagement by the Bureau of Prisons on these issues. At your suggestion, we reiterated prior requests for medical records and surveillance information through FOIA requests in October 2019, and I specifically provided you with a copy of the FOIA requests prior to their submission. Additionally, on June 15, 2020, I provided you again with copies of all of the written requests we have made. For you to disclaim any awareness of prior requests from us in your June 26, 2020 email is simply indefensible.

7. Having previously directed us to make our requests through the FOIA process (which we were subsequently told were being processed by the Bureau of Prisons on an expedited basis), your assertion now that our only two available avenues are through our client (whose life the Bureau of Prisons is attempting to terminate in approximately two weeks) or the discovery process in this case (which defense counsel are aggressively and actively opposing) is not a good faith response.

Please let me know if you have any questions regarding the foregoing.

Sincerely,
Rebecca

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From: Katherine Siereveld <ksiereveld@bop.gov>
Date: Friday, June 26, 2020 at 12:34 PM
To: Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com>
Cc: Rick Winter <rwinter@bop.gov>, MichelleLaw <Michelle_Law@fd.org>, Brian Fleming <bfleming@milchev.com>, ChasMcAleer <CMcAleer@milchev.com>, Brian Casey <Brian.Casey@usdoj.gov>
Subject: Re: Purkey- expert visitation

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Katherine

>>> Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com> 6/25/2020 8:39 PM >>>
Hi Katherine:

Thank you for your emails dated June 24, 2020 (4:26 p.m.) and today at 1:02 p.m. In response, and further to my prior emails on this topic, including in particular my email dated June 20, 2020 (12:55 p.m.), I respond as follows.

Once again, your plan for visits at USP Terre Haute, which appears to be materially unchanged from the plan that was implemented prior to the COVID-19 lockdown, remains insufficient to address our concerns.

As I have stated numerous times, in order for us to make informed decisions about the safety of any visitation at USP Terre Haute – whether by Mr. Purkey's legal counsel, expert witnesses, spiritual advisors, friends or family members -- we need much more information. The critical nature of the associated risks and the essential role of data to make safety determinations should come as no surprise to you. Indeed, the need for extensive information to evaluate COVID-19 related health risks in prisons is the subject of virtually daily court opinions (see the attached June 18, 2020, decision by the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia) and media exposes. See T. Thomas, "How U.S. Prisons Became Ground Zero for Covid-19," *Politico* (June 25, 2020), <https://www.politico.com/news/magazine/2020/06/25/criminal-justice-prison-conditions-coronavirus-in-prisons-338022>.

For example, you still have not provided all the testing data we and our experts need to evaluate the risks associated with visitations and to develop necessary mitigation risks. We are well aware of the COVID-19 statistics reporting the number of confirmed positive cases posted on BOP's website. We are requesting critical contextual information about those positive numbers, including information about the numbers of tests administered, the number of pending test results, and the numbers of positive and negative results. We have requested this information from you and in our court filings, but the answers have still not been forthcoming.

Additionally, we have no information from you at this time about sanitation, the frequency of surface cleaning and disinfecting throughout the buildings from the front door entry point to the visitation booths, and I have no idea what you mean when you refer to "sanitizing stations." Is that shorthand for the hand sanitizer you've mentioned in our previous correspondence? Nor is it clear what you mean by "successful visiting for the inmates who have execution dates" – since COVID-19 has a 2-14 day incubation period following exposure to the virus, the mere fact that a visitation has taken place is in no way an indicator of "success," however defined. (It is worth noting that the apparent continued prohibition on visitations with prisoners at USP Terre Haute who are not facing execution is proof enough of the high risk to which prisoners, staff and visitors are exposed at the prison. "Excepting" certain prisoners for pre-execution visitations does not preclude that risk.)

Leaving aside what your willingness and apparent ability now to grant Mr. Purkey an exception to be tested says about your previous insistence on a court order (which we sought but were denied in prior litigation because there was not a *Ford* claim pending, which there now is in federal district court), many questions remain before we can go forward with any testing. Specifically, we need to know the precise logistics of accomplishing the testing in the short time period available. In which hospital will the testing take place? Does the hospital have the equipment and personnel available to conduct the blood tests, MRI, DTI, two types of PET scans (one using a radioactive tracer to measure glucose metabolism in regions of the brain, and a second measuring the deposition of an abnormal protein in the brain called amyloid-b), and EEG that we are requesting? We need to know the logistics of transporting our client for the testing, e.g., how will it be done safely, when it can be done, what steps need to be taken in order to facilitate transportation, such as what sort of paperwork will be required?

With respect to the issue of blood tests, and given that Mr. Purkey will need to be transported to a hospital for the necessary imaging tests, it seems unnecessary for prison staff to conduct the necessary blood tests, which can be performed by hospital staff. However, to respond to your inquiry, the necessary blood tests would include the following (please excuse any layperson imprecision):

Complete Blood count and differential;
Fasting blood glucose;
Liver function tests AST ALT GGT;
Bilirubin level;
Renal function (BUN and creatine);

Thyroid;
Lyme;
Syphilis;
HIV;
B12; and
Folate.

