

United States District Court  
For the Northern District of California

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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| JOHN ARMSTRONG, et al.,        | Case No. C 94-2307 CW                    |
| Plaintiffs,                    | ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS' MOTION        |
| v.                             | TO REQUIRE DEFENDANTS TO TRACK           |
| ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, et al., | AND ACCOMMODATE NEEDS OF                 |
| Defendants.                    | <u>ARMSTRONG</u> CLASS MEMBERS HOUSED IN |
|                                | COUNTY JAILS AND ENSURE ACCESS TO        |
|                                | A WORKABLE GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE           |

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Plaintiffs move for an order requiring Defendants to track and accommodate the needs of Armstrong class members housed in county jails and to provide access to a workable grievance procedure. Defendants oppose the motion. The matter was heard on July 9, 2009. Having considered oral argument and all of the materials submitted by the parties, the Court GRANTS Plaintiffs' motion.

BACKGROUND

On September 20, 1996, this Court ordered Defendants to develop plans to ensure that their facilities and programs were compliant with the Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA), 42 U.S.C.

1 §§ 12131 et seq., and readily accessible to and usable by prisoners  
2 and parolees with disabilities. The order also required Defendants  
3 to develop policies to provide a prompt and equitable disability  
4 grievance procedure, to allow approved assistive aids for prisoners  
5 with disabilities in segregation units and reception centers, and  
6 to ensure accessibility in new construction and alterations.

7 Remedial Order and Injunction and Certification for Interlocutory  
8 Appeal, September 20, 1996. The Court retained jurisdiction to  
9 enforce its terms. Id. at 5.

11 In response to the Order, Defendants issued their Court  
12 Ordered Remedial Plan on January 3, 2001. The Remedial Plan  
13 requires Defendants to ensure that prisoners and parolees with  
14 disabilities are accessibly housed, that they are able to obtain  
15 and keep necessary assistive devices, and that they receive  
16 effective communication regarding accommodations. Id. at 1-7, 27-  
17 28, 32, 34, 46-47. The Remedial Plan also requires Defendants to  
18 include language in all contracts that requires subcontractors to  
19 comply with the ADA. Id. at 46.

20 In addition, on December 22, 1999, the Court entered a  
21 permanent injunction in this action as to those Defendants who are  
22 responsible for conducting parole proceedings of the Board of  
23 Parole Hearings (BPH, formerly known as the Board of Prison Terms),  
24 following trial and findings that Defendants were in violation of  
25 the ADA, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C.  
26 § 794, and the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

1           The Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law made in support of  
2 the injunction held that:

3                     Defendants cannot avoid ADA and Section 504  
4 liability by delegating responsibility for  
5 their delivery of programs, services and  
6 activities, or for the facilities in which they  
7 provide these programs, to the CDC or any other  
8 entity. The implementing regulations of both  
9 the ADA and Section 504 prohibit covered  
10 entities from discriminating against  
11 individuals with disabilities "directly or  
12 through contractual, licensing, or other  
13 arrangements." The BPT is thus legally obliged  
14 to ensure non-discrimination wherever programs,  
15 services or activities are provided to  
16 Plaintiff class members. Additionally, the BPT  
17 cannot avoid liability for violations of the  
18 physical accessibility standards by holding its  
19 programs in locations under the control of  
20 other entities.

21 Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, December 22, 1999, at 90  
22 (internal citations omitted).

23           The Court entered a Revised Permanent Injunction on  
24 February 11, 2002. The Revised Permanent Injunction requires  
25 Defendants to provide accommodations at all parole proceedings to  
26 prisoners and parolees with disabilities. Revised Permanent  
27 Injunction, February 11, 2002, ¶ 17. The subsequent Order Granting  
28 Motion to Enforce Revised Permanent Injunction issued on May 30,  
2006, requires that Defendants develop and implement a plan to  
ensure that necessary accommodations are provided to class members  
without delay. Order Granting Motion to Enforce Revised Permanent  
Injunction, May 30, 2006, at 8-9.

