



Board of Supervisors Operations Cluster Agenda Review Meeting

DATE: January 14, 2026

TIME: 2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

MEETING CHAIR: Tami Omoto-Frias, 1st Supervisorial District

CEO MEETING FACILITATOR: Dardy Chen

THIS MEETING IS HELD UNDER THE GUIDELINES OF BOARD POLICY 3.055

To participate in this meeting in-person, the meeting location is:

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012
Room 374-A

To participate in this meeting virtually, please call teleconference number

1 (323) 776-6996 and enter the following 359163428# or [Click here to join the meeting](#)

Teams Meeting ID: 296 429 091 989 41

Passcode: jZ9Ch2sJ

For Spanish Interpretation, the Public should send emails within 48 hours in advance of the meeting to ClusterAccommodationRequest@bos.lacounty.gov.

Members of the Public may address the Operations Cluster on
any agenda item during General Public Comment.

The meeting chair will determine the amount of time allowed for each item.

**THIS TELECONFERENCE WILL BE MUTED FOR ALL CALLERS. PLEASE DIAL *6 TO
UNMUTE YOUR PHONE WHEN IT IS YOUR TIME TO SPEAK.**

1. CALL TO ORDER

2. INFORMATIONAL ITEM(S):

[Any informational item is subject to discussion and/or presentation at the request of two or more Board offices with advance notification]

None.

3. BOARD MOTION ITEM(S):

- A) SD2 - AUTHORIZE THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY MUSEUM OF ART TO DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT A PLAN FOR THE SALE OF ALCOHOL

4. DISCUSSION/PRESENTATION ITEM(S):

A) Board Memo:

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE RISK MANAGEMENT ANNUAL REPORT,
FISCAL YEAR 2024-25
CEO/RM - Destiny Castro, Assistant Chief Executive Officer and
Roberto Chavez, Manager

B) Presentation:

ANNUAL LITIGATION COST REPORT, FY 2024-25
CoCo - Adrienne M. Byers, Litigation Cost Manager

5. PUBLIC COMMENT

6. ADJOURNMENT

UPCOMING ITEMS FOR JANUARY 21, 2026:

A) Board Letter:

TEN-YEAR GRATIS LEASE AMENDMENT
ANTELOPE VALLEY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COUNCIL, INC.
1150 WEST AVENUE I, LANCASTER
CEO-RE - Kristal Ghil, Senior Real Property Agent

B) Board Letter:

TEN-YEAR AND SIX-MONTH LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
1000 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE, ALHAMBRA
CEO-RE - Alexandra Nguyen-Rivera, Section Chief, Leasing

C) Board Letter:

APPROVE TO UTILIZE FUNDS FROM THE COUNTY'S INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY FUND FOR THE PURCHASE OF 201 MOTOROLA APX 8000 RADIOS
AND APPROVE APPROPRIATION ADJUSTMENT FY 2025-26
ACC/CIO - Syed Abedin, Senior Information Systems Analyst

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO EMAIL A COMMENT ON AN ITEM ON THE
OPERATIONS CLUSTER AGENDA, PLEASE USE THE FOLLOWING EMAIL
AND INCLUDE THE AGENDA NUMBER YOU ARE COMMENTING ON:

OPS_CLUSTER_COMMENTS@CEO.LACOUNTY.GOV

MOTION BY SUPERVISOR HOLLY J. MITCHELL

February 3, 2026

Authorize the Los Angeles County Museum of Art to Develop and Implement a Plan for the Sale of Alcohol

The Los Angeles County Museum of Art (LACMA) is a critical cultural center for the Los Angeles region, showcasing a broad history of art for the public. As the largest art museum in the western United States, LACMA serves the community through extensive cultural programming, research initiatives, educational offerings, and exhibitions across a variety of media.

In 1938, Museum Associates, a nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, was formed to encourage activities in the field of art, among other purposes, and has since constructed and operated the buildings of LACMA located in Hancock Park on Wilshire Boulevard. Chapter 2.92 of the Los Angeles County Code formally created LACMA and designated Museum Associates to regulate and control all matters connected with the management, operation, and maintenance of the LACMA buildings, subject to the supervision of the Board of Supervisors (Board).