Finally, we are not prepared to accept your denial of responsibility for the costs of testing, particularly your apparent justification that the requested testing is not “clinically indicated.” We have submitted substantial evidence in the pending *Ford* litigation to demonstrate that such testing is, in fact, warranted and clinically indicated, regardless of how such testing might also inform adjudication of the pending litigation. That conclusion will become even more evident when we and our experts are able to review Mr. Purkey’s complete medical records and video surveillance records, which we have been repeatedly requesting and which have been withheld from us. Indeed, those records may demonstrate in further detail that the requested testing has been “clinically indicated” for some time but not administered by the Bureau of Prisons.

In closing, having confirmed for you the necessary blood tests and imaging that need to occur, we will await the details regarding how that testing will be implemented. We will also await the full scope of COVID-19 related information we have requested and, whether extant or not, the details of all of the safety protocols necessary to protect the health of Mr. Purkey, prison staff and visitors given the COVID-19 statistics and conditions of the prison, on the basis of which we and our experts can determine whether and under what circumstances visits with Mr. Purkey can be scheduled and safely conducted.

Sincerely,
Rebecca

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From: Katherine Siereveld <ksiereveld@bop.gov>
Date: Thursday, June 25, 2020 at 1:02 PM
To: Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com>
Cc: Rick Winter <rwinter@bop.gov>, Brian Fleming <bfleming@milchev.com>, Chas McAleer <CMcAleer@milchev.com>, Brian Casey <Brian.Casey@usdoj.gov>
Subject: Re: Purkey- expert visitation

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BOP staff will not perform any of these tests. All of the requested tests would need to be performed by outside medical personnel. The only exception might be the blood tests. BOP personnel would likely draw the blood and then send to an outside lab for the requested tests. Do you have a list of the tests? I believe the two attached orders are all that I have from October 2019.

Finally, I will be in a deposition tomorrow so you will likely receive an out of office reply from me. I will still have access to email and can step out to call if necessary.

Thank you,
Katherine

Katherine N. Siereveld
Senior Attorney
FCC Terre Haute

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>>> Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com> 6/24/2020 9:30 AM >>>

Dear Katherine:

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1. An MRI with and without contrast,
2. Two types of PET scans
3. An EEG
4. A variety of blood tests
5. A lumbar puncture and cerebrospinal fluid assays (spinal tap)
6. A DTI scan

Please provide the requested information on or before close of business on Friday, June 26, 2020, so that we can make an informed judgment about scheduling expert visits.

Best,

Rebecca

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(785) 979-3672
rewlaw@outlook.com

From: Katherine Siereveld <ksiereveld@bop.gov>
Date: Tuesday, June 23, 2020 at 12:48 PM
To: Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com>
Subject: Re: Purkey- expert visitation

Hi Rebecca,

Just following up on this. I know we discussed expert visits during our conversation, but I don't recall if you have made arrangements for Dr. DeRight to come to the institution? I did not see any follow up information on these specific issues. I went ahead and had our Medical start working on getting him scheduled for an MRI and EEG, but we will need the parameters the doctor is looking for in addition to the specific blood work he needs.

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Dear Katherine: As you know, our expert neuropsychologist, Dr. Jonathan DeRight, conducted an in-person evaluation of Mr. Purkey last year and found that Mr. Purkey suffers from Alzheimer's disease, a progressive dementia. Because it has been more than a year since Dr. DeRight last evaluated Mr. Purkey, it is essential that Dr. DeRight conduct an in-person follow-up evaluation to obtain a current assessment of Mr. Purkey and extent of progression of his disease, and we would like to schedule this evaluation as soon as possible. A letter that I received from Dr. DeRight requesting the in-person evaluation is attached. In addition, Dr. DeRight in his letter is requesting up-to-date neuroimaging and blood laboratory results, which are necessary to assessing Mr. Purkey's current abilities and disease progression. I recall that we have discussed ways to accomplish brain imaging tests previously, and we would like to be able to arrange such testing in conjunction with Dr. DeRight's evaluation.

Please let me know of upcoming dates and times for Dr. DeRight to visit Mr. Purkey at USP-Terre Haute to conduct an evaluation, and the logistics of scheduling the requested brain imaging. And please don't hesitate to contact me if you have any questions. Thanks so much.

Best,
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Case 1:19-cv-03570-TSC Document 30-2 Filed 07/02/20 Page 35 of 42

Exhibit 6

Wednesday, July 1, 2020 at 17:05:38 Central Daylight Time

Subject: Re: Purkey- expert visitation
Date: Wednesday, July 1, 2020 at 5:04:54 PM Central Daylight Time
From: Rebecca Woodman
To: Katherine Siereveld
CC: Rick Winter, MichelleLaw, Brian Fleming, ChasMcAleer, Brian Casey
Attachments: Compilation of Dr. Hyde Medical Orders[1].pdf

Dear Katherine:

Further to my email yesterday, Thomas M. Hyde, M.D., Ph. D., has issued the attached medical orders for the testing and imaging we have previously identified to you. My understanding is that the specific facility within the Indiana University Health System at which the testing and imaging will be performed is the Methodist Hospital in Indianapolis. We are seeking to confirm the scheduling of the testing and imaging for two days next week, possibly Tuesday, July 7 and Thursday, July 9. We will confirm with you the specific scheduling once we have confirmation so that you can make the necessary transportation arrangements for Mr. Purkey.

