



Office of Inspector General County of Los Angeles

Reform and Oversight Efforts: Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

**January to March
2022**

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION.....	1
MONITORING SHERIFF’S DEPARTMENT’S OPERATIONS.....	1
Deputy-Involved Shootings	1
Comparison to Prior Years.....	8
District Attorney Review of Deputy-Involved Shootings	8
Homicide Bureau’s Investigation of Deputy-Involved Shootings	9
Internal Criminal Investigations Bureau	9
Internal Affairs Bureau	9
Civil Service Commission Dispositions	10
The Sheriff’s Department’s Use of Unmanned Aircraft Systems	10
CUSTODY DIVISION.....	11
Pregnant People in Custody at Century Regional Detention Facility (CRDF)	11
<i>Bottled Water and Prenatal Diets</i>	11
<i>Unstructured Out-of-cell Time for Large Muscle Exercise</i>	12
<i>Access to Programs and Additional Services</i>	13
Programming Opportunities at Century Regional Detention Facility (CRDF)	14
In-Custody Deaths	18
Other Deaths	20
Office of Inspector General Site Visits	20
Taser Use in Custody	20
Use-of-Force Incidents in Custody	22
HANDLING OF GRIEVANCES AND COMMENTS.....	23
Office of Inspector General Handling of Comments Regarding Sheriff’s Department Operations and Jails.....	23
Handling of Grievances Filed by People in Custody	25
Sheriff’s Department’s Service Comment Reports.....	25
CITIZENS’ COMMISSION ON JAIL VIOLENCE UPDATES	28

INTRODUCTION

This report provides an overview of the Office of Inspector General's regular monitoring, auditing, and review of activities related to the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department occurring between January 1, 2022, and March 31, 2022.¹

MONITORING SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS

Deputy-Involved Shootings

The Office of Inspector General reports on all deputy-involved shootings in which a deputy intentionally fired a firearm at a human, or intentionally or unintentionally fired a firearm and a human was injured or killed as a result. This quarter there were six incidents in which people were shot or shot at by Sheriff's Department personnel. Office of Inspector General staff responded to each of these deputy-involved shootings. Eight people were struck by deputies' gunfire, four fatally.

The information in the following shooting summaries is based on information provided by the Sheriff's Department and is preliminary in nature. While the Office of Inspector General receives information at the walk-through at the scene of the shooting, preliminary memoranda with summaries, and by attending the Sheriff's Department Critical Incident Reviews, the statements of the deputies and witnesses are not provided until the investigation is complete. The Sheriff's Department does not permit the Office of Inspector General staff to monitor the on-going investigations of deputy-involved shootings, does not provide access to the full body-worn camera videos of deputies involved in the incident, and does not comply with lawful requests for documentation of these investigations. The Sheriff's Department and Coroner also do not consistently follow Penal Code section 832.7(b)(A)(i)'s requirement of providing a specific written basis to justify concluding that a desire for investigative secrecy in shooting investigations outweighs the public interest in disclosure.

Century: The Sheriff's Department reported that on January 24, 2022, at approximately 4:07 a.m., Century Sheriff's Station deputies responded to a call of a person on a rooftop in Huntington Park. When deputies arrived, they checked the area and were unable to locate the individual.

¹ The report will note if the data reflects something other than what was gathered between January 1, 2022, and March 31, 2022.

Approximately one hour later, deputies received a second call at the same location, indicating the person had returned and was on the rooftop. As deputies were responding to the call, they received information that people heard gunshots in the area. Deputies arrived and were told the suspect had fled on foot.

Deputies contained the area and requested an air unit to assist. A Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) air unit responded to assist with the call due to the unavailability of an LASD helicopter.

The Sheriff's Department received additional calls reporting the sound of gunshots and that the suspect had returned to the roof.

When the LAPD air unit arrived, officers saw a Hispanic man on the rooftop armed with a handgun. The suspect then shot at the air unit, and possibly toward other deputies on the ground. A deputy on the ground fired one .223 caliber round from a department issued AR-15 rifle, which struck the suspect.

Deputies from the Special Enforcement Bureau (SEB) were requested to respond and assist. SEB paramedics treated the suspect, and he was taken off the rooftop with the assistance of Los Angeles County Fire Department personnel. The suspect sustained a gunshot wound to his lower torso and was transported to the hospital, where he was listed in serious condition but was expected to recover.

A "Polymer 80" 9mm semiautomatic handgun was found on the ground close to where the suspect was detained.

The shooting was captured on body-worn cameras. Portions of the video were shown at the Sheriff's Department's Critical Incident Review. The Sheriff's Department has not provided the Office of Inspector General with access to its body-worn camera videos; thus, the Office of Inspector General cannot opine on whether the cameras that were activated as required by Sheriff's Department policy.

Areas for Further Inquiry

How long after the shooting was it before the SEB paramedics began treating the suspect for his injuries?

Santa Clarita: The Sheriff's Department reported that on February 15, 2022, at approximately 5:54 p.m., Santa Clarita Valley Station deputies received a call regarding a family disturbance involving a possibly mentally ill white woman, who was armed with a knife. This call for service was in the area known as Neenach,

which is located approximately 45 miles from the Santa Clarita Valley station in the Lancaster area. This area is patrolled by the Santa Clarita Valley station.

The call indicated that the suspect was behaving in a bizarre manner and possibly bleeding. The two responding deputies briefly contacted family members outside the residence and then entered the home and saw the suspect seated in a dining area, holding a knife to her own neck. While awaiting the arrival of a Mental Evaluation Team, the deputies spoke with the suspect for several minutes and urged her to put the knife down. At one point, the suspect stood up and, according to the deputies, charged at them. The deputies shot a total of eleven times at the suspect. The suspect was struck several times, and was pronounced dead at the location.

The shooting was captured on body-worn cameras. Portions of the video were shown at the Sheriff's Department's Critical Incident Review. The Sheriff's Department has not provided the Office of Inspector General with access to its body-worn camera videos; thus, the Office of Inspector General cannot opine on whether the cameras that were activated as required by Sheriff's Department policy.

Areas for Further Inquiry

There was an initial delay in responding to the call; what was the reason for the delayed response? Was the Mental Evaluation Team (MET) requested prior to the deputies arriving at the location? If so, what was the MET's status? Was the option of waiting for MET deputies considered? Was the tactical approach consistent with Sheriff's Department training and law enforcement best practices? Were any less lethal options considered? Was the call handled in compliance with Sheriff's Department Field Operations directives? Did the dispatch process contribute to the delay in the response?

Norwalk: The Sheriff's Department reported that on February 17, 2022, Norwalk Station enlisted the aid of Operations Safe Streets Bureau's Gang Surveillance Unit (GSU) to locate and arrest a Hispanic man, who was wanted for an attempted carjacking. He was believed to be armed and dangerous. While looking for the suspect, a GSU deputy, who was wearing a vest that identified him as a deputy sheriff, saw the suspect walking on the sidewalk, exited his unmarked vehicle, and commanded the suspect to stop. The suspect produced a handgun, and the deputy fired his gun multiple times at the suspect. As the suspect fled on foot, there were two additional deputy-involved shootings in which two deputies also fired numerous rounds at the suspect. It is unknown whether the suspect shot at the deputies.

