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7 **Monitors**

8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

10 PETER JOHNSON, DONALD
11 PETERSON and MICHAEL
CURFMAN, on behalf of themselves
12 and all others similarly situated,
13 Plaintiffs,

14 v.

15 LOS ANGELES COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, a public
16 entity; ROBERT LUNA, as Sheriff of
County of Los Angeles, and COUNTY
17 OF LOS ANGELES, a public entity,
18 Defendants.

CASE NO. CV 08-03515 DDP

**INSPECTOR GENERAL'S NINTH
IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
REPORT**

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1 Pursuant to section V, subsection M, of the Settlement Agreement
2 (“Agreement”), the Los Angeles County Office of Inspector General (“OIG”), the
3 Monitor appointed by this Court, submits the attached *Inspector General’s Ninth*
4 *Implementation Status Report* (“Report”) evaluating Defendants’ compliance with
5 the terms of the Agreement. This report was prepared by the OIG to provide
6 “reasonable and regular reports” to Plaintiffs and Defendants (collectively referred
7 to as the “Parties”) and the Court. This is the ninth report on the implementation
8 status of the Agreement. The OIG is available to answer any questions the Court
9 may have regarding this Report and Defendants’ compliance with the Agreement.

10
11 Dated: May 13, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

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13 By: 
14 Dara Williams
15 Chief Deputy, Inspector General
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INSPECTOR GENERAL'S NINTH IMPLEMENTATION

STATUS REPORT

The Agreement in the above-captioned case provides that the OIG will prepare and submit periodic reports to the Parties and the Court that evaluate Defendants' compliance with the Agreement, which went into effect on April 22, 2015. Defendants have agreed to implement system-wide reform of the conditions of confinement for Class Members within Los Angeles County jails. The Agreement defines Class Members as "all present and future detainees and inmates with mobility impairments who, because of their disabilities, need appropriate accommodations, modifications, services and/or physical access in accordance with federal and state disabilities law." Docket No. 210.2 at 3. The terms of the Agreement apply to any "jail facility used to permanently house inmates with mobility impairments," which is presently Men's Central Jail ("MCJ"), Twin Towers Correctional Facility ("TTCF"), and Century Regional Detention Facility ("CRDF").¹ *Id.* This Report takes into account all data collected

¹ At the time the settlement agreement ("Agreement") was executed, only Men's Central Jail ("MCJ") and Twin Towers Correctional Facility ("TTCF") were used to permanently house Class Members. In 2017, women with mobility impairments were transferred from TTCF to Century Regional Detention Facility ("CRDF"), where they continue to be housed permanently. As such, CRDF is subject to the terms of the Agreement, which defines the term "Jail" or "Jail Settings" to include any "jail facility used to permanently house inmates with mobility issues." As is clear from this language, the identification of the two facilities that housed inmates with mobility impairments at the time of the Agreement was not intended to limit compliance with the Agreement to only MCJ and TTCF.

1 and analyzed and observations made from April 1, 2024, to March 31, 2025.

2 Background

3 On August 24, 2016, the Parties agreed on compliance measures to serve as
4 a guideline for implementing the terms of the Agreement and establish the
5 Agreement's minimum compliance standards. The measures were written based on
6 the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department's (the "Department" or "LASD")
7 predictions about policies, procedures, practices, and systems that it intended to
8 implement to ensure compliance with the terms of the Agreement. Where
9 necessary to serve the interests of Class Members and the Department, and to
10 promote effective implementation of the Agreement, the OIG will consider
11 alternative evidence as proof of compliance. Precisely how the Department proves
12 compliance with each provision is less important than whether each provision is
13 effectively and durably implemented. Though the OIG is not rigid in its
14 consideration of the types of evidence that support compliance, all evidence
15 submitted must be verifiable, replicable, and sufficient to make a compliance
16 determination. The Department's Custody Compliance and Sustainability Bureau
17 ("CCSB") is responsible for preparing self-assessments and coordinating any
18 additional documentation as requested by the OIG. Correctional Health Services
19 ("CHS") is responsible for providing medical and mental health services to all
20 people incarcerated in the Los Angeles County jails, including Class Members, and

1 for coordinating, as necessary, with the Department in providing required
2 accommodations.²

3 The OIG makes a compliance finding for each provision based on the degree
4 to which each provision has been effectively and durably implemented. A non-
5 compliance finding means Defendants made no notable progress in achieving
6 compliance with any of the key components of a particular provision. A partial
7 compliance finding means Defendants have made notable progress in achieving
8 compliance with the key components of a particular provision. A substantial
9 compliance finding means Defendants have successfully met all, or nearly all, of
10 the compliance thresholds for a particular provision. A sustained compliance
11 finding means Defendants maintained substantial compliance for a period of at
12 least twelve months following the OIG's initial substantial compliance finding.
13 Once a provision has achieved sustained compliance, the OIG will stop monitoring
14 that provision for purposes of the Agreement.

15 On June 30, 2016, the Department implemented Custody Division Manual
16 ("CDM") section 5-12/005.10, "Handling of Inmates with Mobility and/or Sensory
17 Impairment." This policy was moved to CDM section 5-03/085.00, "Handling of
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19 _____
20 ² In 2015, Correctional Health Services, an agency within the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services, assumed responsibility for providing medical and mental health care in the jails from the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department's Medical Services Bureau.

Inmates with Mobility and/or Sensory Impairments,” on December 19, 2022, and updated in September 2023. Unless otherwise noted, references to the “*Johnson* policy” pertain to this CDM section.

Pursuant to stipulation of the Parties, the Court has severed 38 of the 49 provisions from the Agreement that have either achieved sustained compliance or were documented as “completed” during settlement negotiations and are no longer subject to monitoring by the OIG.³ See Docket Nos. 237, 248, 256. Four additional provisions have achieved sustained compliance but have not been severed from the Agreement.⁴ See Docket Nos. 259, 269. As such, the OIG will only issue findings on the remaining seven provisions.

Current Status

Over the past 10 years, the Department has made notable progress in improving the conditions that gave rise to the Agreement. The Department’s overall reform trajectory was characterized by steady, incremental progress. However, as the Class Member population continues to grow and the Department continues to expand the number of areas where Class Members are housed, concerning issues have emerged that are eroding the Department’s reform efforts

³ The 38 severed provisions include A.1, A.2, A.3, A.5(a), A.5(b), A.5(c), A.6, B.1(a), B.1(b), B.1(c), B.2, B.3, C.4(a), C.4(b), C.4(c), C.4(d), C.4(e), C.5, D.3, D.5, D.6, E.1(a), E.1(b), E.1(c), E.1(d), E.2, E.3, E.4, F.2, F.3, G.1, G.4, G.5, H.2, H.3, I.1, J.1, and K.1. See Appendix.

⁴ The four sustained provisions include D.1, D.2, D.4, and F.1.

1 and posing risks to Class Members.

2 As reported in the *Inspector General's Eighth Implementation Status Report*
3 (*"Eighth Implementation Status Report"*), the Department expanded the number of
4 areas where Class Members are housed in MCJ and TTCF without sufficient
5 consideration for the terms of the Agreement, resulting in a myriad of issues. In
6 prior years, Class Members at MCJ were generally housed on the 7000 and 8000
7 floors and Class Members at TTCF were generally housed in modules 232 and 272
8 (hereinafter referred to as "ADA housing areas"). Class Members are now housed
9 in several areas throughout those facilities. For example, on February 26, 2025,
10 127 of the 273 (47%) Class Members at MCJ were housed in areas outside of the
11 7000 and 8000 floors and 29 of the 116 (25%) Class Members at TTCF were
12 housed outside of modules 232 and 272. The vast majority of Class Members who
13 are housed in non-ADA housing areas are prescribed mobility assistive devices
14 other than wheelchairs and require varying types of accommodations that are not
15 always available in non-ADA housing areas.

16 The Department has made little to no progress in addressing mobility
17 concerns and ADA compliance in non-ADA housing areas. As discussed under
18 provision H.1 (Reasonable Accommodations), many Class Members in those areas
19 continue to face architectural barriers that pose safety risks and are denied
20 accommodations or provided inadequate accommodations. As recommended in the

1 *Eighth Implementation Status Report*, the Department, in collaboration with CHS,
2 must conduct a comprehensive assessment of its Class Member population to
3 ensure that all Class Members are housed in appropriate areas of the jails and are
4 receiving all required accommodations in accordance with the terms of the
5 Agreement.

6 The scope and magnitude of the issues resulting from the expansion of Class
7 Member housing areas also raise questions as to whether Defendants have
8 regressed in areas that were severed from the Agreement or have previously
9 reached sustained compliance. Indeed, Plaintiffs' counsel have expressed such
10 concerns, while Defendants' counsel contends that no systemic failures have been
11 identified that establish non-compliance with any severed provisions. The OIG, in
12 the course of speaking with Class Members regarding outstanding provisions, has
13 received information suggesting regression in certain areas. The OIG did not
14 conduct a comprehensive assessment of Defendants' compliance with severed
15 provisions and this report does not address whether Plaintiffs' allegations of
16 regression are factually supported.