Most recently, on September 11, 2007, in response to

1 Plaintiffs' motion to enforce the May, 2006 Order Granting Motion  
2 to Enforce Revised Permanent Injunction, this Court Ordered:

3           Within thirty days of this order, Defendants  
4           shall report to Plaintiffs' counsel which  
5           housing units in Alameda, Sacramento and Los  
6           Angeles County Jail facilities are wheelchair  
7           accessible and how Defendants ensure that class  
8           members at those institutions who are  
9           designated DPW and DPO are housed in the  
10          accessible facilities and receive necessary  
11          accommodations and assistive devices in both  
12          their housing units and at their hearings.  
13          Within ninety days of this order, Defendants  
14          shall do the same with the remaining county  
15          jails. A necessary component of both reports  
16          is how Defendants track class members who are  
17          housed in county facilities due to parole  
18          holds.

19 Order Granting in Part Plaintiffs' Motion to Enforce the May 30,  
20 2006 Order, ¶ 19.

21           As these orders make clear, Defendants have an obligation  
22           under the ADA, the Rehabilitation Act, and prior Orders of this  
23           Court to ensure that facilities and programs are accessible to  
24           class members while in prison, on parole and during the parole  
25           revocation and parole consideration process. That obligation  
26           cannot be avoided by contracting with county facilities to house  
27           CDCR prisoners and parolees. See 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A)(i-  
28           iii); 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(b)(1).

          Defendants frequently house parolees, some of whom are  
Armstrong class members, in county jails throughout the state.  
Plaintiffs have submitted evidence showing that an average of 480  
CDCR parolees are housed in the San Mateo County Jail on any given

1 day, and that over 1,000 parolees are housed in Alameda and  
2 Sacramento County Jails each day. Additionally, Defendants have  
3 770 In Custody Drug Treatment Program (ICDTP) placements in county  
4 jails.

5 Defendants have statutory and contractual relationships with  
6 all fifty-eight California counties which allow them to exercise  
7 some degree of control over the policies and procedures of county  
8 jails housing class members. Defendants contract with Alameda and  
9 Sacramento Counties for the housing of parolees in their jails  
10 during and after the parolee's revocation hearings and for their  
11 full parole terms. The Alameda and Sacramento County contracts  
12 include language requiring those jails to comply with the ADA.  
13 Defendants also contract with nine counties to provide ICDTP  
14 placements for parolees.  
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16 Defendants have statutory authority to house parolees at  
17 county jails. California Penal Code § 4016.5 mandates that  
18 counties receive compensation for housing parolees and providing  
19 support for revocation proceedings. The CDCR's Daily Jail Rate  
20 Manual sets out a detailed formula for compensating local jails for  
21 housing parolees and for accommodating parole revocation  
22 proceedings. The Manual also permits Defendants to withhold  
23 compensation to the jails based on failure to meet the minimum  
24 standards for local detention facilities. The minimum standards  
25 for operation of local detention facilities require that county  
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1 jail facilities ensure that prisoners and parolees with  
2 disabilities receive all necessary accommodations, including  
3 wheelchair accessible housing. See Cal. Code Regs. tit. 15,  
4 §§ 1000 et seq.; Cal. Code Regs. tit. 24 Part 1, § 13-102(c).

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6 DISCUSSION

7 Defendants do not dispute that significant numbers of parolees  
8 are being held in county jails. They contend, however, that the  
9 CDCR is not responsible for providing reasonable accommodations to  
10 those parolees or, in the alternative, that Plaintiffs have not  
11 presented sufficient evidence of ADA violations in the facilities.

12 I. Responsibility for Providing Reasonable Accommodations in  
13 County Jails

14 Defendants argue that the county jails, not the CDCR, are  
15 responsible for providing reasonable accommodations to parolees  
16 held in county jail facilities. In reliance on this contention,  
17 Defendants have not taken sufficient steps to address the problems  
18 class members encounter in county jails. For example, Defendants  
19 have failed to develop adequate policies and procedures to ensure  
20 that wheelchair-using class members designated as DPW and DPO  
21 housed in the county facilities are accessibly housed and receive  
22 needed accommodations as required by the Court's September 11, 2007  
23 Order.

