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10	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT				
11	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA				
12	JOHN ARMSTRONG, et al.,	Case	No. CV 94-2307 C	W	
13	Plaintiffs,		OND REPORT A		
14	v.	RECOMMENDATIO HOUSING OF ARMS		TRONG CLASS	
15 16	GAVIN NEWSOM, et al.,		IBERS DURING DEMIC	THE COVID-19	
10	Defendants.				
18	I. Background				
19	In July 2020, in an effort to ensure there would be "sufficient space at each institution to				
20	allow the institution to follow public health guidance on isolating and quarantining patients in				
21	the event of a COVID-19 outbreak," Judge John Tigar ordered CDCR to set aside at least 100				
22	beds per institution and then to "assess whether additional space is required at the institution for				
23	isolation and quarantine purposes[.]" Plata Dkt. 3401, 3-4. Pursuant to stipulation, the Court				

in this matter subsequently ordered the Court Expert to review the sufficiency of CDCR's
accessible housing, "including for purposes of medical isolation and quarantine in the event of
COVID-19 outbreaks[.]" Dkt. 3015, 2. The Court Expert issued a report on August 19, 2020,
addressing whether the space set aside pursuant to Judge Tigar's order in *Plata* was adequate

28 for the needs of Armstrong class members. Dkt. 3048. On September 9, 2020, pursuant to

stipulation, the Court ordered CDCR to take several steps to implement the Court Expert's
 recommendations. The Court further ordered the Court Expert to "review Defendants"
 compliance with the above orders and the sufficiency of the designated quarantine and isolation
 space and present his findings and recommendations to the Court[.]" Dkt. 3072, ¶ 17.

This report discusses the status of CDCR's response to the September 9 order. The sections below correspond to the numbered paragraphs in the September 9 order, with the relevant paragraph numbers identified in parentheses in the header of each section. The Court Expert notes that the parties engaged in several meet-and-confer sessions to address these issues, and he commends both sides for their hard work, creativity, and commitment to addressing the complicated issues involved in ensuring there is adequate housing for disabled inmates during a disruptive and unprecedented epidemic. Despite the parties' hard work, there remain several areas where CDCR has yet to come into compliance with the Court's order. As a result, this report identifies areas that are works-in-progress and recommends the Court instruct the Court Expert to issue a further report in 30 days in which the Court Expert hopes to report that most of the outstanding issues have been resolved.

II. Adequacy of pandemic response plans for *Armstrong* class members (¶¶ 1-2)

The Court ordered CDCR to "revisit and revise pandemic response plans" at institutions where the Court Expert had found there to be insufficient quarantine or isolation space for *Armstrong* class members and to "identify which buildings or portions of buildings will be used for quarantine and which will be used for isolation, as well as any planned limitations on which type of people will be housed in each area[.]" Dkt. 3072, ¶ 1. In each space, CDCR is to "ensure there are both necessary architectural accommodations and sufficient DPW-accessible and lower/lower beds according to the methodologies applied in the Court Expert's Report." *Id.* at ¶ 2.

a. Review of methodology

The Court Expert's August 19 report reflected the Court Expert's understanding of how CDCR and the Receiver's Office, following the guidance of their public health experts, were structuring isolation and quarantine space. The Court Expert noted that isolation beds are for

individuals who are confirmed to have contracted COVID-19 and that inmates therefore can be housed together in isolation (because there is no risk of further infection). Dkt. 3048, 6. The report also stated that "individuals in quarantine cannot be housed in a common space with any other individual because of the risk that an infected quarantined inmate could spread the virus to others in quarantine who may not yet be infected." *Id.* at 7.

However, the Receiver's Office has since issued guidance permitting inmates in quarantine to be housed together under certain circumstances. The current "COVID-19 Screening and Testing Matrix for Patient Movement" provides that "cohorting" of up to 10 quarantined individuals is permissible where private rooms are not available and where the cohorted individuals do not have different exposure dates or different exposure types (e.g. individuals coming from jail versus individuals exposed in the CDCR facility). Plaintiffs have raised concerns with this practice and note that the Receiver's guidance on cohorting differs from the methodology recommended by the Court Expert's earlier report. As noted in the August 19 report, the scope of the Court Expert's work pursuant to the Court's order is to determine whether the space set aside in *Plata* is adequate for the needs of *Armstrong* class members, not whether the space set aside by CDCR and the Receiver is adequate or appropriate for the entire population. *See* Dkt. 3048, 2-3. To the extent Plaintiffs have objections to the Receiver's guidance allowing quarantined inmates to be housed together, the Court Expert understands that should be addressed in *Plata*.