17 Several additional factors may be impeding Defendants' reform efforts.
18 First, the Department is not actively monitoring ongoing compliance with all terms
19 of the Agreement. Several problems reported herein are the direct result of
20 deteriorating practices and failures to adhere to established policies and

1 procedures. For example, as discussed under provision A.7 (Notification in Town
2 Hall Meetings), the Department is not conducting town hall meetings for each
3 housing area at least once per month in accordance with Department policy, let
4 alone meeting the requirement set forth in the provision to notify Class Members
5 of all available programming during the town hall meetings. As discussed under
6 provision H.1 (Reasonable Accommodations), Department personnel are not
7 ensuring that grievance bins have adequate supplies of forms available in
8 accordance with Department policy⁵ or providing egg crate mattress toppers to all
9 Class Members in accordance with the Informational Bulletin issued on September
10 10, 2021.⁶ The Department must implement a system to self-identify and self-
11 correct issues as they arise.

12 Second, the success of the Department's efforts depends largely on
13 consistent and proactive leadership. CCSB – the unit responsible for ensuring
14 compliance with the Agreement – has cycled through three different bureau leaders
15 within a span of one year. Although the previous two captains demonstrated a
16 strong commitment to advancing reform, their short tenures did not afford them
17 with adequate time to fully develop and implement achievable strategies to address
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19 ⁵ See Custody Division Manual § 8-01/020.00, *Responsibilities*.

20 ⁶ On September 10, 2021, the Department issued an Informational Bulletin titled “Egg-Crate
Mattresses for Mobility-Impaired Inmates” that provided guidance on issuing and maintaining
egg crate mattresses for all Class Members.

1 areas of non-compliance. Having said that, the OIG has met several times with the
2 current acting captain and is cautiously optimistic about their efforts to resolve
3 issues and advance reform.

4 Third, the OIG has consistently noted the need for improved collaboration
5 between the Department and CHS to achieve compliance with the terms of the
6 Agreement. Simply stated, full compliance cannot be achieved without greater
7 interagency collaboration. While there has been some improvement in certain
8 areas, other areas remain stagnant. For example, as discussed under provision G.2
9 (“ADA” Designation of ADA Grievances), the Department has made notable
10 efforts to achieve compliance with the requirements of the provision, yet CHS has
11 made none. The Department and CHS must engage in more purposeful, consistent
12 coordination and collaboration.

13 Fourth, the Department must take greater care in preparing its self-
14 assessments. The OIG identified issues in three of the four self-assessments that it
15 received for this reporting period. The self-assessment for provision A.7
16 (Notification in Town Hall Meetings) was missing pertinent documentation. As
17 such, the OIG was unable to verify certain information reported in the self-
18 assessment. In addition, the OIG identified methodological flaws in the self-
19 assessments for provisions G.2 (“ADA” Designation of ADA Grievances) and G.3
20 (Grievance Response Time). These flaws impacted the Department’s ability to

1 accurately identify all required data and information pursuant to the compliance
2 measures.

3 The OIG conducted 31 *Johnson* site visits during this reporting period,
4 which included interviews with Class Members and Department and CHS
5 personnel, as well as compliance spot checks. A total of 286 Class Members
6 housed at MCJ, TTCF, and CRDF were interviewed by OIG staff for the purpose
7 of determining Defendants' compliance with the remaining provisions.⁷ As of
8 March 31, 2025, Defendants have achieved substantial compliance with one of the
9 seven remaining provisions. Defendants remain in partial compliance with six
10 provisions.⁸

11 The issues identified during this reporting period make it unlikely that
12 compliance on the remaining issues will be achieved without additional extensions
13 as agreed to by the Parties and approved by this Court. Defendants should ensure
14 that adequate resources are dedicated towards implementing the terms of the
15 Agreement. The Department and CHS should take more active roles in overseeing
16 compliance and focus on collaboration and agreement between the two agencies.
17 Defendants should also continue to train and brief *all* personnel who work in the
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19 ⁷ Although the daily average population of Class Members fluctuates, 286 Class Members
20 accounted for approximately 70% of the entire Class Member population at the time the
interviews were conducted.

⁸ The compliance ratings for all 49 provisions as of March 31, 2025, is set forth in the Appendix.

1 custody setting on the terms of the Agreement. The OIG not only welcomes, but
2 actively encourages, the Department and CHS to collaborate with its monitoring
3 team to discuss obstacles in areas where compliance has yet to be achieved and
4 develop solutions that meet the requirements set forth in the Agreement while
5 accounting for the complex nature of jail operations.

6 **IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF AGREEMENT PROVISIONS**

7 **SECTION A – Programming**

8 **Provision A.7 – Notification in Town Hall Meetings – Partial Compliance**

9 Under paragraph 7 of section A of the Agreement, “[n]otification of
10 available programs will also be provided during ‘town hall’ meetings at the Jail
11 where appropriate.” The corresponding compliance measures for this provision
12 require the Department to promulgate policy and to provide minutes from town
13 hall meetings for two, one-month periods selected by the OIG. As previously
14 reported, the Department promulgated policy consistent with this provision. CDM
15 section 5-14/005.00, “Town Hall Meetings,” provides that “every facility is
16 required to conduct a town hall meeting for each housing area at least once per
17 month.” The *Johnson* policy requires that information regarding all available
18 programming be provided during town hall meetings. The OIG selected the periods
19 of May 2024 and August 2024 for review.

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1 CCSB Self-Assessment

2 On January 22, 2025, the Department provided the OIG with a self-
3 assessment indicating that it is non-compliant with this provision.⁹ CCSB used
4 Mobility Impaired Daily Lists provided by Population Management Bureau
5 (“PMB”) to identify Class Member housing locations for the selected periods. The
6 self-assessment indicates that CCSB identified a total of 147 meeting minutes
7 documenting town halls held in Class Member housing locations during the
8 selected periods.¹⁰ Of the 147 documented meeting minutes, 54 indicate that Class
9 Members were present. Of those 54 meeting minutes, 31 (57%) reflect that
10 information regarding available programming was provided during the town hall
11 meetings.¹¹

12 CRDF does not have dedicated housing areas for women with mobility
13 impairments. As such, Class Members are housed in various areas throughout the
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15 ⁹ As defined above, a non-compliance finding means that Defendants made no notable progress
16 in achieving compliance with any of the key components of a particular provision. Although
17 Defendants indicated that they are non-compliant with this provision, notable progress has been
18 made with key components of the provision, which is the reason for OIG’s finding of partial
19 compliance.

20 ¹⁰ As discussed below, the OIG did not receive copies of all 147 meeting minutes in order to
replicate and verify the information contained in the self-assessment.

¹¹ The OIG does not expect that Class Members will participate in every town hall meeting given
that participation is voluntary. However, everyone in the housing area should be given the
opportunity to attend town hall meetings and information regarding available programming must
be provided when Class Members are present, both of which should be documented consistently
in town hall meeting minutes. In addition, CCSB should take an active role in encouraging Class
Member participation and such efforts should be documented in future self-assessment reports.

1 facility. CCSB identified 11 Class Member housing locations for May 2024, and
2 13 Class Member housing locations for August 2024. No town hall meeting
3 minutes were submitted for May 2024. For August 2024, CRDF provided 28
4 meeting minutes indicating that town halls were conducted in 8 of the 13 Class
5 Members housing locations. Of the 28 meeting minutes, 11 reflect that Class
6 Members were present, but only 4 of which indicate that information regarding
7 available programming was provided.¹²

8 Class Members at TTCF are housed in several areas throughout the facility.
9 CCSB identified eight Class Member housing locations for May 2024, and eight
10 Class Member housing locations for August 2024. The self-assessment states,
11 “TTCF has two modules where Class Members reside in four different pods (A, B,
12 C, D).” This statement is not accurate. CCSB did not account for the expansion of
13 Class Member housing areas at TTCF and only included ADA housing areas. As
14 such, TTCF was required to submit meeting minutes indicating that town halls
15 were conducted both in ADA housing and non-ADA housing areas where Class
16 members were housed, yet no town hall meeting minutes were submitted for non-
17 ADA housing areas.

18 For May 2024, the self-assessment indicates that TTCF provided seven
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20 ¹² For the month of August 2024, meeting minutes reflect that CRDF conducted several town
halls in 2100, 2102, 3100, and 3800.

1 meeting minutes for the eight identified Class Member housing locations.
2 However, upon reviewing the self-assessment, the OIG discovered that meeting
3 minutes for all eight locations were included in the exhibits. Of the eight meeting
4 minutes, seven reflect that Class Members were present and that information
5 regarding available programming was provided. For August 2024, TTCF provided
6 seven meeting minutes indicating that town halls were conducted in seven of the
7 eight Class Member housing locations. All seven meeting minutes reflect that
8 Class Members were present, but only six of which indicate that information
9 regarding available programming was provided.