In the meantime, please let me know if you have any questions regarding the foregoing.

Sincerely,
Rebecca

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From: Katherine Siereveld <ksiereveld@bop.gov>
Date: Friday, June 26, 2020 at 12:34 PM
To: Rebecca Woodman <rewlaw@outlook.com>
Cc: Rick Winter <rwinter@bop.gov>, MichelleLaw <Michelle_Law@fd.org>, Brian Fleming <bflaming@milchev.com>, ChasMcAleer <CMcAleer@milchev.com>, Brian Casey <Brian.Casey@usdoj.gov>
Subject: Re: Purkey- expert visitation

Hi Rebecca,

I think there may be some confusion regarding the COVID-19 testing data you are seeking. You are correct that the BOP webpage did not initially have detailed data about the testing, but that is no longer the case. If you scroll to the section after the facility-by-facility breakdown of active cases, you will see a section which details the numbers of completed tests, pending tests, and positive tests. That data is shown both in the aggregate and for each facility. The data is further explained on the webpage under the heading "About the Data" which I have copied here:

About the Data

These data are compiled from a variety of sources and reviewed by BOP Health Services staff

*before documented for reporting. **Not all tests are conducted by and/or reported to BOP.** The number of positive tests at a facility is not equal to the number of cases, as one person may be tested more than once. The number of tests recorded per site reflects the number of persons at the specific facility who have been tested, whether at that site or at a prior facility.* As for the sanitation stations, yes, those include hand sanitizer and individual sanitizing wipes liberally available at points between the front entrance and the SCU. This is obviously in addition to the soap and water provided in the restrooms, and any additional sanitizer you wish to request from staff. The individual visiting rooms are wiped down before and after visits. Additionally, to the extent possible, we are attempting to assign visiting spaces to each inmate. For example, we have 3 non-contact visiting rooms and have so far only had social visits requested for 3 inmates. Until we have more than those three, our intent is to assign one visiting room to a particular inmate to further reduce any possibility of cross-contamination.

I am unaware of any outstanding requests for medical and psychological records, but if you can let me know when and how you requested them, that can help me track them down. As a general rule, the two quickest ways to receive medical and psych files is for either your client to request a copy of his own records via a request to staff, which he can then forward to you; or, request those records through the discovery process.

With regard to the outside testing you are now requesting, we cannot provide you with specifics as to the logistics for security reasons. Once the tests are confirmed, we will be able to advise that one or more facilities will be able to conduct the testing you have requested within the diagnostic parameters you have outlined. You will receive the results which will have the names of the facilities and medical personnel as part of the records. To that end, I will let you know if any additional information is required to successfully schedule those tests.

The BOP does not pay for unnecessary outside tests on inmates which are not clinically indicated. Per our medical and psychology staff, a review of Mr. Purkey's records reveals no clinical indication for the testing you are requesting. Our medical and psychology staff simply cannot order testing which they do not believe is necessary to the care of that individual. Please let us know how you would like to proceed.

Thanks,
Katherine

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Appendix A to Plaintiff's Reply in Further Support of Motion for Expedited Discovery in *Wesley Ira Purkey v. William P. Barr, et al.*, 1:19-cv-03570-TSC (D.D.C.)Chronology of Plaintiff's Requests to Bureau of Prisons and Defense Counsel For Information, Records, Testing, and Imaging Relating to Claims and Issues in the Case During the Period August 29, 2019–Present¹

Date of Request	Requestor	Requested Material	Addressee	Response	Requested Material Received?
Aug. 29, 2019	Counsel for Mr. Purkey Michelle M. Law	First Request for Bureau of Prisons (“BOP”) death watch protocol (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 10, Ex. 3).	BOP Senior Attorney Katherine Siereveld	Aug. 29, 2019: “ I will have to do some further research to see if we have anything that is releasable, but specific directives such as that are usually found in Post Orders which are Law Enforcement Sensitive and cannot be released.” ² (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 10, Ex. 3).	No
Sept. 17, 2019	Counsel for Mr. Purkey Michelle M. Law	First Request for preservation and weekly disclosure of A Range surveillance videos of Mr. Purkey’s cell; offered storage device (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 11, Ex. 4).	BOP Senior Attorney Katherine Siereveld	Sept. 19, 2019: “ We do not have a mechanism with which to provide you ongoing footage. Additionally, the preservation alone is quite voluminous, but can be accomplished if necessary . Are there specific time frames or days even that you are looking for? At that point we could preserve what you need and then evaluate our ability to provide it through a properly filed FOIA request, discovery request, or subpoena. ” (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 11, Ex. 4).	No
Sept. 24, 2019	Counsel for Mr. Purkey Michelle M. Law	Second Request for disclosure of A Range surveillance videos of Mr. Purkey’s cell; offered storage device again (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 11, Ex. 5).	BOP Senior Attorney Katherine Siereveld	Sept. 24, 2019: “I forwarded this on to the appropriate office to see how far back they can go preserving the evening watch.” (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 11, Ex. 5).	No
Sept. 26, 2019 – Oct. 4, 2019	Counsel for Mr. Purkey Michelle M. Law	First Request for medically ordered brain imaging (ordered by Dr. Bhushan Agharkar) and inquired about testing logistics; offered to pay cost of testing. (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 15, Exs. 16, 17).	BOP Senior Attorney Katherine Siereveld	Without citing any policy or other authority, Ms. Siereveld imposed three conditions for the testing: (1) it had to be done on-site with BOP contractors; (2) a court had to enter an order for the testing; and (3) Mr. Purkey’s defense counsel had to pay for the testing. (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 15).	No