After the deputy-involved shootings, the suspect disappeared into a nearby residence. Inhabitants of the home exited unharmed, stating the suspect was inside their home and that he was possibly injured. Because the suspect was barricaded inside the home, the Sheriff's Department Special Enforcement Bureau (SEB) was called to the scene. The homeowners later informed deputies that one of their family members might still be inside the residence. Approximately six hours later, deputies made entry into the home and arrested the suspect, who had sustained multiple gunshot wounds. An unmanned aircraft was used to assist in locating the suspect prior to entry. The suspect was transported to the hospital, where he was treated for his wounds, and is expected to recover.

Deputies fired a total of 34 rounds. A 9mm semiautomatic handgun was found in the front yard of the residence.

During the search of the home and its adjoining yard, the SEB deputies found a 67-year-old Hispanic man in the yard, who appeared to have died from a gunshot wound. Ballistic evidence has not yet confirmed whose firearm was responsible for his injuries.

The Sheriff's Department notified the California Attorney General's Office (Attorney General) as the Attorney General is required by law to investigate the death of an unarmed civilian who died as the result of a deputy involved shooting pursuant to California Government Code section 12525.3 The Attorney General's Office upon reviewing the facts of the case assumed control of this investigation finding that it fell within their purview.

During the Critical Incident Review, the Sheriff's Department stated that members of the GSU were not issued body-worn cameras, but that decision is being reconsidered. As reported in the Office of Inspector General's [Sixth Report Back on Implementing Body-Worn Cameras in Los Angeles County](#), the Sheriff's Department is working to outfit the GSU with body-worn cameras. According to the Sheriff's Department, the deputies in this unit are deputized by the U.S. Marshals and in order for the unit to deploy cameras a Memorandum of Understanding must be signed with the federal government.

Areas for Further Inquiry

Were the operations plan and deputies' actions consistent with Sheriff's Department training, policies and best practices? Were the number of rounds fired reasonable given the circumstances? What was the operation plan and was it sound? Were there any deviations from the plan?

Norwalk: The Sheriff's Department reported that on February 23, 2022, at approximately 2:37 p.m., four deputies (in two patrol vehicles) assigned to the Special Assignment Officer Team at Norwalk station, responded to a location where they saw an auto theft warrant suspect entering a vehicle in a driveway. The first patrol car stopped behind the suspect's vehicle, while the second patrol car parked to the left of the first patrol vehicle. The driver of the vehicle attempted to drive away. One deputy approached the passenger side front door and opened it. The vehicle reversed hitting the patrol car behind it, at which time a deputy-involved shooting occurred.

As the vehicle continued reversing out of the driveway, two additional deputies fired at the moving vehicle. The three deputies fired a total of 39 rounds. As the suspect drove away, he lost control of the car and hit a block wall. The suspect vehicle continued for a short distance before the car became inoperable.

The male Hispanic driver of the vehicle sustained two gunshot wounds. He was treated at the hospital and was later booked into custody. The female Hispanic passenger in the vehicle suffered a gunshot wound and was treated and released from a hospital. Neither of those injured was the suspect in the auto theft. That suspect fled on foot and was later detained in a nearby backyard by the resident and eventually taken into custody by deputies. A loaded semiautomatic handgun was recovered from his waistband.

The shooting was captured on body-worn cameras. Portions of the video were shown at the Sheriff's Department's Critical Incident Review. From the portions shown, it appears there may have been some delay in activation per Sheriff's Department policy. The Sheriff's Department has not provided the Office of Inspector General with access to its body-worn camera videos; thus, the Office of Inspector General cannot state definitively whether or not the cameras were activated properly as required by Sheriff's Department policy.

Areas for Further Inquiry

Did the deputies violate Sheriff's Department policy regarding shooting at vehicles? Did the deputies have an operations plan in place prior to approaching the suspects? Was it reasonable and necessary to shoot 39 rounds in a residential neighborhood?

Lakewood: The Sheriff's Department reported that on March 3, 2022, Lakewood Sheriff's Station deputies were at the intersection of Downey Avenue and Artesia Boulevard in the city of Bellflower regarding a vehicle speeding and street takeover call.² While dealing with vehicles in the intersection, the deputies were flagged down by a man, who was standing on the sidewalk in front of a gas station.

The man told deputies that a Hispanic man had just stabbed him with a garden claw. Deputies saw the suspect standing near the front door to the gas station holding an approximately three-foot long garden claw that had four approximately four-inch metal spikes on one end. Deputies gave the suspect several verbal commands to drop the garden claw, but he refused to comply and ran into an apartment complex.

After running through the complex, the suspect ran into the middle of the street. Deputies again ordered him to drop the garden claw, but he did not comply. The suspect allegedly ran towards a deputy with the garden claw raised over his head, at which time two deputies shot at him a total of 15 times. Deputies rendered medical aid until Los Angeles County Fire Department personnel arrived, but the suspect was pronounced dead after being transported to a hospital.

The shooting was captured on body-worn cameras. Portions of the video were shown at the Sheriff's Department's Critical Incident Review. From the portions shown, it appears there may have been some delay in activation per Sheriff's Department policy. The Sheriff's Department has not provided the Office of Inspector General with access to its body-worn camera videos; thus, the Office of Inspector General cannot state definitively whether or not the cameras were activated properly as required by Sheriff's Department policy.

Areas for Further Inquiry

On the portions of the body-worn camera shown at the Critical Incident Review, it appears several family members and/or friends of the suspect were attempting to talk to the deputies. If information regarding the suspect was conveyed to the deputies, was that information considered in the tactics that were used after that? Was less lethal force an option? Did the suspect receive medical assistance in a timely manner?

² As described by LAPD Wilshire Division Captain Shannon Paulson in a report by the Larchmont Buzz, street takeovers are when numerous cars and occupants coordinate blocking a thoroughfare and in order for drivers to exhibition of speed and other dangerous maneuvers, such as drifting. (See Fuller, Elizabeth, "What's a Street 'Takeover' and Why Should You Be Concerned?" Larchmont Buzz. September 21, 2020. <https://www.larchmontbuzz.com/featured-stories-larchmont-village/whats-a-street-takeover-and-why-you-should-be-concerned/>)

Palmdale: The Sheriff's Department reported that on March 13, 2022, Palmdale Station deputies took a domestic violence report from a woman who reported that her boyfriend, a Hispanic man, assaulted her and that he had family in the city of Palmdale.

Two deputies drove to the area of his family's house as identified by the victim. Upon their arrival, they saw a Hispanic man sitting in a car in front of a nearby house. As the man drove away, the deputies followed him believing him to possibly be the suspect of the domestic violence call. The deputies activated their overhead lights in an effort to pull the driver over, but he fled. After conducting a U-turn at the end of a cul-de-sac the Hispanic man rammed one of the deputy's vehicles. The driver then reversed his vehicle and rammed his car into the driver's side door of the second deputy's vehicle.