10 Class Members at MCJ are housed throughout most areas of the facility.
11 CCSB identified 36 Class Member housing locations for May 2024, and 40 Class
12 Member housing locations for August 2024. For May 2024, the self-assessment
13 indicates that MCJ provided 46 meeting minutes reflecting that town halls were
14 conducted in 30 of the 36 Class Member housing locations. Of the 46 meeting
15 minutes, 11 reportedly reflect that Class Members were present, but only 7 of
16 which indicate that information regarding available programming was provided.
17 For August 2024, the self-assessment indicates that MCJ provided 58 meeting
18 minutes reflecting that town halls were conducted in 34 of the 40 Class Member
19 housing locations. Of the 58 meeting minutes, 18 reportedly reflect that Class
20 Members were present, but only 7 of which indicate that information regarding

1 available programming was provided.

2 The OIG was unable to replicate and verify the self-assessment information
3 for MCJ as not all meeting minutes were provided for review. The OIG received 32
4 of the 46 meeting minutes for May 2024, and 46 of the 58 meeting minutes for
5 August 2024.

6 In September 2024, the Department met with the OIG to discuss methods of
7 notifying Class Members of all available programming during town hall meetings.
8 The Department proposed distributing a half-sheet flyer to Class Members during
9 town hall meetings that lists all available programming. A copy of the proposed
10 flyer was presented to the OIG during the meeting.¹³ The Department indicated
11 that the proposal will initially be implemented at MCJ and, if successful, will be
12 expanded to TTCF and CRDF. The OIG approved of this proposal and reiterated
13 the ongoing expectation that town hall meetings be held in all Class Member
14 housing locations.

15 OIG Findings and Recommendations

16 OIG staff spoke with Class Members at CRDF, TTCF, and MCJ regarding
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18 ¹³ In a subsequent email communication, the OIG requested confirmation that the flyer lists all
19 available programming that Class Members have access to that non-mobility-impaired people in
20 custody have in the facilities, including programming made available to veterans and
programming offered by CHS. Although participation in each program is subject to certain
restrictions, Class Members must be notified of all available programming. The OIG has not yet
received the requested confirmation.

1 town hall meetings and whether the availability of programming was discussed
2 during those meetings. Although most Class Members were not familiar with the
3 term “town hall meeting,” many advised that staff do come around periodically to
4 provide general information and ask if they have any questions or concerns.
5 However, very few Class Members reported being informed of all available
6 programming during these encounters. Furthermore, no Class Members reported
7 having received the half-sheet flyer.¹⁴

8 The Department was unable to demonstrate that town hall meetings were
9 conducted in all Class Member housing locations and that information regarding
10 all available programming was provided during town hall meetings. The self-
11 assessment contains several discrepancies and is missing supporting
12 documentation. Nevertheless, the Department’s efforts to explore alternative
13 methods to ensure that Class Members are notified of all available programming
14 and ultimately achieve compliance are encouraging. Distribution of the flyers will
15 certainly benefit the Department in its efforts to notify Class Members of all
16 available programming, but that alone will not bring the Department into
17 compliance. Greater efforts should be made to conduct town hall meetings in all
18 Class Member housing areas and town hall meeting minutes should document

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20 ¹⁴ On September 19, 2024, CCSB confirmed via email that the Department began distributing the half-sheet flyers.

1 clearly and accurately whether (1) everyone in the housing area was offered the
2 opportunity to participate in the town hall meeting, (2) Class Members attended or
3 participated in the meeting, and (3) Class Members were notified of all available
4 programming, either verbally or in writing via the distribution of the flyer.
5 Defendants remain in partial compliance with this provision.

6 **SECTION B – Physical Therapy and Outdoor Recreation**

7 **Provision B.4 – Thermal Clothing – Substantial Compliance as of January 22,**
8 **2025**

9 Under paragraph 4 of section B of the Agreement,

10 “Class Members who have been prescribed thermal clothing as a
11 reasonable accommodation for their disability so that they may
12 participate in outdoor recreation will be provided warm coats and/or
13 thermal clothing. LASD shall inform Class Members that they may
14 request thermal clothing as a reasonable accommodation and shall
15 develop and distribute a unit order to ensure that all LASD personnel
16 are aware of this policy.”¹⁵

17 As previously reported, the Department indicated that it would provide all Class
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20 ¹⁵ As reported in the *Inspector General’s Second Implementation Status Report*, the OIG has determined that “thermal clothing” includes both tops and bottoms, particularly since mobility impairment usually affects individuals below the torso.

1 Members with thermals, including tops and bottoms, without requiring a
2 prescription, which exceeds the requirements set forth in the Agreement. The
3 corresponding compliance measures require CCSB and the OIG, through regular
4 site visits and interviews with Class Members and custody personnel, to confirm
5 that relevant housing locations maintain an adequate supply of thermal clothing
6 and that all Class Members are provided with thermal tops and bottoms. In
7 September 2023, the Department updated its *Johnson* policy to state, “[i]nmates
8 with mobility and/or sensory impairments shall receive thermal clothing as a
9 reasonable accommodation for their disability. Custody personnel shall ensure
10 inmates classified as such receive thermal clothing upon their arrival to an ADA
11 housing module, and exchange soiled thermals with clean thermals during weekly
12 laundry exchange.”

13 In October 2023, the Department, in response to a motion adopted by the
14 Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, began providing thermal tops and
15 bottoms to every person in custody who is eligible to receive them, regardless of
16 ADA status or prescription.¹⁶ The Department updated its policy on standard

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¹⁶ The Board motion requires the Department to provide thermal clothing to any person in custody who requests thermal garments. The Department provides thermals to all persons in custody absent a safety or security concern. The use of the term eligible is meant to convey that these persons do not present such a concern and are therefore eligible to receive thermal garments. *See Los Angeles County, Board of Supervisors, Providing Thermal Undergarments to All People in Custody in the Los Angeles County Jails* (July 11, 2023).

1 institutional clothing to include one thermal top and one thermal bottom.¹⁷

2 CCSB Self-Assessment

3 On January 22, 2025, the Department provided the OIG with a self-
4 assessment indicating that it had maintained substantial compliance with this
5 provision. The self-assessment contains signature sheets, electronic Uniform Daily
6 Activity Log (“e-UDAL”) records, logs, and email confirmations of thermal
7 clothing distribution and/or exchanges from April 1, 2024, to September 30, 2024.
8 The self-assessment also contains a total of 18 CCSB spot check reports reflecting
9 that from April through September 2024, CCSB personnel conducted monthly spot
10 checks at each facility to determine whether Class Members were provided thermal
11 clothing, relevant housing locations maintained an adequate supply of thermal
12 clothing, and thermal clothing exchanges were being carried out as scheduled.
13 CCSB reported that a final assessment was conducted on October 7, 2024, and
14 concluded that Class Members in all relevant housing locations were consistently
15 provided with thermals tops and bottoms. CCSB indicated that most Class
16 Members who were interviewed expressed satisfaction with the thermal
17 distribution and exchange process. No areas for improvement were noted in the

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20 ¹⁷ See Custody Division Manual §§ 6-15/010/00, *Inmate Clothing, Bedding, and Personal Hygiene*, 5-06/010.10, *Allowable Inmate Property - Female Inmates*, and 5-06/010.05, *Allowable Inmate Property - Male Inmates*.

1 final assessment.

2 While all 18 spot check reports reflect that Class Member interviews were
3 conducted, only the reports from CRDF specify the total number of Class Members
4 interviewed and the number of Class Members who reported having received
5 thermals. The CRDF reports reflect that a total of 33 Class Members were
6 interviewed, of which 27 (82%) reported having received thermals. CCSB should
7 include these figures in all spot check reports so that quantitative data can be used
8 to assess overall and facility-level compliance.

9 Documentation practices for thermal clothing distribution and exchanges
10 vary greatly across facilities. CRDF's unit order requires that custody personnel
11 document the issuance of thermals in the e-UDAL weekly, and that laundry staff
12 obtain signatures from Class Members receiving their thermal sets semimonthly.¹⁸
13 CRDF provided signature sheets for five of the six months included in CCSB's
14 review reflecting that nearly all listed Class Members confirmed receipt of
15 thermals.¹⁹ No e-UDAL reports were provided for CRDF.

16 MCJ's unit order requires that thermals be exchanged during regularly
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19 ¹⁸ See Custody Division Unit Orders, CRDF Unit Order § 5-16-010, *Clothing, Linen, and*
20 *Bedding*.

¹⁹ Signatures sheets from April 2024 were not available, reportedly due to changes in laundry staff.

1 scheduled clothing exchange and documented in the e-UDAL weekly.²⁰ MCJ
2 provided e-UDAL reports for ADA and non-ADA housing areas. Laundry staff
3 reported that thermal exchanges were sometimes documented as “thermal”
4 exchanges but more often documented as part of the “underwear” exchanges, which
5 was reflected in the e-UDAL reports.