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25 In addition, the tracking system Defendants developed to  
26 identify class members with mobility and other impairments in  
27 county jails is too limited and allows for delays. Finally,

1 Defendants have advanced an inadequate grievance policy with a very  
2 limited scope of application. The policy, which Defendants  
3 maintain will only apply to Alameda and Sacramento Counties, does  
4 not operate to provide timely disability accommodations to class  
5 members.

6 Federal regulations implementing Title II of the ADA provide  
7 that "a public entity, in providing any aid, benefit or service,  
8 may not, directly or through contractual, licensing or other  
9 arrangements" discriminate against individuals with disabilities.  
10 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(b)(1). Regulations implementing § 504 of the  
11 Rehabilitation Act contain a similar prohibition. Nonetheless,  
12 Defendants argue that because the prohibition on contracting away  
13 compliance obligations is not in the text of Title II or § 504, the  
14 Department of Justice exceeded its authority in promulgating the  
15 regulations and they are invalid.

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17 Defendants' argument is unpersuasive. The ADA and the  
18 Rehabilitation Act expressly authorize agencies to promulgate  
19 implementing regulations. See 42 U.S.C. § 12134(a), 29 U.S.C.  
20 § 794(a). The Ninth Circuit has held that these regulations are  
21 entitled to deference "unless they are arbitrary, capricious or  
22 manifestly contrary to the statute".<sup>1</sup> McGary v. City of Portland,

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25 <sup>1</sup> Pursuant to Local Rule 7-3(d), Defendants have cited  
26 Lonberg v. City of Riverside, \_\_\_ F.3d \_\_\_, No. 06-55781, 2009 WL  
27 1813526 (9th Cir. June 26, 2009). In that case, the Ninth Circuit  
28 held that a regulation promulgated under the ADA was not privately  
enforceable. The regulation, 28 C.F.R. § 35.150(d), requires  
public entities to create a transition plan to meet the ADA's

1 386 F.3d 1259, 1269 n. 6 (9th Cir. 2004)(internal quotations  
2 omitted).

3       Moreover, in the findings supporting the permanent injunction  
4 entered on December 22, 1999, this Court determined that the Title  
5 II and § 504 regulations are applicable in this case and prevent  
6 Defendants from contracting away or delegating responsibility for  
7 ADA compliance to other entities. Findings of Fact and Conclusions  
8 of Law, December 22, 1999, at 90 (internal citations omitted).

9 Defendants appealed the ruling to the Ninth Circuit, which upheld  
10 the relevant portions of the injunction. Armstrong v. Davis, 275  
11 F.3d 849, 873-74 (9th Cir. 2001). Therefore, under the law of the  
12 case doctrine, the Title II and § 504 regulations are applicable  
13 and Defendants cannot shift their responsibility to provide ADA  
14 compliant facilities to county jail administrators.

15 See United States v. Thrasher, 483 F.3d 977, 981 (9th Cir.

16 2007)(law of the case doctrine precludes a court from reconsidering  
17 an issue previously decided by the same court or a higher court in  
18 the same case).  
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21 accessibility requirements. The statutory text of the ADA  
22 prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability, but does not  
23 place any affirmative obligations on public entities to develop  
24 compliance plans. Id. at \*4. The court reasoned that § 35.150(d)  
25 swept more broadly than the statutorily provided private right of  
26 action and was therefore not privately enforceable. The regulation  
27 in question in this case, 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(b)(1), is  
28 distinguishable. Consistent with Title II of the ADA,  
§ 35.130(b)(1) enumerates specific ways that public entities are  
prohibited from discriminating on the basis of disability. It does  
not place additional burdens or obligations on public entities.  
Therefore, the Ninth Circuit's ruling that § 35.150 is not  
privately enforceable is not applicable in this case.