The Court Expert's August 19 report also explained that, in assessing how many accessible beds should be set aside for isolation and quarantine, the Court Expert had followed the methodology applied in *Plata* in assuming that the most likely scenario for a wide-spread outbreak was one in which infection breaks out in a congregate living space, i.e., a dorm or a unit where the cells have barred or perforated doors. The Receiver determined that each institution should have at least as many isolation and quarantine beds as there are inmates in the two largest congregate living areas. Consistent with that methodology, the Court Expert recommended that for purposes of housing *Armstrong* class members, the isolation and quarantine spaces set aside in response to Judge Tigar's orders should have at least as many

DPW and lower/lower beds as there are DPW and lower/lower inmates in the two largest
congregate living areas in the institution. The Court Expert further recommended that where
there are no DPW or lower/lower inmates in congregate housing at an institution, the isolation
and quarantine space must have accessible beds in numbers proportionate to the relevant
population; in other words, an institution with 15 percent DPW inmates must ensure that at least
15 percent of its isolation and quarantine beds are DPW beds. *See* Dkt. 3048, 6-9. The Court
Expert continues to recommend that this methodology be applied.

b. Current status

Exhibit B to the Court Expert's August 19 report set forth the number of required DPW and lower/lower beds based on application of the above methodology to the then-current populations at each institution. At that time, nine institutions had insufficient DPW beds, and fourteen had insufficient lower/lower beds. Dkt. 3048-2. CDCR has worked to remedy these deficiencies. Based on data produced by Defendants on September 30, every institution now has sufficient lower/lower beds. Only RJD has insufficient DPW beds, with two available but four needed.

However, the parties continue to evaluate several matters with respect to the sufficiency of beds for *Armstrong* class members. First, some prisons have "special needs yards" (SNY) for inmates who are housed separately from the general population (GP). Some of those institutions have designated separate GP and SNY isolation/quarantine spaces. In those institutions, CDCR should apply the above methodology for determining the sufficiency of DPW and lower/lower beds separately to the SNY and the GP populations. CDCR should ensure there is adequate and appropriate space in the GP isolation and quarantine housing based on the *Armstrong* population in GP housing, and then do the same for the SNY population and report the information to the Court Expert.

Plaintiffs have taken the position is that every institution with a special needs yard should be required to designate separate isolation and quarantine space for its special needs inmates. This is based on a concern that GP inmates may refuse to move into a quarantine or isolation unit located in a special needs yard, and vice versa. Because this issue goes to the

1 totality of the quarantine and isolation spaces rather than to the specific needs of Armstrong class members, Plaintiffs should raise it in *Plata*.

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Plaintiffs similarly believe that institutions should be required to designate separate quarantine and isolation space for inmates with different security classifications. Again, the Court Expert believes this issue should be addressed in *Plata*. However, to the extent institutions have designated such separate quarantine and isolation spaces, CDCR should evaluate the sufficiency of the DPW and lower/lower beds in each space separately to determine the space is adequate for the relevant population at each institution and then should report the information to the Court Expert.

Finally, the parties continue to discuss a number of specific concerns Plaintiffs have raised about accessibility in quarantine and isolation spaces at various institutions. Those discussions are ongoing, and issues as to which the parties cannot reach agreement will be the subject of any future report ordered by the Court.

III. Notification to Plaintiffs of changes in housing designations (¶ 3)

The Court ordered that if Defendants "designate substitute or additional quarantine and isolation space at any institution," they must notify Plaintiffs and the Court Expert within 72 hours and "identify which buildings or portions of buildings will be used for quarantine and which will be used for isolation, as well as any planned limitations on which type of people will be housed in each area." Dkt. 3072, ¶ 3. The parties agree that Defendants' policy for "Tracking of Isolation/Quarantine Units for Armstrong Class Members" satisfies this requirement.

IV. Adjustment of Set-Aside Space (¶ 4)

The Court ordered Defendants to "develop a reliable process . . . to ensure that adequate accessible quarantine and isolation space is set-aside in advance of *Armstrong* class members transferring into the institution, and in response to any changes in disability codes or movement within an institution." Dkt. 3072, ¶4. The parties have devoted significant time and resources to this issue. There do not appear to be major substantive disagreements remaining, but the

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1 2	policies and procedures necessary to comply with this aspect of the Court's order are still the subject of negotiation.				
3	Specifically, the Court Expert notes that CDCR has yet to present proposals on several				
4	aspects of the plan to assure adequate set-aside space in advance of transfers. Those include:				
5 6	• Procedures to ensure that institutions are adequately monitoring changes in the number of inmates who require lower/lower housing to ensure there are enough lower/lower beds available in isolation and quarantine spaces.				
7 8	• Procedures to ensure that if an institution changes the spaces in intends to use for isolation or quarantine, there remain enough lower/lower beds.				
9 10	• Procedures to ensure that Plaintiffs and the Court Expert will be notified in 72 hours if the isolation and quarantine space is no longer adequate for <i>Armstrong</i> purposes and to set an appropriate time period in which to remedy the deficiency.				
11	• Procedures to ensure there is sufficient quarantine space from an <i>Armstrong</i> perspective for both transferees and class members who may need to be housed in the event of an outbreak.				
12 13 14	• Procedures to ensure that if an institution sets aside separate housing for SNY and GP inmates, or separate housing based on classification, those separate spaces are evaluated based on the relevant population at the institution to ensure they are adequate from an <i>Armstrong</i> perspective.				
15	Any policies and procedures that are developed to comply with this subject of the Court's				
16	order will be the subject of a future report, if ordered by the Court.				
17	V. Architectural Modifications (¶¶ 5-7)				
18	Depending on their disabilities, Armstrong class members require various architectural				
19	accommodations. Exhibit A to the Court Expert's August 19 report listed the minimum				
20	required architectural features based on CDCR's Disability Placement Codes. See Dkt 3048-1.				
21	The Court ordered Defendants to "make all necessary modifications to render any existing				
22	designated quarantine or isolation space at an institution accessible to all DPP codes housed at				
23	that institution" and to document those modifications. Dkt. 3072, \P 5. The Court further				
24	ordered that necessary modifications were to be made within 14 days of Defendants'				
25	designation or use of additional quarantine space and within 48 hours of an Armstrong class				
26	member being placed in a space that lacks necessary architectural features. Id. at $\P\P$ 6-7.				
27	CDCR has made a number of modifications and has provided photographs to Plaintiffs, and the				
28	parties' experts are meeting and conferring to ensure that the modifications are adequate for				