6 TTCF’s unit order does not prescribe specific documentation requirements
7 for thermal distribution or exchanges.²¹ In practice, TTCF laundry staff utilize
8 thermal exchange logs to track the exchange of thermals and send confirmation
9 emails to CCSB when thermals are exchanged in modules 232 and 272. TTCF
10 provided a total of 19 thermal exchange logs and 23 email confirmations from
11 April to September 2024. Lastly, the Department’s self-assessment makes no
12 mention of documented thermal distribution or exchange for those individuals
13 housed in High Observation Housing (“HOH”) who do not have property
14 restrictions on clothing.²²

15 OIG Findings and Recommendations

16 As noted above, the OIG interviewed a total of 286 Class Members. Thirteen
17 Class Members were excluded from the population for this provision prior to

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19 ²⁰ See Custody Division Unit Orders, MCJ Unit Order § 5-16-030, *Issuance and Collection of Bedding and Towels*.

20 ²¹ See Custody Division Unit Orders, TTCF Unit Order § 5-16-030, *Exchange of Inmate Clothing*.

²² See Custody Division Manual, § 5-01/050.10, *Housing for Mentally Ill Inmates*.

1 calculating the compliance rate for data integrity purposes.²³ Of the remaining 273
2 Class Members, 242 reported having received thermal tops and bottoms, resulting
3 in an overall compliance rate of 89%. TTCF achieved the highest compliance rate
4 with 90% of Class Members reported having received thermal clothing, followed
5 by MCJ with 88% and CRDF with 86%.²⁴ Class Members in non-ADA housing
6 areas of MCJ and TTCF accounted for approximately 68% of those who reported
7 not having received a thermal top and bottom.²⁵ Class Members who reported not
8 having received thermals indicated that the primary reason was that their size was
9 not consistently available. Other issues included having received either a thermal
10 top or bottom, but not both, and thermals being confiscated during a housing
11 transfer or search, and not being replaced.

12 The OIG requested the CRDF signature sheet from CCSB for the week it
13 conducted its compliance site visit to determine whether the Class Members who
14 reported not having received thermals were reflected on the sheet. CCSB provided

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16 ²³ Nine Class Members were housed in High Observation Housing (“HOH”) and subject to
17 property restrictions for safety and security purposes, two reported having declined thermals, one
18 was in custody for less than 72 hours and assigned to temporary housing at CRDF at the time
19 they spoke with OIG staff, and one provided a response contrary to the observation of OIG staff
20 and was deemed not credible.

18 ²⁴ At MCJ, 176 of 199 Class Members reported having received thermals. At TTCF, 47 of 52
19 Class Members reported having received thermals. At CRDF, 19 of 22 Class Member reported
20 having received thermals.

19 ²⁵ Of the 23 Class Members who reported not having received thermal tops or bottoms at MCJ,
20 17 were housed outside of the 7000 and 8000 floors. Of the 5 Class Members who reported not
20 having received thermal tops and bottoms at TTCF, 2 were housed outside of modules 232 and
20 272.

1 the sheet and noted that no signatures were obtained for the week that the OIG
2 conducted its site visit due to the staff member who typically manages laundry
3 exchange being on vacation. Although CCSB reported that all Class Members
4 received their thermals during that week, the OIG was unable to verify this claim
5 without the presence of signatures. Furthermore, one of the Class Members who
6 reported not having received thermals was not listed on the signature sheet, calling
7 into question the veracity of the information contained in the sheet.

8 Prior to the Department providing thermal clothing to every person in
9 custody who is eligible to receive them, thermal tops and bottoms were provided
10 upon arrival to assigned housing locations. In October 2023, the Department began
11 to distribute thermal clothing at the Inmate Reception Center (“IRC”) to all people
12 in custody, including Class Members, except for those placed in HOH. Absent any
13 safety or security restrictions, those who are placed in HOH will receive thermals
14 upon arrival to their permanent housing location. CRDF continued to provide
15 thermals to people in custody upon arrival to their assigned housing location until
16 March 2025, at which point CRDF Reception Center assumed responsibility for
17 distributing thermals to people in custody, including Class Members, who are
18 classified as general population upon arrival to the facility. Those who require
19 additional medical or mental health attention or detoxification are provided with

20

1 thermals upon arrival to their permanent housing location.²⁶ The OIG monitored
2 the intake process at the IRC and CRDF Reception Center and confirmed the
3 distribution of thermal clothing.

4 OIG staff inspected thermal storage lockers/closets in ADA housing areas at
5 MCJ and TTCF during several site visits and found that they consistently had
6 adequate supplies of thermal tops and bottoms available for distribution.²⁷ Most
7 non-ADA housing areas at MCJ and TTCF had no inventory at all, and the few
8 that did had a limited supply. However, a majority of custody staff assigned to
9 those areas described a consistent process for requesting and obtaining thermal
10 clothing when needed from intake, laundry staff, or other housing areas.

11 While having an inventory of thermal clothing in housing area storage is
12 most important in areas where the majority of Class Members are housed, having
13 at least a minimum supply in non-ADA housing areas or floors could help address
14 situations where Class Members do not have thermal clothing and alleviate
15 operational constraints. For example, one Class Member housed at MCJ reported
16 that custody personnel confiscated his thermal clothing during a dorm search. The
17 Class Member claimed that when he asked custody personnel for a new set, he was

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19 ²⁶ As discussed below, anyone assigned to HOH at CRDF requires approval from a mental health
clinician to receive thermal clothing.

20 ²⁷ OIG staff confirmed the inventory of thermal clothing in storage lockers in modules 232 and
272 at TTCF, as well as in supply closets and deputy workstations on the 7000 and 8000 floors at
MCJ.

1 told none were available and instructed him to wait until clothing exchange.²⁸ The
2 Class Member reported he was unable to get a set of thermals during clothing
3 exchange because he did not have a set to exchange.²⁹ Another Class Member
4 housed at CRDF reported custody personnel confiscated her thermal clothing when
5 she was transferred to a medical isolation unit. Upon return to general population
6 housing, the Class Member reported that she requested a new set of thermals from
7 custody personnel but was instructed to wait until clothing exchange due to a lack
8 of available thermals in the storage closet. The Class Member also reported
9 difficulties with obtaining thermal clothing during laundry exchange, stating that
10 larger sizes, which she required, were unavailable, resulting in additional delays.

11 In addition to the Class Members who cited sizing availability as the primary
12 reason for lacking thermal clothing, approximately 20% of Class Members who
13 confirmed having received thermal clothing stated sizing availability was
14 inconsistent during laundry exchange. In the previous reporting period, CCSB
15 identified the availability of larger sizes (4X, 5X, and 6X) as an area for
16 improvement. Although CCSB indicated that it noticed a decrease in the number of
17 Class Members asking about the availability of larger sizes in this reporting period,

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19 ²⁸ Custody personnel are required to ensure that all people in custody receive the proper
replacement item in the event that they do not have a soiled item to exchange. *See* Custody
Division Manual, § 5-11/060.00, *Bedding, Linen, and Clothing Exchange*.

20 ²⁹ People in custody are generally expected to exchange type-for-type during clothing exchange
to prevent people from acquiring more than the allocated amount of clothing.

1 the Department should continue to improve the availability of varied sizes during
2 laundry exchange for Class Members who have a physical or medical need for
3 them.

4 Property Restrictions for Class Members in High Observation Housing

5 The OIG's review also revealed inconsistent restrictions on thermal clothing
6 for Class Members who were in HOH. Currently, HOH is available at TTCF and
7 CRDF. TTCF does not have a blanket prohibition on providing thermal clothing to
8 individuals in HOH, except for those under suicide precautions or those newly
9 placed in HOH.³⁰ Department policy requires a mental health professional conduct
10 a clinical assessment within 24 hours of initial placement, and as needed thereafter,
11 to determine whether property restrictions are required to maintain safety for
12 individuals in HOH.³¹ When restrictions are imposed at TTCF, an "Allowable
13 Inmate Property" listing allowable property is generated and placed on the
14 individual's cell door.³² In contrast, CRDF's unit order requires that individuals in
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16
17 ³⁰ See Custody Division Manual, § 5-01/050.15, *Property Restrictions for Mentally Ill Inmates* ("Upon initial placement in High Observation Housing (HOH), except when transferred directly from Forensic Inpatient (FIP), inmates shall be provided only suicide-resistant blankets, gowns, and approved mattresses, unless otherwise specified, as determined and documented by a Jail Mental Health Services (JMHS) clinician.").

18
19 ³¹ Custody Division Manual, § 5-01/050.15, *Property Restrictions for Mentally Ill Inmates* ("Within 24 hours of initial placement in HOH, a clinician will make recommendations regarding allowable property based upon an individual clinical assessment (Refer to JMHS policy 70.7 Suicide Prevention).").
20

³² Custody Division Manual, § 5-01/050.15, *Property Restrictions for Mentally Ill Inmates*.

1 HOH not be issued thermals unless CHS deems it appropriate.³³ The lack of
2 explicit approval from a mental health professional effectively prohibits
3 individuals, including Class Members, in HOH from receiving thermals. The
4 Department, in collaboration with CHS, should review and reconcile these
5 conflicting policies to ensure that all Class Members, including those in HOH,
6 receive thermal tops and bottoms when not explicitly restricted for safety or
7 security reasons.