1 Finally, Defendants argue that, even if the regulations are  
2 valid, they apply only to contracts for programs and services, and  
3 do not cover contracts for incarceration. It is well settled,  
4 however, that the ADA and § 504 apply to incarceration itself. See  
5 Pennsylvania Dep't of Corr. v. Yeskey, 524 U.S. 206, 212-13  
6 (1998)(holding that the ADA is applicable to state prisons);  
7 Armstrong v. Davis, 124 F.3d 1019, 1025 (1997)(holding that the ADA  
8 and § 504 of the Rehabilitation Act apply to state prisons).

9  
10 II. Evidence of ADA and § 504 Violations

11 Defendants argue that even if regulations prevent them from  
12 shifting responsibility for ADA compliance to county jails,  
13 Plaintiffs have not adduced sufficient evidence demonstrating that  
14 Armstrong class members have been denied reasonable accommodations  
15 while housed in county jails. Contrary to Defendants' assertion,  
16 Plaintiffs have produced sufficient evidence of ongoing violations.

17  
18 Defendants note that much of the evidence Plaintiffs proffer  
19 is hearsay. Nonetheless, there is sufficient non-hearsay evidence  
20 to establish violations of the ADA and § 504. One of Plaintiffs'  
21 attorneys submitted an affidavit describing her observations of  
22 showers and bathrooms in county jails, which are not accessible to  
23 disabled individuals. Mania Dec. ¶ 28, Ex. DD. Another attorney  
24 noted that he interviewed several parolees with mobility  
25 impairments and observed that none was provided with a cane or  
26 wheelchair, despite their obvious difficulty walking.

1 Galvan Dec., ¶ 8. Defendants do not dispute these facts.

2 In addition, documents produced by Defendants in discovery  
3 show that class members are denied reasonable accommodations. For  
4 example, a document outlining the eligibility criteria for the  
5 Orange County ICDTP provides that individuals in wheelchairs and  
6 insulin-dependent diabetics are excluded from the program. Mania  
7 Dec. ¶ 28, Ex. BB. Another document, a memo sent by the CDCR in  
8 response to an inquiry from Plaintiffs' counsel, admits that there  
9 was a delay of several days in transporting a paraplegic parolee  
10 from a county jail to his hearing because the CDCR could not  
11 initially locate an accessible vehicle to transport him. Maznavi  
12 Dec. ¶ 20, Ex. K.

14 Defendants also challenge the adequacy of the evidence  
15 presented by Plaintiffs because many of the ADA violations cited  
16 relate to individuals who are not necessarily Armstrong class  
17 members. However, even if the specific examples cited do not  
18 involve class members, they support the inference that county jails  
19 do not provide reasonable accommodations for prisoners with  
20 disabilities who are class members. See Fed. R. Evid. 401.  
21 Therefore, Plaintiffs have presented sufficient evidence to  
22 demonstrate ongoing violations of the ADA at county jails.

24 In order to remedy the ongoing harm to Armstrong class members  
25 and ensure that Defendants meet their obligations under the ADA and  
26 Rehabilitation Act and prior Court Orders, the Court orders the  
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1 following relief, which it finds is narrowly drawn, extends no  
2 further than necessary to correct the violation of federal rights,  
3 and is the least intrusive means necessary to correct the violation  
4 of the federal rights:

5         Within thirty days of this Order, Defendants shall provide  
6 written notification and instruction to all county jail facilities  
7 of their duty to comply with the ADA in housing Armstrong class  
8 members and that Defendants will enforce these obligations. A copy  
9 shall be provided to Plaintiffs' counsel.