The driver refused commands to stop and continued to ram one of the patrol cars. The driver then revved his engine and as the car began to move, one of the deputies shot towards the driver six times.

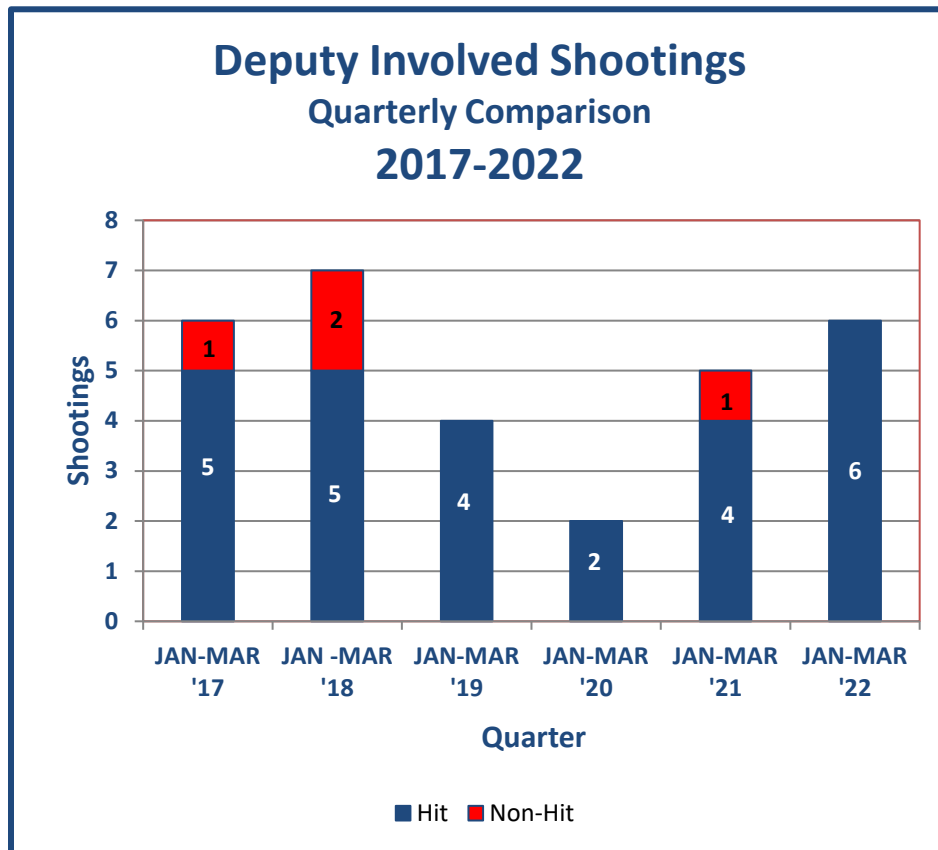
After the shooting, the vehicle slowly reversed and collided with the front of a residence. Deputies made a tactical approach and rendered aid to the driver until the arrival of Los Angeles County Fire Department personnel. The driver sustained gunshot wounds and was pronounced dead at the scene. No deputies were injured. It was later determined that the man was not the person involved in the original domestic violence call. A handgun was located inside his vehicle.

The shooting was captured on body-worn cameras. Portions of the video were shown at the Sheriff's Department's Critical Incident Review. From the portions shown, it appears there may have been some delay in activation per Sheriff's Department policy. The Sheriff's Department has not provided the Office of Inspector General with access to its body-worn camera videos; thus, the Office of Inspector General cannot state definitively whether or not the cameras were activated properly as required by Sheriff's Department policy.

Areas for Further Inquiry

Did the man match the description of the suspect given to deputies? If he did match the description, were the deputies' tactics in pursuing him warranted? Did the deputies place themselves in danger by not understanding the route they were following to pursue the suspect? Was the backdrop considered when the deputy fired? The deputies chose to block the driver in with their vehicles, thereby placing themselves in a potentially dangerous situation, was that consistent with Sheriff's Department policy, training and best practices?

Comparison to Prior Years



District Attorney Review of Deputy-Involved Shootings

The Sheriff's Department's Homicide Bureau investigates all deputy-involved shootings in which a person is hit by a bullet. The Homicide Bureau submits the completed criminal investigation of each deputy-involved shooting that results in a person being struck by a bullet and which occurred in the County of Los Angeles to the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office (LADA) for review and possible filing of criminal charges.

Between January 1, 2022, and March 31, 2022, the LADA issued two findings on deputy-involved shooting cases involving the Sheriff's Department's employees.

- In the October 2, 2020, non-fatal shooting of Deputy Mayra Haro, the District Attorney opined in a [memorandum dated January 10, 2022](#), that it was an accident, and Deputy Alexander Altamirano Gutierrez has no criminal liability in the matter.

- In the August 1, 2019, fatal shooting of Jamaal Simpson, the District Attorney opined in a [memorandum dated January 13, 2022](#), that deputy Gregory Van Hoesen acted lawfully in self-defense.

Homicide Bureau's Investigation of Deputy-Involved Shootings

For the present quarter, the Homicide Bureau reports that 21 shooting cases involving Sheriff's Department personnel are open and under investigation. The oldest case the Homicide Bureau is still actively investigating is an August 26, 2021, shooting which occurred in the jurisdiction of East Los Angeles. For further information as to that shooting, please refer to the Office of Inspector General's *Reform and Oversight Effort: Los Angeles Sheriff's Department, July to September 2021* report.³ The oldest case that the Bureau has open is a 2016 shooting in Compton, which is with the LADA's office awaiting a filing decision.

This quarter, the Sheriff's Department reported it sent four cases involving deputy-involved shootings to the LADA for filing consideration.

Internal Criminal Investigations Bureau

The Sheriff's Department's Internal Criminal Investigations Bureau (ICIB) reports directly to the Division Chief and the Commander of the Professional Standards Division. ICIB investigates allegations of criminal misconduct committed by Sheriff's Department personnel in Los Angeles County (misconduct alleged to have occurred in other counties is investigated by the law enforcement agencies in the jurisdictions where the crimes are alleged to have occurred).

The Sheriff's Department reports ICIB has 79 active cases. This quarter, the Sheriff's Department reports sending 5 cases to the LADA for filing consideration. The LADA is still reviewing 25 cases for filing. The oldest open case which ICIB has submitted to the LADA for filing consideration is a 2018 case, which was presented to the LADA in 2018 and is still being reviewed.

Internal Affairs Bureau

The Internal Affairs Bureau (IAB) conducts administrative investigations of Department policy violations by Sheriff's Department employees. It is also responsible for responding to and investigating deputy-involved shootings and significant use-of-force cases. If the LADA declines to file a criminal action against

³See Office of Inspector General's report titled, [Reform and Oversight Effort: Los Angeles Sheriff's Department, July to September 2021](#) at page 8.

the deputies involved in a shooting, IAB completes a force review to determine whether Sheriff's Department personnel violated any policies during the incident.