8 As discussed above, the OIG makes compliance findings based on the
9 degree to which each provision has been effectively and durably implemented.
10 Here, the Department has exceeded the requirements set forth in the provision by
11 committing to provide thermal tops and bottoms to all Class Members, without
12 requiring a prescription. Although the Department's overall compliance rate
13 decreased from 96% in the previous reporting period to 89%, the Department has
14 now instituted a streamlined process for distributing thermal clothing to most
15 people in custody, including Class Members, upon arrival to the IRC and CRDF
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18 ³³ CRDF Unit Orders § 5-16-010, *Clothing, Linen, and Bedding* ("Inmates housed in High
19 Observation Housing (HOH) areas shall not be issued thermals, unless deemed appropriate
20 by CHS, mental health personnel, in consultation with custody."); §5-01-010, *Allowable Inmate Property, Storage of Personal Items, and Contraband Control* ("Inmates housed in High Observation Housing (HOH) areas shall not be issued thermals, unless deemed appropriate by Correctional Health Services (CHS) mental health personnel, in consultation with custody.").

1 Reception Center.³⁴ The Department has also updated policies and unit orders to
2 reflect this process. Absent exigent circumstances, the distribution of thermal
3 clothing at intake should allow for Class Members to receive thermals more
4 consistently and timely, especially at CRDF where the Defendants achieved the
5 lowest facility-level compliance rate. Based on these findings the OIG determined
6 that holding Defendants at substantial compliance for this reporting period is the
7 most equitable approach that best reflects Defendants' implementation status for
8 this provision. In order to achieve sustained compliance, Defendants will be
9 required to address the concerns discussed above and demonstrate continued
10 improvement in the distribution of thermal clothing. Defendants remain in
11 substantial compliance.

12 **SECTION C – Physical Accessibility**

13 **Provision C.4(f) – Additional Grab Bars and Shower Benches – Partial**
14 **Compliance**

15 Under subsection (f) of paragraph 4 of section C of the Agreement,
16 “Defendants are required to install grab bars and shower benches in approximately
17 thirty (30) cells outside of TTCF modules 231 and 232.”³⁵ The corresponding
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19 ³⁴ The compliance measures for this provision do not prescribe a specific compliance standard
percentage that the Department must meet to achieve compliance.

20 ³⁵ The Parties have agreed that “outside of TTCF modules 231 and 232” refers to any relevant
housing location except for modules 231 and 232 at TTCF.

1 compliance measure of this provision requires the Department to regularly update
2 the OIG on the construction status. As previously reported, the Department
3 installed 30 grab bars and 30 shower benches throughout CRDF and MCJ, and in
4 TTCF module 272. In order to achieve compliance with this provision, a physical-
5 plant expert must evaluate and determine that all installations meet ADA
6 requirements.

7 As reported in the *Eighth Implementation Status Report*, on April 10, 2023,
8 Defendants retained Michael P. Gibbens³⁶ to serve as the new physical-plant expert
9 and assist the OIG and the Parties in evaluating compliance with provisions C.4(f)
10 (Additional Grab Bars and Shower Benches) and C.4(g) (Construction of
11 Accessible Beds).³⁷ The physical-plant expert completed on-site evaluations of
12 MCJ, TTCF, and CRDF on April 24 and 25, 2023. It has been over two years since
13 the evaluations were conducted and the OIG and the Parties still have not received
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16 ³⁶ Michael P. Gibbens, CASP, ICC, ACE, ACD, is a nationally recognized author, instructor and
consultant on the interpretive and technical aspects of disabled accessibility compliance in
commercial and residential applications for both public and private sectors.

17 ³⁷ As reported in the *Inspector General's Fifth Implementation Status Report*, on September 5,
2019, Defendants retained a physical-plant expert to evaluate all installations and modifications.
18 On November 9, 2019, the physical plant expert conducted an on-site evaluation at CRDF and
issued a report with findings and recommendations; however, due to unforeseen circumstances,
19 the physical-plant expert was unable to complete the remaining on-site evaluations of MCJ and
TTCF. Although the previous expert evaluation CRDF and issued a report, the recommended
20 modifications required extensive construction. Defendants are requesting that the new physical-
plant expert re-evaluate CRDF to determine whether any alternative solutions are available to
meet ADA requirements.

1 the expert's report.³⁸ Because it is necessary to have the expert's report on the
2 physical-plant evaluation to achieve compliance with this provision, Defendants
3 must do one of the following: (1) provide the completed evaluation to the Parties
4 and the Court by May 30, 2025,³⁹ (2) provide a timeline for when the evaluation
5 report will be finalized and explain the reason for the delay, or (3) retain a new
6 physical-plant expert and provide an estimated timeline for the completion of the
7 evaluation by the newly retained expert. Defendants remain in partial compliance
8 with this provision.

9 **Provision C.4(g) – Construction of Accessible Beds – Partial Compliance**

10 Under subsection (g) of paragraph 4 of section C of the Agreement,
11 “Defendants are required to construct approximately ninety-six (96) accessible
12 beds at TTCF module 272.” The compliance measure for this provision requires
13 the Department to regularly update the OIG on the construction status. As
14 previously reported, the Department completed construction of the 96 beds at
15 TTCF module 272 on May 30, 2017, and began populating the housing unit with
16 Class Members on June 8, 2017. The Department continues to house Class

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18 ³⁸ Over the past two years, the OIG has requested several updates from Defendants' counsel
19 regarding the status of the physical-plant expert's report. Email communications were sent on
January 16, 2024, February 13, 2024, May 30, 2024, August 1, 2024, and February 21, 2025. No
explanation for the delay has been provided.

20 ³⁹ This date was chosen as it is the date the settlement term was set to expire. The Parties jointly
agreed to extend the term for another year. Asking for the information by the end of the current
term seems reasonable.

1 Members in TTCF module 272.

2 The Department provided documentation that all 96 beds in the housing
3 module meet ADA requirements. However, the accompanying toilet and shower
4 modifications have not yet been ADA certified. In order to achieve substantial
5 compliance with this provision, a physical-plant expert must conduct an evaluation
6 and determine that all modifications to the toilet and shower areas used by the
7 occupants of the 96 beds comply with ADA requirements.

8 The physical-plant expert conducted the required evaluation at TTCF on
9 April 24, 2023. As discussed above under provision C.4(f) (Additional Grab Bars
10 and Shower Benches), the OIG and the Parties are still awaiting the expert's report.
11 Because it is necessary to have the expert's report on the physical-plant evaluation
12 to achieve compliance with this provision, Defendants must do one or the
13 following: (1) provide the completed evaluation to the Parties and the Court by
14 May 30, 2025, (2) provide a timeline for when the evaluation report will be
15 finalized and explain the reason for the delay, or (3) retain a new physical-plant
16 expert and provide an estimated timeline for the completion of the evaluation by
17 the newly retained expert. Defendants remain in partial compliance with this
18 provision.

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1 **SECTION G – Grievance Form**

2 **Provision G.2 – “ADA” Designation of ADA Grievances – Partial Compliance**

3 Under paragraph 2 of section G of the Agreement, “[a]ll grievances
4 involving mobility assistive devices and the physical accessibility of the Jail shall
5 be designated ‘ADA’ grievances even if the inmate who filed the grievance did not
6 check the ‘ADA’ box.” The corresponding compliance measures require LASD
7 and CHS to promulgate policy consistent with the provision, to provide a list of
8 ADA-related grievances for a one-month period selected by the OIG, and to show
9 that those grievances were properly designated “ADA” grievances. The population
10 of “ADA-related grievances” includes grievances on which the person in custody
11 marked the ADA box or used any of the predetermined search terms.⁴⁰

12 As previously reported, LASD created several policies related to this
13 provision, including the *Johnson* policy and CDM section 8-03/030.00, “ADA-
14 Related Requests and Grievances.” For this reporting period, the OIG selected the
15 period of July 2024. In order to achieve substantial compliance, 90% of ADA-
16 related grievances identified must be properly designated as “ADA.” The
17 Department and CHS utilize a categorization system within the Custody Inmate

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19 ⁴⁰ The predetermined search terms include the following: ADA, mobility, accommodation,
20 wheelchair, crutch, prosthetic, cane, wheel, chair, disability, grab bars, accessible showers,
accessible toilet, shower benches, lower bunk, brakes, footrests, prosthesis, walker, crutches,
armrest, personal wheelchair, orthopedic shoes, and secondary review.

1 Grievance Application (“CIGA”) to designate grievances. Department personnel
2 resolve ADA-related custody grievances and CHS personnel resolve ADA-related
3 medical grievances.

4 On January 22, 2025, the Department provided the OIG with a self-
5 assessment indicating that it had achieved substantial compliance with this
6 provision. The self-assessment indicates that a total of 55 grievances containing
7 one or more of the predetermined search terms were identified in CIGA for July
8 2024. Of the 55 grievances, 10 were deemed to be ADA-related grievances. The
9 self-assessment indicates that 9 of the 10 ADA-related grievances were designated
10 properly. However, none of the ADA-related grievances were actually designated
11 as “ADA.” Of the 10 grievances, 1 was designated as “Living Conditions,” and the
12 remaining 9 were designated as “Medical Services (Including ADA).”