¹ This chart is based on evidence previously submitted in support of Plaintiff’s Renewed Motion for Preliminary Injunction (“Renewed Motion”) dated June 22, 2020, evidence of additional relevant communications with the Bureau of Prisons or Defense Counsel that occurred after the filing of the Renewed Motion that are the subject of and are attached to the Supplemental Declaration of Rebecca Woodman dated July 2, 2020, submitted with Plaintiff’s Reply in Support of the Motion for Expedited Discovery, and evidence submitted through the Declaration of Katherine Siereveld dated June 29, 2020 submitted with Defendants’ Opposition to Plaintiff’s Motion for Expedited Discovery.

² All instances of emphasis in the quotations contained in this chart have been added.

Date of Request	Requestor	Requested Material	Addressee	Response	Requested Material Received?
Oct. 9, 2019	Counsel for Mr. Purkey Rebecca E. Woodman	Third Request for A Range surveillance videos of Mr. Purkey's cell; requested expedited processing (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 12, Exs. 6–8).	FOIA Section, BOP Office of General Counsel	Oct. 10, 2019: "This acknowledges our receipt of your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request. . . . Your request meets the requirement to be processed on an expedited basis and will be expedited to the best of our ability. . . . Processing this request may take up to six months. " (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 13, Ex. 10).	No
Oct. 9, 2019	Counsel for Mr. Purkey, Rebecca Woodman	Second Request for BOP death watch protocol; requested expedited processing (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 12, Exs. 6–8).	FOIA Section, BOP Office of General Counsel	Oct. 10, 2019: "This acknowledges our receipt of your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request. . . . Your request meets the requirement to be processed on an expedited basis and will be expedited to the best of our ability. . . . Processing this request may take up to six months. " (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 13, Ex. 10).	No
Oct. 9, 2019	Counsel for Mr. Purkey, Rebecca Woodman	First Request for Mr. Purkey's updated BOP medical and mental health records; requested expedited processing (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 12, Exs. 6–8).	FOIA Section, BOP Office of General Counsel	Oct. 10, 2019: "This acknowledges our receipt of your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request. . . . Your request meets the requirement to be processed on an expedited basis and will be expedited to the best of our ability. . . . Processing this request may take up to six months. " (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 13, Ex. 10).	No
Oct. 11, 2019	Counsel for Mr. Purkey Rebecca E. Woodman	Request for timeline on disclosure of material requested through FOIA (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 13, Ex. 12).	BOP Senior Attorney Katherine Sierveld	Oct. 16, 2019: "I understand your time constraints, but I do not have the authority to circumvent the FOIA process. I will follow up with our FOIA folks and see if there is a more expedited time frame. " (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 13, Ex. 12).	No
Oct. 25, 2019	Counsel for Mr. Purkey Rebecca E. Woodman & Michelle M. Law	Second Request for medically ordered brain imaging (ordered by Dr. Bhushan Agharkar) (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 15, Ex. 18).	<i>Ex parte</i> motion to District Court for S.D. Ind.	Motion denied November 20, 2019, stating the request for imaging was not made pursuant to a <i>Ford</i> claim. <i>Purkey v. United States</i> , No. 2:19-cv-00414, ECF No. 76 (S.D. Ind. Nov. 20, 2019).	No
Nov. 11, 2019	Counsel for Mr. Purkey Rebecca E. Woodman	Fourth Request for A Range surveillance videos; requested expedited processing (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 13, Ex. 13).	BOP Senior Attorney Katherine Sierveld	Nov. 13, 2019: " I do not have the authority to circumvent the FOIA process , but please be assured that everyone involved is cognizant that time is of the essence. I will forward your concerns along to the folks directly involved in the FOIA process. " (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 13, Ex. 13).	No
Feb. 3, 2020	Counsel for Mr. Purkey Rebecca E. Woodman	Fifth Request for A Range surveillance videos of Mr. Purkey's cell in the form of new FOIA request; requested expedited processing (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 26, Ex. 28–30).	FOIA Section, BOP Office of General Counsel	Feb. 3, 2020: Email #1 "We determined the information you request is maintained in a Privacy Act protected system of records and requires written authorization from the subject of the record before it can be released. . . . Your authorization was	No