Administrative investigations are also conducted at the unit level. The subject's unit and IAB determine whether an incident is investigated by IAB or remains a unit-level investigation based on the severity of the alleged policy violation(s).

This quarter, the Sheriff's Department reported opening 146 new administrative investigations. Of these 146 cases, 48 were assigned to IAB, 70 were designated as unit-level investigations, and 28 were entered as criminal monitors. In the same period, IAB reports that 137 cases were closed by IAB or at the unit level. There are 374 pending administrative investigations. Of those 374 investigations, 251 are assigned to IAB and the remaining 123 are pending unit-level investigations.

Civil Service Commission Dispositions

There were seven final decisions issued by the Civil Service Commission this quarter. Of those seven, two sustained the Sheriff's Department's discipline and the other five reduced the Sheriff's Department's discipline.

The Sheriff's Department's Use of Unmanned Aircraft Systems

The Sheriff's Department reports it deployed its Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) twice between January 1, 2022, and March 31, 2022. The UAS was deployed on February 17, 2022, to assist Operations Safe Street Bureau with a barricaded armed suspect. The UAS was utilized to clear the interior of the location and locate the suspect. The suspect was eventually taken into custody. This incident is detailed in the *Deputy-Involved Shooting* section of this report in the summary of deputy-involved shooting on February 17, 2022, involving Norwalk station deputies.

On March 18, 2022, the Special Enforcement Bureau responded to a location in the city of La Puente to serve a high-risk warrant for suspects who had allegedly committed assaults. The suspects initially refused to exit the location, but then shortly thereafter exited the building. The UAS was utilized to see if there were any additional suspects within the location.

CUSTODY DIVISION

Pregnant People in Custody at Century Regional Detention Facility (CRDF)

On April 22, 2022, Correctional Health Services (CHS) reported a total of 13 pregnant people in custody at CRDF.⁴ The Office of Inspector General continues to monitor prenatal diets and access to bottled water, unstructured out-of-cell time for large muscle exercise, and access to programs and services for pregnant people in custody. On March 1, 2022, the Board of Supervisors instructed the Office of Inspector General to include in this quarterly report, information on additional services that can be provided to pregnant people in custody.

Bottled Water and Prenatal Diets

As previously reported, CRDF began providing each pregnant person with six bottles of water each day meeting the daily recommendation for water intake for pregnant people.⁵ The Sheriff's Department reports, and Office of Inspector General personnel verified, that an additional case of water reserved for pregnant people has been placed in each module to ensure additional water is available upon request. The Sheriff's Department also reports that it is in the process of ordering water filters to be installed in sinks in every module that houses pregnant people.

Last quarter, pregnant people in custody reported that they do not receive enough fruits and vegetables and that the amount of bread in their diet was excessive. CRDF dietitians and the Director of Women's Health report that the Sheriff's Department makes every effort to meet the calorie and nutrition requirements for each meal but explained that supply chain issues in past months required them to make substitutions that may have less nutritional value. Correctional Health Services reports that it has updated the prenatal diets with the assistance of medical doctors and dietitians. Office of Inspector General personnel reviewed the new prenatal sample diets and verified the addition of more fruits and vegetables, and less bread and sugar. There are now three prenatal diet variations for the first trimester, second and third trimesters, as well as for those with gestational diabetes. CRDF dietitians also report that supply chain issues have been resolved, the CRDF kitchen is fully stocked, and substitutions are no longer required. CRDF began distributing the new prenatal diets on March 20, 2022.

⁴ As previously reported in the Office of Inspector General's [Reform and Oversight Efforts: Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department – April to June 2021](#) report, the number of pregnant people in custody in 2021 fluctuated between 12 and 36, and on December 31, 2021, there were 15 pregnant people in custody.

⁵ The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Nutrition During Pregnancy. Available at: <https://www.acog.org/womens-health/faqs/nutrition-during-pregnancy>. Retrieved April 27, 2022.

Unstructured Out-of-cell Time for Large Muscle Exercise

As the Office of Inspector General previously reported, physical inactivity and excessive weight gain are recognized as independent risk factors for maternal obesity, gestational diabetes, and other complications during pregnancy.⁶ The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' *Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans* recommends at least 150 minutes of moderate intensity aerobic activity per week during pregnancy and the postpartum period.⁷

Sheriff's Department records indicate that from February 13-26, 2022, the average out-of-cell time offered in one CRDF module that housed several general population pregnant people was 90-120 minutes per day.⁸ However, in addition to large muscle exercise, this out-of-cell time is also the only opportunity for pregnant people in custody to shower, make phone calls, order commissary, exchange linens, and socialize. In a different general population module that housed several pregnant people during the same timeframe, pregnant people were allotted 90-120 minutes of out-of-cell time, and in addition, there were nine documented occasions where the pregnant people were allowed additional out-of-cell time for walking in the "outdoor recreation" area of the module. The Sheriff's Department reports that out-of-cell time for acutely mentally ill pregnant people in custody continues to be limited. Pregnant people housed in high observation mental health modules do not receive unrestricted time for exercise.

On November 12, 2021, the Sheriff's Department reported that it directed personnel via email to provide additional out-of-cell time for large muscle exercise to all pregnant people in custody. CRDF leadership continues to report that the additional out-of-cell time is mandatory for every module in the facility where pregnant people are housed. However, despite some improvements, issues with the provision of additional out-of-cell time for pregnant people to exercise persist. The Office of Inspector General is not aware of specific efforts to hold personnel accountable for failures to comply with the out-of-cell requirements directive facility-wide. The Office of Inspector General recommends that CRDF leadership immediately issue a unit order memorializing the out-of-cell requirements for

⁶ Physical Activity and Exercise During Pregnancy and Postpartum Period, Committee Opinion Number 804, April 2020. Available at: <https://www.acog.org/clinical/clinical-guidance/committee-opinion/articles/2020/04/physical-activity-and-exercise-during-pregnancy-and-the-postpartum-period>. Retrieved April 27, 2022.

⁷ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans*. 2nd ed. Washington, DC: DHHS; 2018. Available at: <https://health.gov/paguidelines/second-edition/>. Retrieved April 27, 2022.

⁸ Data was generated from a Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department Electronic Uniform Daily Activity Log Report that showed the activities provided to people in custody housed at CRDF.

pregnant people and to then formalize the directive in the Custody Division Manual section 7-02/010.00 "Pregnant Inmates."

Access to Programs and Additional Services

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, CRDF offered seven programs designed primarily for pregnant and/or postpartum people in custody. The programs included the Lactation Program, Adults Bonding with Children (ABC) Program, Families & Criminal Justice Miracle Project, Harriet Buhai Center for Family Law, Gender Responsive Rehabilitation Program, Mama's Neighborhood, and Woman's Integrated Services (WISP). As previously reported, the Sheriff's Department notes that only the Lactation Program, Woman's Integrated Services Program (WISP), and a modified version of the ABC Program continue to be offered. To combat the limited provision of services for pregnant people in custody, the Sheriff's Department is working on adding several programs to ensure the needs of pregnant people in custody are met. Some of the programming that is being planned is a meditation yoga group, weekly educational classes that focus on health and wellness during pregnancy and postpartum, and training M.E.R.I.T. Masters⁹ to live with and assist pregnant people who require a higher level of mental health care.