13 Moreover, the Department’s self-assessment was based on a flawed data
14 query that produced incomplete data. In order to replicate and verify the
15 information contained in the self-assessment, the OIG manually queried and
16 reviewed CIGA data from July 2024 and identified 16 additional grievances that
17 should have been reported in the self-assessment, increasing the total population of
18 ADA-related grievances to 26. Of the 26 grievances, 11 (42%) were designated as
19 “ADA.” The remaining 15 were designated as “Living Conditions,” “Medical
20 Services (Including ADA),” or “Health Service Request.”

1 The OIG also identified a separate process-related issue that impacts the
2 accuracy of the self-assessment. Custody and medical grievance team staff are
3 responsible for inputting information from grievance forms into CIGA. This
4 includes transcribing the contents of the grievance narrative into the synopsis
5 section of CIGA. The efficacy of the query to identify the predetermined search
6 terms largely depends on the accuracy of the transcription. Inconsistencies,
7 misspellings, and incomplete entries directly impact the ability to identify ADA-
8 related grievances.

9 In March 2025, the OIG shared these findings and concerns with the
10 Department. The Department acknowledged that the 16 grievances should have
11 been identified and reported in the self-assessment. The Department indicated a
12 system glitch prevented certain facility-related subcategories from being captured
13 during the query, and efforts are underway to resolve the issue.

14 As previously reported, LASD's grievance policy requires staff to designate
15 each grievance into only one category and requires that certain categories be
16 prioritized over others. According to the policy, a grievance against staff is a
17 category that must be prioritized. For example, if a Class Member submits an
18 ADA-related complaint regarding a mobility assistive device that involves a
19 grievance against staff, it must be designated as a grievance against staff and not as
20 ADA. This directly conflicts with the requirements set forth in provision G.2

1 (“ADA” Designation of ADA Grievances). The Department has since added the
2 option to split such grievances in CIGA. Doing so will generate two separate
3 grievances with the same underlying data so the grievance against staff component
4 can be handled on one complaint, and the ADA component can be handled on the
5 second linked complaint. None of the ADA-related grievances from July 2024
6 utilized the split function so the OIG was unable to determine whether this process
7 works as intended.

8 As previously reported, in November 2020, CHS discontinued the use of the
9 “ADA (Medical)” designation and began to utilize a designation titled “Medical
10 Services (including ADA)” for all medical grievances, including ADA-related
11 medical grievances. Designating ADA-related medical grievances as “Medical
12 Services (including ADA)” along with all other medical grievances circumvents
13 the terms of this provision and violates the terms of provision G.4 (“ADA”
14 Grievances Not Designated as “Basic” Grievances).⁴¹ The OIG has consistently
15 reported on this issue since the *Inspector General’s Sixth Implementation Status*
16 *Report* (“*Sixth Implementation Status Report*”).

17 Despite the methodological concerns discussed above, the Department has
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20 ⁴¹ Provision G.4 (“ADA” Grievances Not Designated as “Basic” Grievances) states, “ADA
grievances will not be designated as ‘basic’ grievances.” This provision was found in sustained
compliance on January 15, 2019, and was severed from the Agreement on May 9, 2019.

1 made notable efforts to modify systems and processes to achieve compliance with
2 this provision. Despite this, CHS continues to designate ADA-related grievances
3 incorrectly, hampering any progress achieved by the Department. In order to
4 achieve substantial compliance, the Department and CHS must properly designate
5 ADA-related custody grievances and ADA-related medical grievances regardless
6 of whether the person in custody checked the “ADA” box consistent with the terms
7 of the Agreement. Defendants remain in partial compliance.

8 **Provision G.3 – Grievance Response Time – Partial Compliance**

9 Under paragraph 3 of section G of the Agreement, “[t]he response time for
10 ADA grievances will be no more than that allowed under the standard grievance
11 policy.” The corresponding compliance measures require that LASD promulgate
12 policy consistent with this provision and to provide a list of ADA-related
13 grievances for a one-month period selected by the OIG. The population of “ADA-
14 related grievances” includes grievances on which the person in custody
15 marked the ADA box or used any of the predetermined search terms.⁴² In order to
16 achieve substantial compliance, 90% of the grievances must be responded to
17 within 15 days. The OIG selected the period of September 2024.

18 _____
19 ⁴² The predetermined search terms include the following: ADA, mobility, accommodation,
20 wheelchair, crutch, prosthetic, cane, wheel, chair, disability, grab bars, accessible showers,
accessible toilet, shower benches, lower bunk, brakes, footrests, prosthesis, walker, crutches,
armrest, personal wheelchair, orthopedic shoes, and secondary review.

1 As previously reported, the Department created policies consistent with this
2 provision, including CDM section 8-03/005.00, “Inmate Grievances,” CDM
3 section 8-03/030.00, “ADA-related Requests and Grievances,” and CDM section
4 8-04/040.00, “Time Frames.” These policies require a response time of 15 days for
5 all non-emergency ADA grievances and 5 days for emergency grievances. CHS
6 policy M12.04, “Grievances – Health Care and Against Staff,” requires that all
7 medical grievances be analyzed within 24 hours to determine whether there is an
8 urgent or emergent medical condition that requires immediate attention. If not, the
9 response timeframe for medical grievances is 15 days, as with Department policy.
10 CHS reports that a grievance is considered to have been “responded to” within the
11 appropriate 15-day timeframe when a supervising nurse reviews the grievance and
12 makes a referral for a provider evaluation.

13 On January 22, 2025, the Department provided the OIG with a self-
14 assessment indicating that it had achieved substantial compliance with this
15 provision. The self-assessment indicates that a total of 86 grievances containing
16 one or more of the predetermined search terms were identified in CIGA for
17 September 2024. Of the 86 grievances, 28 were deemed to be ADA-related
18 grievances. The Department excluded the remaining 58 records based on the
19 determination that all 58 “did not pertain to ADA issues.” The self-assessment
20 concludes that 26 of the 28 (93%) grievances were responded to within the

1 required 15-day timeframe.

2 The OIG reviewed all 26 grievances that were marked as compliant and
3 determined that there was no response to 1 of these grievances within the required
4 15-day timeframe. The grievance was originally submitted to the Department by
5 the American Civil Liberties Union (“ACLU”) on May 28, 2024. The Department
6 provided the ACLU with a disposition on June 11, 2024. Later that day, the ACLU
7 notified the Department that the disposition failed to adequately address the
8 grievance and requested that the Department resubmit the grievance for proper
9 handling. On September 11, 2024, the ACLU requested a status update on the
10 grievance since it had not received an updated disposition. The self-assessment
11 indicates that the disposition was completed on September 27, 2024.

12 The self-assessment reflects that this grievance was received on September
13 25, 2024.⁴³ This is not accurate. As noted above, the ACLU originally submitted
14 this grievance on May 28, 2024, and resubmitted it on June 11, 2024. When
15 accounting for these dates, the Department is well outside of the 15-day timeframe
16 for resolving this grievance. For the grievances identified by the Department in its
17 self-assessment, the Department only responded timely to 25 of the 28 grievances

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20 ⁴³ In reviewing CIGA, it appears as though a new grievance was created on September 25, 2024, and designated as “Medical services (including ADA).” The grievance was assigned to CHS staff on December 3, 2024, and the disposition was updated on December 4, 2024.

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1 (89%), meaning the compliance rating fell just below the 90% compliance
2 standard.

3 Furthermore, the same methodological concerns discussed under G.2
4 (“ADA” Designation of ADA Grievances) above exist for G.3 (Grievance
5 Response Time). The OIG manually queried and reviewed C IGA data from
6 September 2024 and identified 9 additional grievances that should have been
7 reported in the self-assessment, increasing the total population of ADA-related
8 grievances to 37. Although all 9 grievances reflected that they were responded to
9 within the 15-day timeframe, the OIG identified concerns with the way in which
10 some of these grievances were addressed. Eight of the nine grievances were
11 originally submitted on a grievance form by a Class Member but were deemed to
12 be an “inappropriate use of the form” and redesignated as a Health Service Request
13 (“HSR”).⁴⁴ ADA Coordinators, who are responsible for addressing ADA-related
14 custody grievances, are unable to access HSRs in CIGA. As a result, any custody-
15 related component of the grievance is not accounted for in CIGA and has the
16 potential to go unaddressed even though the medical-related component is
17 responded to within the 15-day timeframe. An ADA-related grievance cannot be

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19 ⁴⁴ The concerns regarding the redesignation of grievances to HSRs were identified during the
20 OIG’s review of provision G.3 (Grievance Response Time). However, it is important to note that
these concerns may also impact compliance with provision G.2 (“ADA” Designation of ADA
Grievances).