Date of Request	Requestor	Requested Material	Addressee	Response	Requested Material Received?
				<p>incomplete because the date on the authorization was more than three months old.” (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 26, Ex. 31).</p> <p>Feb. 3, 2020: Email #2 “Please disregard my previous message about the outdated Certification of Identity. Upon further review it looks like this is a duplicate request of 2020-00234. As such, your request is not considered perfected and has not been logged in or assigned a request number. Additionally, your request was previously granted expedited processing on October 10, 2019. A copy of the letter is attached.” (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 26, Ex. 32).</p> <p>Feb. 3, 2020: Email #3 (RE: FOIA Request 1) Upon R. Woodman’s clarification, accepting the new expedited requests and stating that “If a new Certification of Identity is needed they will let you know.” (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 26, Ex. 34).</p>	
Feb. 3, 2020	Counsel for Mr. Purkey, Rebecca Woodman	Third Request for BOP death watch protocol in the form of new FOIA request; requested expedited processing (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 26, Exs. 28–30).	FOIA Section, BOP Office of General Counsel	<p>Feb. 3, 2020: Email #1 “We determined the information you request is maintained in a Privacy Act protected system of records and requires written authorization from the subject of the record before it can be released. . . . Your authorization was incomplete because the date on the authorization was more than three months old.” (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 26, Ex. 31).</p> <p>Feb. 3, 2020: Email #2 “Please disregard my previous message about the outdated Certification of Identity. Upon further review it looks like this is a duplicate request of 2020-00234. As such, your request is not considered perfected and has not been logged in or assigned a request number. Additionally, your request was previously granted expedited processing on October 10, 2019. A copy of the letter is attached.” (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 26, Ex. 32).</p>	No
Feb. 3, 2020	Counsel for Mr. Purkey,	Second Request for Mr. Purkey’s updated BOP medical and mental health records in the form of a new	FOIA Section, BOP Office	Feb. 3, 2020: Email #1 “Upon review it looks like this is a duplicate request of 2020-00234. As such, your request is not considered	No

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	Rebecca Woodman	FOIA request; requested expedited processing (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 26, Exs. 28–30).	of General Counsel	perfected and has not been logged in or assigned a request number. Additionally, your request was previously granted expedited processing on October 10, 2019. . .” (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 26, Ex. 33). Feb. 3, 2020: Email #2 “I will forward this message to the processor . If a new Certification of Identity is needed they will let you know.” (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 26, Ex. 35).	
Feb. 27, 2020	Counsel for Mr. Purkey Michelle M. Law	Request to schedule defense expert Dr. Agharkar visit for examination of Mr. Purkey (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 34, Ex. 43).	BOP Senior Attorney Katherine Siereveld	Mar. 16, 2020 (From Andrew Sutton): “This was never scheduled and is now not considered under the circumstances.” (citing the COVID-19 pandemic) (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 34, Ex. 43).	No
April 14, 2020	Counsel for Mr. Purkey Brian J. Fleming	Sixth Request for A Range surveillance videos of Mr. Purkey’s cell sent in a letter responding to Defendant’s reply to Mr. Purkey’s opposition to the motion to dismiss: “If timeliness and delay are matters of concern to Defendants, the simple solution would be for Defendants to ensure that the relevant government officials immediately and fully provide the requested information and documentation, as well as access for testing.” (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 28, Ex. 36).	AUSA Brian Casey	April 22, 2020: “Responding to your accusations point-by-point does not seem productive, so suffice it to say that we have reviewed your letter carefully and disagree with your assertions and conclusions. . .” “In response to your point that Ms. Woodman submitted an ‘updated and renewed FOIA request’ dated February 3, 2020, we have specifically inquired about this request, and the BOP has been unable to find any record of it. ” (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 29, Ex. 37).	No
June 15, 2020	Counsel for Mr. Purkey, Rebecca Woodman	Third Request for Mr. Purkey’s updated BOP medical and mental health records (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 32, Ex. 39; R. Woodman Supp. Decl. ¶ 3).	BOP Senior Attorney Katherine Siereveld	No Response	No
June 15, 2020	Counsel for Mr. Purkey, Rebecca Woodman	Third Request for medically ordered brain imaging (requested by Dr. Jonathan DeRight) (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 32, Ex. 39; R. Woodman Supp. Decl. ¶ 3, Ex. 1).	BOP Senior Attorney Katherine Siereveld	June 23, 2020: “I know we discussed expert visits during our conversation, but I don’t recall if you have made arrangements for Dr. DeRight to come to the institution? I did not see any follow up information on these specific issues. ” (R. Woodman Suppl. Decl. ¶ 3, Ex. 1).	No
June 15, 2020	Counsel for Mr. Purkey	Request to schedule defense expert Dr. DeRight visit for examination of Mr. Purkey (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 32,	BOP Senior Attorney	June 23, 2020: “I know we discussed expert visits during our conversation, but I don’t recall if you have made arrangements for Dr. DeRight to come to the	No