Office of Inspector General personnel spoke with the Director of Gender Responsive Services, the Community Transition Unit, the Pregnant Inmate Liaison, and all available pregnant people in custody on March 24, 2022, regarding the need for additional services for pregnant people in custody. Sheriff's Department personnel expressed the need for additional community-based organizations (CBOs) that accept pregnant people but indicated that the barrier to providing additional services is funding. There are several CBOs that require incarcerated pregnant people to receive General Relief¹⁰ from the Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) prior to release from custody in order to be accepted into its community-based program. The Sheriff's Department reports that DPSS used to provide services to people in custody and would issue General Relief payments to individuals in order to be released to these programs, but this practice stopped in 2020. The Office of Inspector General recommends that the Sheriff's Department and DPSS collaborate to reinstate these services to eligible pregnant people in custody.

The Sheriff's Department reported that in February 2022, it created a dedicated deputy position in the Community Transition Unit to work as a case manager to

⁹ M.E.R.I.T. (Maximizing Education Reaching Individual Transformation) Masters is a program designed to help students create and organize goals and objectives that they will need to address their release from custody.

¹⁰ General Relief (GR) is a County-funded program that provides cash aid to adults without any income or resources who are ineligible for federal or state programs.

track and facilitate services for pregnant people in custody. The case manager meets with each pregnant person, does a needs-assessment, tracks their court case(s) with the goal of expediting releases, provides information and assistance with various services, and works directly with CBOs, the Office of Diversion and Reentry, and Alternatives to Incarceration, when appropriate. The case manager ensures all internal and external needs are met to ensure better outcomes during and after their pregnancy. Pregnant people in custody and Sheriff's Department personnel speak highly of the deputy's case management efforts.

In addition, the Sheriff's Department continues to have a designated Custody Assistant acting as the full-time Pregnant Inmate Liaison (Liaison). Based on review of documentation and discussions with pregnant people in custody, Office of Inspector General personnel verified that the Liaison visits each pregnant person in custody weekly with the goal of ensuring that they receive their prenatal diets and bottled water, designated mattress, and time to exercise. Despite the Liaison's best efforts, lapses in the provision of services have occurred as the Office of Inspector General has previously reported.¹¹ The Liaison's authority is limited to notifying module personnel or her immediate supervisor when lapses in care or services are reported to her. The Office of Inspector General recommends that the Sheriff's Department provide the Liaison with access to the Electronic Uniform Daily Activity Log to monitor the provision of services within the modules and create an effective mechanism to escalate and resolve issues identified by the Liaison.

The Office of Inspector General recommends that the Sheriff's Department continue its efforts to enhance programming and services for pregnant people in custody, and to ensure that pregnant people in custody receive adequate prenatal development and postpartum education, labor and delivery support services such as Lamaze classes, and legal advocacy for postpartum people with a child or children in the Department of Children and Family Services system. The Office of Inspector General will continue to monitor the provision of care and services as well as conditions of confinement for pregnant people in custody.

Programming Opportunities at Century Regional Detention Facility (CRDF)

The Office of Inspector General continues to monitor CRDF's efforts to provide meaningful opportunities for people in custody to participate in educational and rehabilitative programming. In the previous quarterly report, the Office of Inspector General reported that a preliminary data analysis¹² suggested that there was

¹¹ See the Office of Inspector General's report [Reform and Oversight Efforts -Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department - October to December 2021](#).

¹² The data analyzed was provided by CRDF in mid-November and mid-December 2021.

inequitable representation of people in custody at CRDF engaged in time credit-earning programming based on race/ethnicity. An analysis comparing the percentage of people in custody at CRDF by race/ethnicity and the percentage of people in custody in the programming modules at CRDF by race/ethnicity indicated that:

- White¹³ and Hispanic people were overrepresented in credit-earning programming when compared to the CRDF population.
- Black people were underrepresented in credit-earning programming when compared to the CRDF population.
- “Other” races/ethnicities were equally represented in credit-earning programming when compared to the CRDF population.

Although representation in credit-earning programming was verified by the Sheriff’s Department, the Office of Inspector General did not report exact percentages in the previous quarterly report. To ensure data integrity, the Office of Inspector General worked with Sheriff’s Department staff to confirm that the data the Sheriff’s Department generated included all credit-earning programming opportunities offered at CRDF, and to verify that that data counted all people in custody enrolled in credit-earning programming.¹⁴ The Sheriff’s Department ascertained that people in custody were able to earn time credit through participating in educational programming opportunities with Education Based Incarceration¹⁵ (EBI), or through securing jail employment offered through the Prisoner Personnel Office (PPO).¹⁶

Sheriff’s Department staff provided the Office of Inspector General data showing people in custody at CRDF by race/ethnicity on March 16, 2022¹⁷ and people in custody at CRDF engaged in EBI and jail employment by race/ethnicity on March 16, 2022.¹⁸ A percentage comparison indicated that racial/ethnic

¹³ Race/ethnicity categorizations reflect those utilized by the Sheriff’s Department when reporting demographic data.

¹⁴ The previous quarterly report counted participation in credit-earning programming at CRDF based on housing locations. Specifically, the previously reported programming data counted people in custody by race/ethnicity housed in five credit-earning programming modules at CRDF, including: three credit earning employment modules, one Start program module, and the sole EBI flagship module.

¹⁵At CRDF, EBI is overseen by Gender Responsive Services (GRS).

¹⁶ Where eligibility to engage in credit-earning programming was not determined solely by the Department, it was not included in the analysis. For example, the previous quarterly report analysis included people in custody at CRDF who were enrolled in the START Program. Although START Program participants earn time credits, START Program enrollment is determined by Department of Health Services (DHS) and Correctional Health Services (CHS), not the Sheriff’s Department. In addition, people in custody with Court Orders are prioritized for enrollment into the START Program, limiting selection of participants.

¹⁷ On this date, there were 1,345 people in custody at CRDF.