LACMA's buildings and facilities have offered art and cultural exhibitions and events to the public since 1958. On April 9, 2019, the Board certified the Final Environmental Impact Report (State Clearinghouse No. 2016081014) and unanimously approved the construction and operation of a new 347,500 square-foot LACMA building, replacing four existing buildings. The new facility, known as the David Geffen Galleries,

- MORE -

MOTION

MITCHELL

HORVATH

HAHN

BARGER

SOLIS

houses LACMA's permanent art collection and includes a theater, restaurant, café, wine bar, and outdoor venues for art, gatherings, and cultural events. Construction of the David Geffen Galleries is now substantially complete.

Through its food and beverage operator, Museum Associates previously sold and served alcohol at its flagship restaurant, Ray's & Stark Bar, under a general license issued by the State of California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC), as well as under temporary catering permits during certain special events and fundraisers throughout the LACMA campus. As part of the construction of the David Geffen Galleries, the restaurant was relocated to a new location within the LACMA campus. As a result, a new license for the sale of alcohol throughout the LACMA facilities on Wilshire Boulevard, including for catered special events and fundraisers, is required.

Consistent with other County-owned sites that operate concessions serving alcohol, Museum Associates, in conjunction with the County, will develop a plan for the sale of alcohol at LACMA, including appropriate safeguards and safety conditions related to alcohol sales. The plan will require approval by the Department of Regional Planning and other applicable County departments before final license approval by ABC.

I THEREFORE MOVE THAT THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS:

- 1) Find that authorizing the application and operation of alcohol sales and consumption at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art (LACMA) is within the scope of the impacts analyzed in the April 19, 2019, Final Environmental Impact Report previously certified by the Board;
- 2) Authorize the Director of LACMA to prepare a plan, in conjunction with Museum Associates and in consultation with the Chief Executive Office, the Department of Regional Planning, and key community stakeholders, to ensure safe and responsible distribution and consumption of alcohol on premises within the LACMA campus on Wilshire Boulevard;
- 3) Instruct and authorize the Director of LACMA, or his designee, to submit (or facilitate the submittal of) applications to, obtain approvals from, execute any agreements and additional documents with, and comply with the terms and conditions as required by the Department of Regional Planning, other applicable County departments, and the State of California Department of

Alcoholic Beverage Control for the sale and consumption of alcohol at the LACMA campus on Wilshire Boulevard; and further direct and authorize the Chief Executive Officer, the Director of Regional Planning, and any other applicable County department to cooperate in the timely processing of such applications, obtaining approvals, and enforcing the required terms and conditions associated therewith.

#

(IG)