1 considered “responded to” until and unless all components of the grievance are
2 addressed. Additionally, the Class Member does not receive a disposition when a
3 grievance is redesignated to an HSR. The OIG reviewed the eight grievances that
4 were redesignated and found that the following two had a custody-related
5 component that went unanswered:

- 6 • Grievance 1: The grievant reported that they fell off the top bunk,
7 sustaining injuries, and that they need a cane. The grievant also reported
8 having submitted several grievances and custody request and HSR forms
9 that went unanswered. Although the grievant was referred for a provider
10 evaluation, there was no indication that custody staff investigated the
11 reported fall or the outstanding grievances/requests, or responded to the
12 grievance.
- 13 • Grievance 2: The grievant reported that their cane was taken away by
14 custody personnel despite having a medical order for one. Although the
15 grievant was referred for a provider evaluation, there was no indication
16 that custody personnel investigated whether the cane was taken
17 appropriately or if staff responded to the grievance.

18 When accounting for these grievances, the Department achieves a compliance rate
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1 of 86%.⁴⁵

2 Since the development of the compliance measures, there has been a
3 significant evolution in the way ADA-related grievances are processed and
4 handled. As such, the Department should refine the process of identifying ADA-
5 related grievances to ensure they are all captured in accordance with the
6 compliance measures for provisions G.2 (“ADA” Designation of ADA
7 Grievances) and G.3 (Grievance Response Time). Defendants remain in partial
8 compliance.

9 **SECTION H – Accommodations**

10 **Provision H.1 – Reasonable Accommodations – Partial Compliance**

11 Under paragraph 1 of section H of the Agreement,
12 “Defendants agree that Class Members shall receive reasonable
13 accommodations when they request them and as prescribed by LASD
14 medical professionals. Accommodations may include but are not
15 limited to: assignment to lower bunks; changes of clothing; extra
16 blankets; allowance of extra time to respond to visitor calls and attorney
17 visits; shower benches; assistive device to travel outside of a housing
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20 ⁴⁵ When accounting for the 9 additional grievances that were identified, the total number of
ADA-related grievances for the month of September 2024 increases to 37. Of the 37 grievances,
the OIG determined that 32 (86%) were responded to within the 15-day timeframe.

1 module; and assignment to a cell with accessible features.”

2 As previously reported, the *Johnson* policy includes language consistent with the
3 terms of this provision.

4 The primary method for Class Members to request a reasonable
5 accommodation is by submitting a grievance, custody request, or HSR form. The
6 OIG reviewed the availability of these forms at MCJ and found that many Class
7 Member housing locations did not have forms readily available in the designated
8 bins, which impedes Class Members’ ability to request reasonable
9 accommodations. On March 28, 2025, OIG staff inspected 76 grievance bins
10 throughout MCJ where Class Members are housed to determine whether grievance,
11 custody request, or HSR forms were available.⁴⁶ Of the 76 bins, 50 did not contain
12 any forms, and only 5 contained all 3 forms. The remaining 21 bins were missing
13 at least 1 of the 3 required forms. In addition, Class Members reported that when
14 they request forms from custody staff, they are oftentimes advised that forms are
15 not available or that staff would return with a form, but rarely do.

16 Egg Crate Mattress Topper

17 As reported in the *Sixth Implementation Status Report*, LASD leadership
18 agreed to issue an egg crate mattress topper to every Class Member, regardless of
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20 _____
⁴⁶ OIG staff inspected bins located on the 2000, 3000, 5000, 7000, 8000, and 9000 floor.

1 whether they had a prescription. On September 1, 2021, the Department distributed
2 an Informational Bulletin to staff that provides guidance on issuing and
3 maintaining egg crate mattress toppers for all Class Members. The OIG, through
4 site visits and interviews, found that the vast majority of Class Members who were
5 housed on the 7000 and 8000 floors of MCJ, within modules 232 and 272 of
6 TTCF, and throughout CRDF, had received egg crate mattress toppers. By
7 contrast, almost no Class Members housed outside of those areas had received egg
8 crate mattress toppers.

9 In speaking with Department personnel regarding the provision of egg crate
10 mattress toppers, it became apparent that they required additional training. Some
11 personnel reported they were instructed not to provide egg crate mattress toppers to
12 anyone outside of the 7000 and 8000 floors of MCJ due to safety concerns. Others
13 reported the incorrect belief that Class Members require a prescription to receive
14 an egg crate mattress topper or that CHS staff is responsible for providing egg
15 crate mattress toppers. The Department should provide additional training to all
16 custody personnel regarding the requirement to distribute egg crate mattress
17 toppers to all Class Members, regardless of their housing assignment, and ensure

1 that adequate supplies are available for distribution.⁴⁷

2 Physical Accessibility Issues at MCJ and TTCF

3 In speaking with Class Members housed in those non-ADA housing areas, it
4 became apparent that the Department did not consider Class Members' needs when
5 expanding the number of housing locations, resulting in undue hardship and unsafe
6 conditions. For example, most showers in non-ADA housing areas of MCJ and
7 TTCF lack grab bars and shower benches. As a result, many Class Members who
8 are housed in those areas reported difficulties with steadying themselves while
9 showering. In addition, Class Members who cannot stand for long periods of time
10 or who need to sit while showering reported having to use plastic chairs that are
11 not intended for use in a shower, significantly increasing the risk of injuries.⁴⁸

12 Class Members housed in non-ADA housing areas of MCJ also reported
13 difficulties with entering and exiting the shower areas due to the presence of a
14 raised threshold at the bottom of the entrance designed to keep water in the shower
15 basin. OIG staff inspected shower areas in several non-ADA housing areas and
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18 ⁴⁷ CHS should consider providing additional training to staff regarding the distribution of egg
19 crate mattress toppers. Although custody is responsible for distributing egg crate mattress
20 toppers, the OIG's review of medical records revealed that some medical staff do not have a clear
understanding of who is responsible for distributing egg crate mattress toppers or the
Department's commitment to providing egg crate mattress toppers to all Class Members,
regardless of whether they have a prescription.

⁴⁸ The Department indicated that it is in the process of identifying ADA-compliant shower chairs
or benches to purchase for use in Class Member housing areas.

1 confirmed the presence of raised thresholds, many of which are high enough to
2 present significant challenges to those with mobility impairments.

3 Class Members housed in ADA housing areas of MCJ also reported facing
4 architectural barriers. OIG staff encountered Class Members with wheelchairs and
5 other mobility assistive devices who were housed in cells or dorms without grab
6 bars next to the toilet. Although there are dedicated ADA showers with grab bars
7 and shower benches located on the 7000 and 8000 floors, Class Members indicate
8 that Department personnel do not always provide them with the opportunity to use
9 the ADA showers.

10 OIG staff spoke with four Class Members at MCJ who reported slipping and
11 falling while showering due to a lack of accessible features.⁴⁹ All four Class
12 Members reported having to use non-accessible showers due to custody staff not
13 always providing them with the opportunity to use the ADA showers. OIG staff
14 reviewed medical records and identified documentation reflecting that two of the
15 four Class Members reported the slip-and-fall injury to medical staff and received
16 medical treatment.⁵⁰

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19 ⁴⁹ Of the four Class Members who reported slip-and-fall shower injuries, two were housed on the
8000 floor, one was housed on the 7000 floor, and one was housed on the 2000 floor.

20 ⁵⁰ It is important to note the OIG does not discredit the information from Class Members on the
basis that the injury was not reported to medical staff.

1 Lower Bunk Assignment

2 OIG staff spoke with four Class Members who reported being assigned to a
3 middle or top bunk despite needing a lower bunk. These Class Members expressed
4 difficulties with getting into and out of their bunk because of their mobility
5 impairment.

6 Classification Codes and Mobility Assistive Device

7 During site visits, the OIG encountered several Class Members who had a
8 classification code for a mobility assistive device, but did not have their prescribed
9 device(s). Some of these Class Members complained that they have difficulty
10 ambulating without their prescribed mobility assistive device. The OIG spoke with
11 27 Class Members who reported not having received their prescribed device. OIG
12 staff reviewed medical records for all 27 Class Members and confirmed that 11 had
13 active medical orders for the device they reported not having received at the time
14 they spoke with OIG staff.

15 The OIG also encountered several Class Members who had a mobility
16 assistive device but were not assigned with the corresponding classification code.
17 In speaking with medical and custody staff regarding this concern, the OIG learned
18 that prescriptions for mobility assistive devices are not actively monitored,
19 resulting in delays in the removal of devices once prescriptions expire and
20 secondary review options are exhausted. Medical and custody staff explained there

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1 is no established process for removing devices from Class Members, or clarity as
2 to who is responsible for doing so, further indicating the lack of collaboration or
3 cooperation between the Department and CHS.

4 Relatedly, mobility assistive devices are not consistently accounted for.
5 The OIG spoke with a Class Member at MCJ who was housed with three other
6 people in a dorm. There was only one Class Member in this dorm but there were
7 two wheelchairs, three walkers, and a cane. The unaccounted-for mobility devices
8 throughout facilities could contribute to the delay in Class Members receiving their
9 mobility assistive devices. In addition, devices that are not properly inventoried or
10 monitored once they are no longer medically necessary present jail safety and
11 security concerns.

12 Lastly, the OIG encountered several Class Members whose wristbands do
13 not match their classification. Some of these Class Members expressed concern as
14 to whether their mobility assistive device would be confiscated because of the
15 delay in receiving their wristband with the appropriate classification. Class
16 Members also complained that, at times, custody staff do not abide by the mobility
17 assistive device orders on file or are unaware that they exist. For example, some
18 Class Members report that they require a wheelchair for long distances and for
19 transportation to court but were not provided with the device due to inaccurate
20 wristbands or delays in the classification process.