11         Within forty-five days of this Order, Defendants shall develop  
12 a plan for ensuring timely and appropriate accommodations for  
13 Armstrong class members in county jails that includes, at a  
14 minimum, the following elements:

- 15 1.         Within one business day of the arrival of a prisoner at a  
16 county jail facility pursuant to a parole hold,  
17 Defendants' agent (whether Parole Agent or Board  
18 Revocation Representative or other agent) shall check the  
19 Disability and Effective Communication System (DECS),  
20 interview the parolee, and review any available 1073  
21 forms and source documents to determine whether the  
22 prisoner has a need for accommodations in housing,  
23 programming, or parole proceedings. If so, within two  
24 business days of the parolee's arrival, Defendants' agent  
25 must notify a designated staff member at the county jail  
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facility of the class member's need for accommodations in housing and programming.

2. Class members housed in county jails must have ready access to disability grievance forms, either the CDCR's Reasonable Modification or Accommodation Request form (CDC 1824) or a separate county jail grievance form. Defendants shall collect grievance forms from class members no less than twice a week, and shall provide copies to a designated person at the county jail. Defendants shall respond to all grievances within a week of receipt and ensure that necessary and reasonable accommodations are provided. On a monthly basis, Defendants shall provide Plaintiffs' counsel with copies of all grievances received from class members in county jails and the responses thereto.
3. If Defendants contend that the process outlined in Paragraph 2 is unnecessary because a jail has an adequate disability grievance process, Defendants must establish that the jail's disability grievance policy contains the following elements:
  - a. Is readily available to all class members housed in county jail facilities;
  - b. Has a response deadline of no later than one week from receipt by the designated jail staff member;

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- c. Contains a provision for expediting a response if the appeal alleges a condition which is a threat to the parolee's health or safety, or is necessary for participation or effective communication in a CDCR parole revocation proceeding;
  - d. Includes a provision for review of the parolee's request by medical staff, if necessary;
  - e. Provides a right to appeal denials; and
  - f. Requires that a copy of each and every grievance and response be provided to Defendants at the same time it is provided to the Armstrong class member.
4. If, either through a grievance or otherwise, Defendants become aware of a class member who is housed in a county jail and not receiving needed accommodations, Defendants shall immediately take steps with county jail staff to ensure that needed accommodations are promptly provided or transfer the class member to a facility that is able to provide accommodations.
5. If Defendants become aware, either through a grievance or otherwise, of a pattern of denials of disability accommodations, such as improper housing and/or denial of assistive devices to parolees at a particular county jail facility, or grievance process delays or obstacles, they shall take the following steps:

- 1 a. Within five days of becoming aware of the pattern,  
2 Defendants shall notify the county jail facility  
3 administrator in writing of the issue, providing specific  
4 dates and incidents, and demanding that the conduct cease  
5 and desist;  
6  
7 b. At the same time, provide a copy of this notification to  
8 Plaintiffs' counsel; and  
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10 c. Assign a staff person to investigate the county jail  
11 facility and report back to Defendants within thirty  
12 days, with a copy to Plaintiffs' counsel, regarding the  
13 pattern and steps to be taken to remedy it, including  
14 monetary fines and penalties for continued violations.

15 Within sixty days of this Order, Defendants shall issue the  
16 plan in final form and disseminate it to all fifty-eight county  
17 jail facilities.

18 Defendants shall also immediately revise their January 10,  
19 2008 Memorandum, "Tracking Procedure for Parolees Pending  
20 Revocation and Housed In County Jails," to shorten the time in  
21 which the Board Revocation Representative identifies an Armstrong  
22 class member and provides needed accommodations to be generally  
23 consistent with this Order.

24 Defendants must present drafts of all plans, policies, and  
25 procedures developed pursuant to this Order to Plaintiffs' counsel  
26 at least fifteen days in advance of the deadlines. Both parties  
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must make all possible efforts to resolve any disagreements as to their adequacy. Defendants shall ensure that staff with sufficient authority to amend and approve procedures attend all meet and confer sessions. In the event that disagreements cannot be resolved, Defendants shall implement the procedures as written on the date ordered and Plaintiffs' counsel shall file objections with the Court. The Court will rule on the objections and issue orders amending procedures as necessary.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: 9/16/2009



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CLAUDIA WILKEN  
United States District Judge