¹⁸ On this date, there were 165 EBI participants and 113 people in custody employed as Inmate Workers.

representation in EBI on this date was nearly equitable to that of CRDF. Specifically, the data showed:

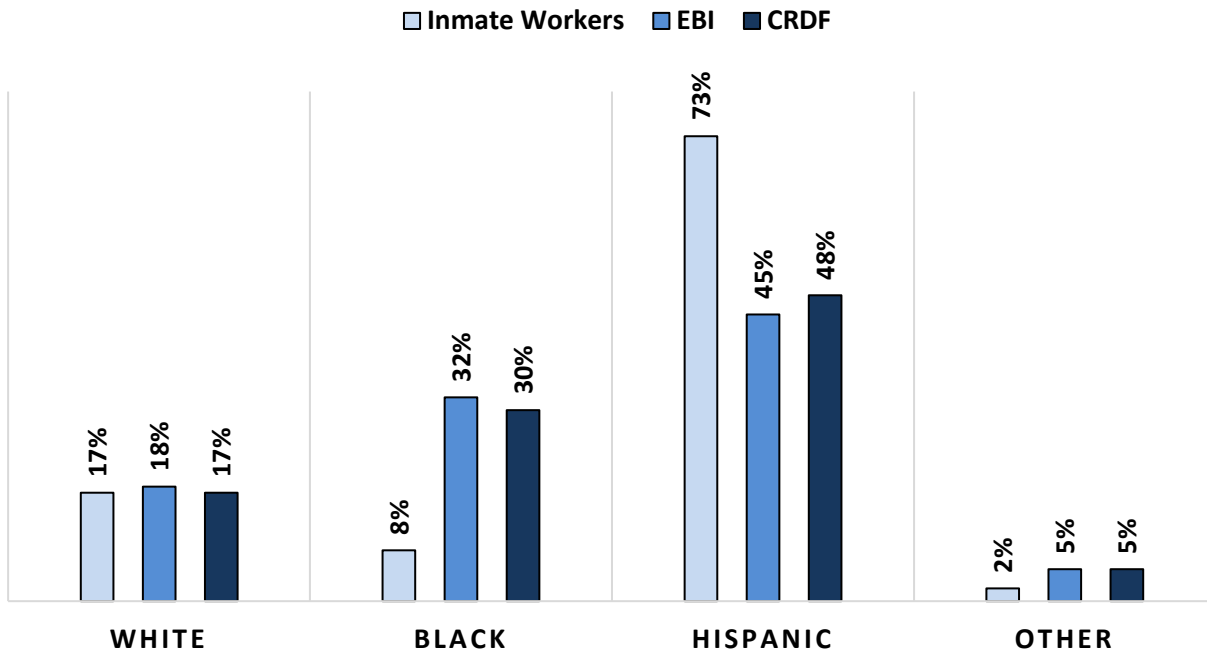
- Approximately 18% of EBI participants were White,¹⁹ compared to approximately 17% of the CRDF population.
- Approximately 32% of EBI participants were Black, compared to approximately 30% of the CRDF population.
- Approximately 45% of EBI participants were Hispanic, compared to approximately 48% of the CRDF population.
- Approximately 5% of EBI participants were "Other" race/ethnicity, compared to approximately 5% of the CRDF population.

Conversely, a percentage comparison of people in custody engaged in jail employment indicated there was inequitable representation based on race/ethnicity. Specifically, the data showed:

- Approximately 17% of Inmate Workers were White, compared to approximately 17% of the CRDF population.
- Approximately 8% of Inmate Workers were Black, compared to approximately 30% of the CRDF population.
- Approximately 73% of Inmate Workers were Hispanic, compared to approximately 48% of the CRDF population.
- Approximately 2% of Inmate Workers were "Other" race/ethnicity, compared to approximately 5% of the CRDF population.

¹⁹ Race/ethnicity categorizations reflect those utilized by the Sheriff's Department when reporting demographic data.

**PERCENTAGE COMPARISON OF PEOPLE IN CUSTODY AT CRDF
AND PEOPLE IN CUSTODY AT CRDF AND ENGAGED IN CREDIT-
EARNING PROGRAMMING BY RACE/ETHNICITY***



*The data shows people in custody at CRDF by race/ethnicity (N=1,345), people in custody at CRDF enrolled in educational programming by race/ethnicity (N=165), and people in custody at CRDF employed as inmate workers by race/ethnicity (N=113) on March 16, 2022.

This data represents engagement in EBI and jail employment at a single point in time, and alone does not suggest that disproportionate racial/ethnic representation in credit-earning programming opportunities has been a pervasive issue at CRDF. Similarly, there are other potential explanations for disproportionate racial/ethnic representations in CRDF programming, including institutional behavior and security classification, criminal charges, interest in or knowledge of programming opportunities, custody classifications, and COVID-19 related capacity issues.

However, the racial and ethnic equity that appears to have been achieved in EBI may be attributed to the substantial efforts made by Gender Responsive Services (GRS) to increase recruitment efforts throughout CRDF. Notably, the Director of GRS reports that the Sheriff’s Department had staff and M.E.R.I.T. Masters go into CRDF modules to speak with people in custody about educational opportunities, conducting and rotating classes in different modules to increase exposure to EBI throughout the facility, and creating new class offerings and activities.²⁰ While these efforts appear to have increased participation in EBI at CRDF, GRS staff is also planning to have current EBI students create new educational recruitment posters

²⁰ For example, EBI now offers Alcoholics Anonymous and Morning Motivation classes.

for prospective students, revive a formal orientation to inform people arriving into custody of educational opportunities, and open a dedicated school module.

Unfortunately, it does not appear that the PPO has made adequate efforts to address racial/ethnic disparity for people in custody engaged in jail employment since it was brought to their attention in the previous quarterly report.²¹ However, the Sheriff's Department reports that it intends to analyze the process by which people in custody secure jail employment to identify potential causes of racial/ethnic disparity.

Presently, as people in custody are entering CRDF, the Population Management Bureau (PMB) conducts a pre-screening²² to determine eligibility for jail employment. The Sheriff's Department reports that when a person in custody qualifies for jail employment, every effort is made to transfer them to a working module prior to being housed in general population. However, recognizing inequitable racial/ethnic representation in credit-earning jail employment, the Sheriff's Department stated that it will begin collecting data to identify barriers that may prevent people in custody from being able to secure credit-earning jail employment. Moreover, because CRDF does not generally house people charged with low-level offenses, the Sheriff's Department reported that it will re-evaluate selection criteria that the PPO uses to determine eligibility for jail employment.²³

The Office of Inspector General will continue to work with CRDF and GRS leadership to monitor programming opportunities at CRDF. The Office of Inspector General will provide additional analysis on these and other Sheriff's Department efforts in its future quarterly reports.

In-Custody Deaths

Between January 1, 2022, and March 31, 2022, 11 individuals died while in the care and custody of the Sheriff's Department. Of these 11 decedents, one died at Men's Central Jail (MCJ), one died at Twin Towers Correctional Facility (TTCF), one died at Lakewood Station Jail, and eight died in hospitals to which they had been transported.

²¹ See the Office of Inspector General's report [Reform and Oversight Efforts - Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department - October to December 2021](#).

²² The pre-screening involves reviewing each person in custody's security level, charges, Consolidated Criminal History Report, and previous discipline history.

²³ The Department conducted an initial analysis of people in custody at CRDF by criminal charge which suggested that criminal charges that render people in custody ineligible for participation in credit-earning programming opportunities may drive inequity in credit-earning programming opportunities.

Office of Inspector General staff attended the Custody Services Division (CSD) Administrative Death Reviews for each of the 11 in-custody deaths.