Date of Request	Requestor	Requested Material	Addressee	Response	Requested Material Received?
	Rebecca E. Woodman	Ex. 39; R. Woodman Supp. Decl. ¶ 3, Ex. 1).	Katherine Siereveld	institution? I did not see any follow up information on these specific issues. " (R. Woodman Suppl. Decl. ¶ 4, Ex. 1).	
June 16, 2020	Counsel for Mr. Purkey Rebecca E. Woodman	First Request for official written COVID-19 visitation policies by close of business. (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 37, Ex. 50).	BOP Senior Attorney Katherine Siereveld	<p>June 16, 2020: Email #1 "We do not have anything written yet but I am working on it." (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 37, Ex. 51).</p> <p>June 16, 2020: Phone call Promised written official COVID-19 visitation policies within the next hour or two. Safety measures include: temperature checks, questions about symptoms, a mask (either one's own or provided by the facility), and a preference for non-contact visits." (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 38, Ex. 53).</p> <p>June 16, 2020: Email # 2 "We are still working on a plan that will allow as much visitation as possible while still mitigating the risk of exposure to COVID19. I will have something in writing for you by tomorrow, but you can begin to schedule your legal visits as soon as you wish. The normal schedule will remain the same (M-F, 8-3), we are working on the additional precautions re: COVID." (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 38, Ex. 52).</p>	No
June 19, 2020	Counsel for Mr. Purkey Rebecca E. Woodman	Second Request for official written COVID visitation policies (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 38, Ex. 54, at 2–3).	BOP Senior Attorney Katherine Siereveld	June 19, 2020: "As we discussed earlier, I told you these would not be 'policies' and that we were working as quickly as possible to work out a safe option to allow for as much of a contact visit possible under the circumstances. While I regret that we have not been able to send you more in writing as of yet, I encouraged you to schedule your visits with the unit team so that your schedule would not be adversely impacted." (K. Siereveld Decl., Ex. C).	No
June 20, 2020	Counsel for Mr. Purkey Rebecca E. Woodman	Third Request for official written COVID visitation policies (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 38, Ex. 54, at 1–2).	BOP Senior Attorney Katherine Siereveld	June 22, 2020: "As you are aware, the BOP website makes it clear that case-by-case exceptions for in-person legal visits are permitted, so long as the visiting attorney undergoes the same screening procedures as the staff. SCU staff have advised that you did not request an exception when your standing legal visit was canceled." (K. Siereveld Decl., Ex. B).	No

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June 20, 2020	Counsel for Mr. Purkey Rebecca Woodman	First Request for COVID testing data beyond what is available on BOP website (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 38, Ex. 54, at 2).	BOP Senior Attorney Katherine Siereveld	June 24, 2020: “[T]he Terre Haute specific numbers you requested can be found here: https://www.bop.gov/coronavirus/ .” (R. Woodman Suppl. Decl. ¶ 5, Ex. 2).	No
June 20, 2020	Counsel for Mr. Purkey Rebecca Woodman	Fourth Request for Mr. Purkey’s updated BOP medical and mental health records (R. Woodman Decl. ¶ 38, Ex. 54, at 1–2).	BOP Senior Attorney Katherine Siereveld	June 26, 2020: “I am unaware of any outstanding requests for medical and psychological records, but if you can let me know when and how you requested them, that can help me track them down. As a general rule, the two quickest ways to receive medical and psych files is for either your client to request a copy of his own records via a request to staff, which he can then forward to you; or, request those records through the discovery process.” (R. Woodman Suppl. Decl. ¶ 9, Ex. 4, at 1–2).	No
June 24, 2020	Counsel for Mr. Purkey Rebecca Woodman	Fourth Request for official written COVID visitation policies (R. Woodman Suppl. Decl. ¶ 4, Ex. 2, at 1–2).	BOP Senior Attorney Katherine Siereveld	June 24, 2020: “[T]he BOP’s plan for legal visits can be found on the BOP website, https://www.bop.gov/coronavirus/covid19_status.jsp . . . I also advised that masks are to be worn at all times in the facility. If you do not have a mask, one will be provided to you. Additionally, we have sanitizing stations available and plexiglass has been installed in the contact visitation booth. We have already begun successful visiting for the inmates who received execution dates. It is unclear what additional protocols you are seeking. ” (R. Woodman Suppl. Decl. ¶ 4, Ex. 2, at 1).	No
June 24, 2020	Counsel for Mr. Purkey Rebecca Woodman	Fourth Request for medically ordered brain imaging (and initial request for blood tests) (R. Woodman Suppl. Decl. ¶ 4, Ex. 2, at 1–2).	BOP Senior Attorney Katherine Siereveld	June 24, 2020: “While it is still our position that any medical or psychological testing which is not clinically indicated (such as this) requires a court order , we recognize the urgency of the time frame and are willing to make an exception if you did not yet obtain a court order as indicated in the email from 10/4/2019 unless an order was issued denying your request for the outside testing. Did the Court deny your request or was an order not sought? BOP staff will not perform any of these tests. All of the requested tests would need to be performed by outside medical personnel. The only exception might be the blood tests.” (R. Woodman Suppl. Decl. ¶ 6, Ex. 2, at 1). June 25, 2020: “As a reminder, the BOP cannot order or pay for testing which is not clinically indicated. I am	No