class member needs. The results of those discussions will be the subject of any future report
 ordered by the Court.

VI. Non-Architectural Modifications (¶¶ 10-15)

Defendants must ensure that *Armstrong* class members in quarantine and isolation housing have the same access to whatever programming, recreation and outside communication is available to other quarantined or isolated inmates. Dkt. 3072, ¶ 10. The Court ordered Defendants to "provide all necessary non-architectural accommodations to render any existing designated quarantine or isolation space at an institution accessible . . . and produce an inventory of such accommodations." *Id.* at ¶ 11. Defendants must make a good-faith effort to provide necessary non-architectural modifications within 14 days of designating or using additional space for quarantine or isolation and within 48 hours of placing an *Armstrong* class member in a space that lacks such accommodations. *Id.* at ¶ 12-13.

Defendants' draft policy directive for "Tracking of Isolation/Quarantine Units for *Armstrong* Class Members" instructs institutions what steps they must take to comply with the Court's order, and on September 30, Defendants produced an inventory of telephones, teletypewriters and telecommunication for the deaf (TTY/TDD) devices, power outlets, and video relay service (VRS) devices in each institution's isolation and quarantine space. As Plaintiffs have noted, however, this inventory does not list other necessary devices such as magnifiers and other reading aids. Plaintiffs have also raised concerns that the draft directive is insufficiently specific. Defendants have not yet responded to these issues, although they have set a deadline by which they will.

While the Court Expert appreciates the diligence with which the parties have addressed many aspects of the Court's order, the subject of non-architectural modifications has not received sufficient attention and must be addressed promptly.

VII. Rehousing of displaced *Armstrong* class members (¶16)

Any *Armstrong* class member who is displaced because his or her housing was
 designated as isolation or quarantine space must be appropriately rehoused. Dkt. 3072, ¶ 16.
 As discussed below, Defendants have drafted policies to ensure that class members, including

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those displaced by the designation of quarantine and isolation space, are accessibly housed.
 Defendants recognize the need for additional polices to ensure that displaced class members are
 not rehoused in a more restrictive environment or at a higher security level than necessary
 solely because there is no other way to accommodate their disabilities. Defendants have
 outlined the general parameters of such policies and are working to formulate specific language
 for review by Plaintiffs and the Court Expert.

VIII. Housing of *Armstrong* class members

Finally, the Court ordered the Court Expert to "review the housing of Armstrong class members not on isolation or quarantine status, including those displaced from quarantine and isolation areas." Dkt. 3072, ¶ 18.

Defendants produced a "snapshot" of class member housing as of September 1, 2020, which showed that nine class members were housed improperly either according to their DPP code or a lower/lower designation. Each of those inmates was appropriately re-housed.

Defendants drafted a directive entitled "Procedures for Reviewing and Reporting Housing for *Armstrong* Class Members During COVID-19" and have revised and updated that directive in response to Plaintiffs' suggestions. The directive requires, *inter alia*, that class members be interviewed within 24 hours of being moved into non-designated or non-traditional housing and that institutions collect and report to the Warden, on a daily and weekly basis, information on *Armstrong* class members who are inappropriately housed. It also addresses the need to ensure that no class member is placed in administrative segregation (ASU) solely because the facility lacks other accessible housing. The parties continue to revise this directive, with Plaintiffs recently providing input on specific language as well as on the steps required to ensure class members are not inappropriately placed in ASU housing. The Court Expert understands that there are no substantive disagreements between the parties and that they are working towards finalizing the language of the directive.

Plaintiffs have noted that blind class members cannot be appropriately housed unless they are properly oriented to new living space, and in response to Defendants' request have outlined suggestions on how best to situate blind and low-vision class members in new housing.

IX. Conclusion

The Court Expert recommends that the Court order a follow-up report on quarantine and isolation housing for *Armstrong* class members in 30 days.

Dated: October 23, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

/s/

Edward W. Swanson SWANSON & McNAMARA LLP