The following summaries, arranged in chronological order, provide brief descriptions of each in-custody death:

On January 16, 2022, an individual died at Los Angeles County+University of Southern California Medical Center (LAC+USC) after being transported from MCJ on January 8, 2022, for a higher level of care.

On January 18, 2022, an individual died at LAC+USC after being transported from TTCF on January 11, 2022, for a higher level of care.

On January 27, 2022, an individual died at Kindred Hospital Baldwin Park after being transported from MCJ on September 1, 2021, for a higher level of care.

On February 4, 2022, an individual died at LAC+USC after being transported from TTCF on February 3, 2022, for a higher level of care.

On February 6, 2022, an individual at MCJ was reportedly found unresponsive. Emergency aid was rendered, paramedics responded and provided aid, but the individual was pronounced dead at the scene.

On February 7, 2022, an individual at TTCF had a health emergency. Emergency aid was rendered, paramedics responded and provided aid, but the individual was pronounced dead at the scene.

On February 8, 2022, an individual died at LAC+USC after being transported from TTCF on February 7, 2022, for a higher level of care.

On February 23, 2022, an individual died at LAC+USC after being transported from TTCF on February 13, 2022, for a higher level of care.

On March 1, 2022, an individual died at LAC+USC after being transported from TTCF on January 31, 2022, for a higher level of care.

On March 18, 2022, an individual died at Lakewood Station Jail after being found unresponsive. Emergency aid was rendered, paramedics responded and provided aid, but the individual was pronounced dead at the scene.

On March 27, 2022, an individual at TTCF was reportedly discovered unresponsive when custody personnel were distributing breakfast. Emergency aid was rendered, paramedics responded and provided aid, but the individual was pronounced dead at the scene.

Other Deaths

Between January 1, 2022, and March 31, 2022, one individual died under circumstances which do not fit within the current categorical definition of an in-custody death but was under the care and custody of the Sheriff's Department when the condition which resulted in the persons death occurred.

On January 19, 2022, deputies from Temple Patrol Station responded to a call for service and subsequently detained a person at the location of the call. As deputies attempted to detain another person, the individual entered a vehicle and struck the patrol vehicle, killing the detained person and injuring a deputy.

Office of Inspector General Site Visits

The Office of Inspector General normally conducts site visits and inspections at Sheriff's Department custodial facilities to identify matters requiring attention. In the first quarter of 2022, Office of Inspector General personnel completed 55 site visits to the Inmate Reception Center (IRC), CRDF, MCJ, and TTCF. Office of Inspector General staff have been monitoring the Sheriff's Department's and CHS' response to the COVID-19 pandemic and following up on concerns raised by the public. As part of the Office of Inspector General's jail monitoring, Office of Inspector General staff attended 181 CSD executive and administrative meetings and met with division executives for 174 monitoring hours related to COVID-19, uses of force, in-custody deaths, as well as general conditions of confinement.

Taser Use in Custody

The Office of Inspector General compiled the number of times the Sheriff's Department has employed a Taser in custodial settings from January 2018, through March 2022. The numbers below were gathered from the Sheriff's Department's *Monthly Force Synopsis*, which the Sheriff's Department produces and provides to the Office of Inspector General each month.²⁴

Month	Number of Times a Taser was Employed
January 2018	5
February 2018	2
March 2018	7
April 2018	7

²⁴ The Office of Inspector General is not opining on whether the use of the Taser in each of these incidents was permissible under the Sheriff's Department's policies and/or if the Taser was employed lawfully.

Month	Number of Times a Taser was Employed
May 2018	0
June 2018	4
July 2018	6
August 2018	7
September 2018	3
October 2018	5
November 2018	3
December 2018	1
January 2019	9
February 2019	9
March 2019	5
April 2019	4
May 2019	1
June 2019	2
July 2019	6
August 2019	9
September 2019	6
October 2019	3
November 2019	6
December 2019	5
January 2020	5
February 2020	3
March 2020	3
April 2020	4
May 2020	3
June 2020	5
July 2020	1
August 2020	3
September 2020	4
October 2020	3
November 2020	3
December 2020	6
January 2021	4
February 2021	8
March 2021	3
April 2021	5
May 2021	3
June 2021	11
July 2021	5
August 2021	4
September 2021	3
October 2021	6
November 2021	3
December 2021	4
January 2022	2
February 2022	3
March 2022	6

Use-of-Force Incidents in Custody

The Office of Inspector General monitors the Sheriff's Department's use of force incidents, institutional violence²⁵, and assaults on Sheriff's Department or CHS personnel by people in custody. The Sheriff's Department reports the following numbers for the uses of force and assaultive conduct within its CSD (the Sheriff's Department is still verifying the accuracy of the reporting of incidents that occurred subsequent to December 31, 2021):

Use of Force Incidents:

1 st Quarter of 2018	546
2 nd Quarter of 2018	592
3 rd Quarter of 2018	530
4 th Quarter of 2018	452
1 st Quarter of 2019	501
2 nd Quarter of 2019	478
3 rd Quarter of 2019	525
4 th Quarter of 2019	431
1 st Quarter of 2020	386
2 nd Quarter of 2020	274
3 rd Quarter of 2020	333
4 th Quarter of 2020	390
1 st Quarter of 2021	373
2 nd Quarter of 2021	430
3 rd Quarter of 2021	450

Assaults on Personnel:

1 st Quarter of 2018	144
2 nd Quarter of 2018	173
3 rd Quarter of 2018	131
4 th Quarter of 2018	115
1 st Quarter of 2019	122
2 nd Quarter of 2019	132
3 rd Quarter of 2019	164
4 th Quarter of 2019	136
1 st Quarter of 2020	131
2 nd Quarter of 2020	91
3 rd Quarter of 2020	111
4 th Quarter of 2020	140

²⁵ Institutional violence is defined as assaultive conduct by a person in custody upon another person in custody.

1 st Quarter of 2021	143
2 nd Quarter of 2021	145
3 rd Quarter of 2021	153

Incidents of Institutional Violence:

1 st Quarter of 2018	871
2 nd Quarter of 2018	905
3 rd Quarter of 2018	988
4 th Quarter of 2018	881
1 st Quarter of 2019	769
2 nd Quarter of 2019	794
3 rd Quarter of 2019	858
4 th Quarter of 2019	709
1 st Quarter of 2020	717
2 nd Quarter of 2020	496
3 rd Quarter of 2020	560
4 th Quarter of 2020	753
1 st Quarter of 2021	745
2 nd Quarter of 2021	698
3 rd Quarter of 2021	746

HANDLING OF GRIEVANCES AND COMMENTS

Office of Inspector General Handling of Comments Regarding Sheriff's Department Operations and Jails

The OIG received sixty-eight new complaints in the first quarter of 2022 from members of the public, prisoners, prisoners' family members and friends, community organizations and County agencies. Each complaint was reviewed by OIG staff. Thirty-six of these complaints were related to conditions of confinement within the Department's custody facilities, as shown below:

Complaint/ Incident Classification	Totals
Personnel Issue	6
Medical	6
Food	5
Living Condition	2
Showers	2

Classification	2
Mental	2
Property	2
Mail	1
Visiting	1
Other	7
Total	36

Twenty-six complaints were related to civilian contacts with Department personnel by persons who were not in custody.