1 Boarding and Disembarking Transportation Bus

2 Class Members with mobility assistive devices other than wheelchairs
3 expressed difficulties with boarding and disembarking the Department's buses
4 during transport to and from the jails.⁵¹ Depending on the type of bus, boarding
5 requires climbing up at least five, and up to seven, steps and walking down a
6 narrow aisle. Class Members reported that their mobility assistive devices are
7 taken from them when boarding the bus, oftentimes one or both of their hands
8 remain chained to another person, and that no accommodation is provided such as
9 uncuffing one of their hands to help with stability. As a result, Class Members
10 reported struggling to climb the stairs and steady themselves while boarding the
11 bus, as well as struggling to walk down the aisle without adequate support.
12 Additionally, five Class Members reported falling while boarding the bus. OIG
13 staff reviewed medical records and identified documentation reflecting that one of
14 the five Class Members reported the fall to medical staff and received medical
15 treatment.

16 Of particular concern, Class Members with significant mobility limitations
17 or disabilities that result in severe pain at times are faced with the untenable
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19 _____
20 ⁵¹ Pursuant to provision K.1 (Transportation in Accessible Vans), which has since been found in sustained compliance and severed from the Agreement, the Department is required to transport Class Members who use wheelchairs in ADA accessible vans.

1 decision to risk their safety and board the bus or miss their court hearing. Class
2 Members report that it is commonly understood that the Department will deem
3 them as a “court refusal” and report this to the courts despite the refusal being due
4 to their inability to board the bus safely.⁵²

5 Traveling to and from Housing Locations

6 During this reporting period, several Class Members reported having issues
7 traveling to and from their housing locations. For example, Class Members who
8 are housed on the 5000 floor of MCJ must descend approximately 60 stairs on
9 narrow escalators that are regularly out of service to get to the bus bays to attend
10 court, and must ascend the same escalator stairs to return to their housing location.
11 Several Class Members reported declining yard time and, in some cases, medical
12 appointments, due to the inoperable escalators. Compounding the difficulty of
13 traveling within the facilities, some Class Members reported being rushed by
14 custody personnel when leaving or returning to their assigned housing. One Class
15 Member reported tripping and falling on the escalators while going to court. OIG
16 staff reviewed medical records and identified documentation reflecting that the
17 Class Member reported the fall to medical staff and received medical treatment.

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19 ⁵² The OIG met with Department and CHS leadership and counsel for Defendants on August 2,
20 2023, and August 16, 2023, to discuss these concerns. The Department reported that it would
conduct an inquiry and work closely with CHS to ensure that Class Members receive appropriate
accommodations. Despite the Department’s commitments, the OIG continues to receive
complaints from Class Members regarding transportation.

1 Similarly, Class Members at CRDF who were housed on the second and
2 third floor of the East Tower reported issues with traveling to and from their
3 housing locations due to the elevators being out of service. As a result, Class
4 Members were faced with the difficult decision to risk their safety and use the
5 stairs or forgo leaving their housing locations. The Department started using the
6 visiting elevator as an alternative to using the stairs; however, using the visiting
7 elevator posed a security risk since they are located outside of the secured area of
8 the facility. As a result, the facility is placed on modified lockdown each time a
9 Class Member who is unable to use the stairs needs to travel outside of their
10 housing location, severely disrupting operations. Furthermore, the Department
11 reported that from May to October 2024, the visiting elevator had been inoperable
12 at least nine times, leaving Class Members with little to no options.

13 The Department has since relocated most Class Members who were housed
14 on the second and third floor of the East Tower. Additionally, the Department
15 ordered a stair lift chair to help with transporting Class Members up and down the
16 stairs when necessary. The Department reported that phase 1 of the elevator repair
17 project commenced December 9, 2024, and is scheduled to be completed on May
18 16, 2025.

19 The OIG spoke with personnel from PMB, the unit responsible for
20 classifying and housing the population within the jails, regarding the process for

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1 housing for Class Members. PMB personnel reported that they rely on information
2 provided by medical staff when determining housing for Class Members.
3 However, this information is typically limited to mobility assistive device, bunk
4 assignment, and long-distance transport orders for mobility-related needs. As a
5 result, PMB does not generally consider other important factors such as a Class
6 Member's need for grab bars or a shower bench or a Class Member's ability to
7 ascend and descend stairs. In fact, PMB personnel reported that they do not have a
8 list of cells with accessible features such as grab bars.

9 In the *Eighth Implementation Status Report*, the OIG recommended that the
10 Department, in collaboration with CHS, conduct a comprehensive assessment of its
11 Class Member population to ensure that all Class Members are housed in
12 appropriate areas of the jails and receive all required accommodations. The OIG
13 reasserts the urgent need to implement this recommendation, especially since many
14 Class Members continue to face architectural barriers that present unsafe
15 conditions.

16 In order to achieve compliance, the Department needs to address each of the
17 aforementioned concerns: (1) providing egg crate mattress toppers, (2) ensuring
18 physical accessibility of showers and toilets, (3) ensuring lower bunk assignments,
19 (4) ensuring proper classification codes and that the code is designated properly on
20 wristbands, (5) ensuring access to transportation including ensuring that Class

1 members are able to get to the bus bays and are able to board the bus, and (6)
2 providing alternatives to stair use for Class Members who cannot safely navigate
3 stairs. The Department, in collaboration with CHS, should conduct a
4 comprehensive assessment of its Class Member population to ensure that all Class
5 Members are housed in appropriate areas of the jails and are receiving appropriate
6 accommodations in accordance with the terms of the Agreement. Defendants
7 remain in partial compliance with this provision.

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APPENDIX

DEFENDANTS' <i>JOHNSON</i> COMPLIANCE STATUS		
PROVISION	DESCRIPTION	COMPLIANCE RATING
	Programming	
A.1	Access to Programming	Severed
A.2	Non-Disqualification from Programming	Severed
A.3	Escorts to Programming	Severed
A.5(a)	Class Members Serve as Trustys on Same Floor	Severed
A.5(b)	Trusty Tasks	Severed
A.5(c)	Identify Jobs	Severed
A.6	Notification of Available Programs	Severed
A.7	Notification in Town Hall Meetings	Partial Compliance
	Physical Therapy and Outdoor Recreation	
B.1(a)	Access to Physical Therapy	Severed
B.1(b)	Maintenance of Physical Therapy Room	Severed
B.1(c)	Physical Therapy Availability	Severed
B.2	Outdoor Recreation Time	Severed
B.3	Rotation of Outdoor Recreation Time	Severed
B.4	Thermal Clothing	Substantial Compliance
	Physical Accessibility	
C.4(a)	Housing Expansion for Class Members – Phase 1	Severed
C.4(b)	Housing Expansion for Class Members – Phase 2	Severed
C.4(c)	Housing Expansion for Class Members – Phase 3	Severed
C.4(d)	Housing Expansion for Class Members – Phase 4	Severed
C.4(e)	Housing Expansion for Class Members – Phase 5	Severed
C.4(f)	Additional Grab Bars and Shower Benches	Partial Compliance
C.4(g)	Construction of Accessible Beds	Partial Compliance
C.5	Review of ADA Construction Plans	Severed
	Use of Mobility Devices	
D.1	Initial Decisions and Ongoing Evaluations	Sustained Compliance
D.2	Secondary Reviews	Sustained Compliance
D.3	Assistive Device Leaflet	Severed
D.4	Tracking Complications	Sustained Compliance
D.5	Wheelchair Seating Training	Severed
D.6	Publishing Guidelines for Tracking Complications	Severed
	Wheelchairs and Prostheses	
E.1(a)	Wheelchair Maintenance	Severed
E.1(b)	Maintenance of the Wheelchair Repair Shop	Severed
E.1(c)	Installing RFID Transmitters	Severed

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PROVISION	DESCRIPTION	COMPLIANCE RATING
E.1(d)	Wheelchairs with Moveable Armrests	Severed
E.2	Return of Personal Wheelchairs	Severed
E.3	Assistive Device Policy	Severed
E.4	Return of Prostheses within 24 Hours	Severed
	ADA Coordinators	
F.1	ADA Duties	Sustained Compliance
F.2	ADA Coordinator Authority	Severed
F.3	Training ADA Coordinators	Severed
	Grievance Form	
G.1	Grievance Form	Severed
G.2	“ADA” Designation of ADA Grievances	Partial Compliance
G.3	Grievance Response Time	Partial Compliance
G.4	ADA Grievances Designation	Severed
G.5	ADA Grievance Maintenance	Severed
	Accommodations	
H.1	Reasonable Accommodations	Partial Compliance
H.2	Accessibility of Medical Orders	Severed
H.3	Tracking Mobility Assistive Device Requests	Severed
	Notification of Rights	
I.1	Notification of Rights	Severed
	Training	
J.1	Training	Severed
	Transportation	
K.1	Transportation in Accessible Vans	Severed