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				working to confirm that those costs are consistent with what they would be today. " (R. Woodman Suppl. Decl. ¶ 6, Ex. 3, at 1).	
June 25, 2020	Counsel for Mr. Purkey Rebecca Woodman	Fifth Request for official written COVID visitation policies (R. Woodman Suppl. Decl. ¶ 7 Ex. 4, at 2-4).	BOP Senior Attorney Katherine Siereveld	June 26, 2020: "As for the sanitation stations, yes, those include hand sanitizer and individual sanitizing wipes liberally available at points between the front entrance and the SCU. This is obviously in addition to the soap and water provided in the restrooms, and any additional sanitizer you wish to request from staff. The individual visiting rooms are wiped down before and after visits. "Additionally, to the extent possible, we are attempting to assign visiting spaces to each inmate. For example, we have 3 non-contact visiting rooms and have so far only had social visits requested for 3 inmates. Until we have more than those three, our intent is to assign one visiting room to a particular inmate to further reduce any possibility of cross-contamination." (R. Woodman Suppl. Decl. ¶ 8, Ex. 4, at 1-2).	No
June 25, 2020	Counsel for Mr. Purkey Rebecca Woodman	Second Request for COVID testing data beyond what is available on BOP website (R. Woodman Suppl. Decl. ¶ 7, Ex. 4, at 2-4).	BOP Senior Attorney Katherine Siereveld	June 26, 2020: "I think there may be some confusion regarding the COVID-19 testing data you are seeking. You are correct that the BOP webpage did not initially have detailed data about the testing, but that is no longer the case. If you scroll to the section after the facility-by-facility breakdown of active cases, you will see a section which details the numbers of completed tests, pending tests, and positive tests. That data is shown both in the aggregate and for each facility. The data is further explained on the webpage under the heading 'About the Data.'" (R. Woodman Suppl. Decl. ¶ 8, Ex. 4, at 1-2).	No
June 25, 2020	Counsel for Mr. Purkey Rebecca Woodman	Fifth Request for medically ordered brain imaging (R. Woodman Suppl. Decl. ¶ 7 Ex. 4, at 2-4).	BOP Senior Attorney Katherine Siereveld	June 26, 2020: " With regard to the outside testing you are now requesting, we cannot provide you with specifics as to the logistics for security reasons. Once the tests are confirmed, we will be able to advise that one or more facilities will be able to conduct the testing you have requested within the diagnostic parameters you have outlined. You will receive the results which will have the names of the facilities and medical personnel as part of the records. To that end, I will let you know if any additional information is required to successfully schedule those tests. The BOP does not pay for unnecessary outside tests on inmates which are not	No

Date of Request	Requestor	Requested Material	Addressee	Response	Requested Material Received?
				clinically indicated. Per our medical and psychology staff, a review of Mr. Purkey's records reveals no clinical indication for the testing you are requesting. Our medical and psychology staff simply cannot order testing which they do not believe is necessary to the care of that individual." (R. Woodman Suppl. Decl. ¶ 9, Ex. 4, at 1-2).	
June 25, 2020	Counsel for Mr. Purkey Rebecca Woodman	Fifth Request for Mr. Purkey's updated BOP medical and mental health records (R. Woodman Suppl. Decl. ¶ 9, Ex. 4, at 2-4).	BOP Senior Attorney Katherine Siereveld	June 26, 2020: "I am unaware of any outstanding requests for medical and psychological records, but if you can let me know when and how you requested them, that can help me track them down. As a general rule, the two quickest ways to receive medical and psych files is for either your client to request a copy of his own records via a request to staff, which he can then forward to you; or, request those records through the discovery process." R. Woodman Suppl. Decl. ¶ 9, Ex. 4, at 1-2).	No
June 25, 2020	Counsel for Mr. Purkey Rebecca Woodman	Seventh Request for A Range surveillance videos of Mr. Purkey's cell (R. Woodman Suppl. Decl. ¶ 7, Ex. 4, at 3).	BOP Senior Attorney Katherine Siereveld	No Response	No
June 30, 2020	Counsel for Mr. Purkey Rebecca Woodman	Sixth Request for medically ordered brain imaging; requested logistics of testing in light of COVID-19 (R. Woodman Suppl. Decl. ¶ 10, Ex. 5, at 1-2).	BOP Senior Attorney Katherine Siereveld	No Response	No
June 30, 2020	Counsel for Mr. Purkey Rebecca Woodman	Third Request for COVID testing data beyond what is available on BOP website (R. Woodman Suppl. Decl. ¶ 10, Ex. 5, at 1-2).	BOP Senior Attorney Katherine Siereveld	No Response	No
June 30, 2020	Counsel for Mr. Purkey Rebecca Woodman	Sixth Request for official written COVID visitation policies (R. Woodman Suppl. Decl. ¶ 10, Ex. 5, at 1-2).	BOP Senior Attorney Katherine Siereveld	No Response	No
June 30, 2020	Counsel for Mr. Purkey Rebecca Woodman	Sixth Request for Mr. Purkey's updated BOP medical and mental health records (R. Woodman Suppl. Decl. ¶ 10, Ex. 5, at 1-2).	BOP Senior Attorney Katherine Siereveld	No Response	No
July 1, 2020	Counsel for Mr. Purkey	Seventh Request for medically ordered brain imaging; (R. Woodman Suppl. Decl. ¶ 11, Ex. 6, at 1).	BOP Senior Attorney	No Response	No

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	Rebecca Woodman		Katherine Siereveld		

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

WESLEY IRA PURKEY,

Plaintiff,

v.

WILLIAM P. BARR, *et al.*,

Defendants.