Complaint/ Incident Classification	Totals
Personnel	
Improper Search, Detention, Arrest	5
Improper Tactics	3
Discourtesy	3
Force	2
Discrimination	1
Harassment	1
Neglect of Duty	1
Operation of Vehicles	1
Service	
Policy Procedures	3
Response Time	3
Traffic Citation	1
Other	2
Total	26

Six complaints were not about the Department or Department personnel and were referred to the appropriate agency or the complainant was directed to seek legal advice.

Handling of Grievances Filed by People in Custody

The Sheriff's Department has not fully implemented the use of tablet computers (tablets) in its jail facilities to capture information related to requests, and eventually grievances, filed by people in custody. Currently, there are a total of 165 installed iPads. There are 31 iPads at CRDF, 49 iPads at MCJ, and 85 iPads at TTCF. The Sheriff's Department reports that people in custody have accessed the iPads to obtain information on 89,383 occasions between January 1, 2022, and March 31, 2022. The Office of Inspector General continues to recommend that the Sheriff's Department pursue full implementation of tablets throughout the CSD.

As reported in the Office of Inspector General's January 2018 *Reform and Oversight Efforts: Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department* report, the Sheriff's Department implemented a policy restricting the filing of duplicate and excessive grievances filed by people in custody.²⁶ The Sheriff's Department reports that between January 1, 2022, and March 31, 2022, three people in custody were restricted from filing 13 grievances under this policy. The Office of Inspector General continues to raise concerns about the quality of grievance investigations and responses, which likely increases duplication and may prevent individuals from receiving adequate care while in Sheriff's Department custody.

Sheriff's Department's Service Comment Reports

Under Sheriff's Department policies, the Sheriff's Department accepts and reviews comments from members of the public about departmental service or employee performance.²⁷ The Sheriff's Department categorizes these comments into three categories:

- External Commendation: an external communication of appreciation for and/or approval of service provided by the Sheriff's Department members;
- Service Complaint: an external communication of dissatisfaction with the Sheriff's Department service, procedure or practice, not involving employee misconduct; and
- Personnel Complaint: an external allegation of misconduct, either a violation of law or Sheriff's Department policy, against any member of the Sheriff's Department.²⁸

²⁶ See [Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Custody Division Manual, 8-04/050.00, Duplicate or Excessive Filings of Grievances and Appeals, and Restrictions of Filing Privileges.](#)

²⁷ See [Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Manual of Policy and Procedures, 3-04/010.00, "Department Service Reviews."](#)

²⁸ It is possible for an employee to get a Service Complaint and Personnel Complaint based on the same incident in question.

The following chart lists the number and types of comments reported for each station or unit.²⁹

INVESTIGATING BUREAU/STATION/FACILITY	COMMENDATIONS	PERSONNEL COMPLAINTS	SERVICE COMPLAINTS
ADM : CENTRAL PATROL ADM HQ	1	0	0
ADM : CW SRVS ADM HQ	2	0	0
ADM : EAST PATROL ADM HQ	2	0	0
ALD : ALTADENA STN	8	2	1
AVA : AVALON STN	0	0	1
CCS : COMMUNITY COLLEGE BUREAU	3	0	0
CEN : CENTURY STN	4	2	0
CER : CERRITOS STN	3	1	3
CMB : CIVIL MANAGEMENT BUREAU	8	5	4
CNT : COURT SERVICES CENTRAL	1	1	0
COM : COMPTON STN	2	3	0
CPB : COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP BUREAU	0	3	2
CRV : CRESCENTA VALLEY STN	4	0	1
CSB : COUNTY SERVICES BUREAU	3	1	1
CSN : CARSON STN	4	3	2
ELA : EAST LA STN	2	1	0
EOB : EMERGENCY OPER BUREAU	1	1	0
EST : COURT SERVICES EAST	1	1	1
FCC : FRAUD & CYBER CRIMES BUREAU	1	0	0
HOM : HOMICIDE BUREAU	1	0	0
IND : INDUSTRY STN	2	4	1
IRC : INMATE RECEPTION CENTER	1	0	0
LCS : LANCASTER STN	9	13	5
LKD : LAKEWOOD STN	9	3	1
LMT : LOMITA STN	6	1	4
MAR : MARINA DEL REY STN	6	2	0
MCB : MAJOR CRIMES BUREAU	0	1	0

²⁹ This data was provided by the Sheriff's Department from its Performance Recording and Monitoring System on April 14, 2022 and reflects the data provided as of that date.

INVESTIGATING BUREAU/STATION/FACILITY	COMMENDATIONS	PERSONNEL COMPLAINTS	SERVICE COMPLAINTS
MLH : MALIBU/LOST HILLS STN	15	4	1
MTL : METROLINK	0	2	0
NAR : NARCOTICS BUREAU	0	1	0
NWK : NORWALK REGIONAL STN	5	2	1
PED : PARKING ENFORCEMENT DTL	0	0	1
PER : PERSONNEL ADMIN	1	0	0
PKB : PARKS BUREAU	2	0	1
PLM : PALMDALE STN	16	15	2
PMB : POPL MGMT BUREAU	0	1	0
PRV : PICO RIVERA STN	1	1	0
RMB : RISK MANAGEMENT BUREAU	0	0	1
SCV : SANTA CLARITA VALLEY STN	27	4	0
SDM : SAN DIMAS STN	14	9	1
SEB : SPECIAL ENFORCEMENT BUR	1	0	0
SLA : SOUTH LOS ANGELES STATION	3	5	2
SSB : SCIENTIFIC SERV BUREAU	2	0	0
SVB : SPECIAL VICTIMS BUREAU	1	2	0
TB : TRAINING BUREAU	1	0	0
TEM : TEMPLE CITY STN	6	6	1
TSB : TRANSIT SERVICES BUREAU	1	2	0
TT : TWIN TOWERS	0	2	0
USR : OFFICE OF THE UNDERSHF	0	0	1
WAL : WALNUT/SAN DIMAS STN	9	2	1
WHD : WEST HOLLYWOOD STN	9	7	4
WST : COURT SERVICES WEST	1	5	0
Total :	199	118	44

CITIZENS' COMMISSION ON JAIL VIOLENCE UPDATES

CCJV Recommendation 3.12: The Department should purchase additional body scanners

The Sheriff's Department continues to operate body scanners at MCJ, CRDF, PDC North, PDC South, NCCF, and IRC. From January 1, 2022 through March 31, 2022, no person refused to enter the body scanners across all facilities.

Due to no persons in custody refusing to enter the body scanner in this and the previous two quarters, the Office of Inspector General will no longer report refusals quarterly. However, the Office of Inspector General will continue to monitor refusals and report annually.