No. 1:19-cv-03570-TSC

SECOND DECLARATION OF THOMAS M. HYDE, M.D., Ph.D.

Thomas M. Hyde, M.D., Ph.D., pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1746(2), declares as follows:

1. My official residency is in the state of Maryland, and I am over 18 years of age. I am competent to provide this declaration.

2. Unless otherwise stated below, the facts contained herein are based on my personal knowledge and any opinions expressed herein are based on my professional experience and the factual information presently available to me.

3. This declaration is intended to supplement my first declaration dated June 22, 2020 in the above-captioned action, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit A ("First Declaration").

4. Mr. Purkey's counsel requested that I prepare this second declaration with respect to the above-captioned action, as well as any requests by Plaintiff for testing, interviews and examinations of Mr. Purkey and/or for discovery.

5. In reference to Paragraphs 9 and 17 of my First Declaration, I still have been unable to schedule a visit to see Mr. Purkey to date for the reasons set forth in my First Declaration.

6. In reference to Paragraphs 8, 10 and 11 of my June 22, 2020 Declaration, I have still not received up to date medical and psychological records of Mr. Purkey from the prison

medical services provider and health care providers employed by the Federal Bureau of Prisons (“BOP”). A complete review of all medical and psychological records of Mr. Purkey remains essential when trying to establish the longitudinal course of illness with dementia, which, by definition, involves the progressive deterioration in memory and cognitive functions often with real life correlates in compromised level of function. In the absence of a complete set of BOP administrative, medical and psychological records and the opportunity to interview and examine Mr. Purkey, I reiterate that I cannot reach a definitive conclusion as to his neurological status or diagnosis, nor as to his level of capacity and competency.

7. Within a reasonable degree of medical certainty, it remains my expert opinion that Mr. Purkey needs to undergo a complete neurological evaluation in order to ascertain his current cognitive status, symptomology and diagnosis. Without having interviewed and examined Mr. Purkey and obtained the relevant diagnostic testing, I am unable to render a definitive opinion as to his current level of cognitive impairment and diagnosis beyond those contained in my First Declaration. If and when a meeting with Mr. Purkey face-to-face and the necessary and appropriate diagnostic testing described above can all be completed safely, fully and appropriately, I would be able to render a definitive opinion as to his level of cognitive decline and neurological impairment.

8. With reference to Paragraph 8 of my First Declaration, I issued medical orders on July 1, 2020 for the performance of the PET scans, MRI and EEG on Mr. Purkey described in my First Declaration, as well as various blood tests. True and genuine copies of those medical orders are attached hereto as Exhibit B. It is my understanding, on information and belief, that the first PET scan, the MRI and the blood tests were scheduled by the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) to be conducted on Wednesday, July 8, 2020 and that the second PET scan and EEG were scheduled by

the BOP to be conducted on Friday, July 10, 2020. At 11:30 a.m. on Tuesday, July 14, 2020, I received by Federal Express from the BOP a package containing a compact diskette (CD) and a thumb drive that, on information and belief, I understand contain the first PET scan and the MRI. I have attempted to access the data on the CDs and thumb drive but have been unable to do so because the images from the scans and/or images were sent on a disc and a thumb drive that is not readily accessible in my home office using an Apple-based MacIntosh computer interface. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic I have been working from home and do not have the programs on my computer necessary to instantaneously access those scans and images. Due to the myriad ways in which hospitals share these type of images, it is not possible for me to be able to read these images without the assistance of IT. The CD and thumb drive sent by the BOP did not contain any enabling programs that would allow me to access the data. I will need to work with my IT consultant in order to access the scans and images for my review.

9. I have been provided a written report or analysis of an MRI that was performed on Mr. Purkey on July 8, 2020. I do not know the doctors or technicians who issued that written report, including their training or experience in performing and analyzing MRIs. I am also unaware whether the written report or analysis was prepared by doctors or technicians at the facility that administered the MRI on Mr. Purkey. I have not spoken with those persons. However, based on my review of that written report or analysis, and within a reasonable degree of medical certainty, my preliminary observation and conclusion regarding the data in that written report or analysis are that it reveals significant structural abnormalities in the brain that are consistent with cognitive impairment such as vascular dementia or other conditions. Specifically, the MRI scan of the brain showed diffuse volume loss with specific involvement of the left hippocampus. Volume loss is seen in pathological processes affecting the brain, including vascular dementia and chronic

traumatic encephalopathy. Volume loss means that there is a significant loss of brain tissue, and this manifests as cognitive impairment, particularly when the hippocampus is involved. The hippocampus is the brain structure that is a vital component in learning and memory. In addition to the volume loss (atrophy), the MRI scan showed lesions in the core of the brain (periventricular and subcortical white matter). Lesions in these regions of the brain interfere with the communication between brain regions, and often are seen in vascular dementia. Mr. Purkey has a strong family history of cerebrovascular disease, and is at higher risk for vascular dementia because of this family history. Subcortical white matter lesions also have been seen on MRI in individuals with chronic traumatic encephalopathy.

I DECLARE PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. §1746(2) AND UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE FOREGOING FACTS ARE TRUE AND CORRECT.

DATED: July 15, 2020



THOMAS M. HYDE, M.D., Ph.D.