BOARD LETTER/MEMO CLUSTER FACT SHEET

☐ Board Letter

☒ Board Memo

☐ Other

| | | |
|--|---|------------------------|
| CLUSTER AGENDA REVIEW DATE | 1/14/2026 | |
| BOARD MEETING DATE | 2/3/2026 | |
| SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT AFFECTED | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> 1 st <input type="checkbox"/> 2 nd <input type="checkbox"/> 3 rd <input type="checkbox"/> 4 th <input type="checkbox"/> 5 th | |
| DEPARTMENT(S) | Chief Executive Office (CEO) | |
| SUBJECT | CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE RISK MANAGEMENT ANNUAL REPORT, FISCAL YEAR 2024-25 | |
| PROGRAM | N/A | |
| AUTHORIZES DELEGATED AUTHORITY TO DEPT | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | |
| SOLE SOURCE CONTRACT | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | |
| | If Yes, please explain why: N/A | |
| SB 1439 SUPPLEMENTAL DECLARATION FORM REVIEW COMPLETED BY EXEC OFFICE | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No – Not Applicable If unsure whether a matter is subject to the Levine Act, email your packet to EOLevineAct@bos.lacounty.gov to avoid delays in scheduling your Board Letter. | |
| DEADLINES/ TIME CONSTRAINTS | This annual report is due to the Board the first week of February 2026. | |
| COST & FUNDING | Total cost: \$ N/A | Funding source: N/A |
| | TERMS (if applicable): N/A | |
| | Explanation: N/A | |
| PURPOSE OF REQUEST | The purpose of the report is to inform the Board of a summarized Cost of Risk in Liability and Workers' Compensation exposures, assist departments in recognizing the nature and extent of their exposures and losses, and provide direction on risk management strategies to be taken in the current and subsequent fiscal years. | |
| BACKGROUND (include internal/external issues that may exist including any related motions) | Details of the number, type, and cost of claims are included in the annual report, along with risk categories and prevention activities implemented by CEO Risk Management. 1. The cost of (Automobile Liability, General Liability, Medical Malpractice) claims and lawsuits increased by \$3.5 million to \$189,199,135, which represents a 1.9% increase from Fiscal Year (FY) 2023-24. 2. Workers' Compensation claim expenses increased 9.4% from FY 2023-24 to FY 2024-25. 3. The County's total cost of risk decreased from 2.01% to 1.98% (1.93% excluding the Loss Portfolio Transfer), 1.98% is the lowest recorded value for the County in almost 20 years. | |
| EQUITY INDEX OR LENS WAS UTILIZED | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, please explain how: | |
| SUPPORTS ONE OF THE NINE BOARD PRIORITIES | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, please state which one(s) and explain how: | |
| DEPARTMENTAL CONTACTS | Name, Title, Phone # & Email: Destiny Castro, Assistant CEO, (213) 738-2194, dcastro@ceo.lacounty.gov Roberto Chavez, Manager, CEO, (213) 351-6433, rchavez@ceo.lacounty.gov | |



Chief Executive Office.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street, Room 713, Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 974-1101 ceo.lacounty.gov

ACTING CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Joseph M. Nicchitta

February 2, 2026

To: Supervisor Hilda L. Solis, Chair
Supervisor Holly J. Mitchell
Supervisor Lindsey P. Horvath
Supervisor Janice Hahn
Supervisor Kathryn Barger

From: Joseph M. Nicchitta
Acting Chief Executive Officer

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE RISK MANAGEMENT ANNUAL REPORT, FISCAL YEAR 2024-25 (ITEM NO. 30-A, AGENDA OF FEBRUARY 6, 2018)

Attached is the Chief Executive Office Risk Management Annual Report, Fiscal Year (FY) 2024-25. The purpose of the report is to inform the Board of Supervisors (Board) of a summarized Cost of Risk in Liability and Workers' Compensation exposures, assist departments in recognizing the nature and extent of their exposures and losses, and provide direction on risk management strategies to be taken in the current and subsequent FYs.

In the past two FY's, the Chief Executive Office Risk Management Branch (CEO Risk Management) focused on the core risk management principles of risk assessment and control, risk transfer, and finance. The overall goal was to efficiently manage and finance risk, maximizing the County's overall mission and performance while remaining effective, efficient, impactful, and transparent. Practicing proactive risk management is the fundamentally correct way of managing risk to reduce and prevent cost of risk drivers before incidents occur. This approach resulted in a FY 2024-25 cost of risk of 1.98%, the lowest in almost 20 years. This also included the second and final phase of the Loss Portfolio Transfer (LPT) which added \$25 million to the cost of risk. Removing this amount results in a 1.93% cost of risk which is the lowest recorded cost of risk since risk management annual reports have been developed for the County. The LPT was a comprehensive risk financing plan that removed nearly 300,000 Workers' Compensation claims to lower long-term liabilities including future payment obligations and administrative burdens. This can be attributed to the continued support from the Board in all facets of risk management including fulfilling staffing requests that have allowed



CEO Risk Management to focus on more robust prevention efforts as well as supporting the various initiatives undertaken by CEO Risk Management in the last few years.

The following is a summary of the risk categories:

Total Cost of Risk

The County's total cost of risk decreased from 2.01% to 1.98% (1.93% excluding the LPT), 1.98% is the lowest recorded value for the County in almost 20 years.

The total cost of risk is measured as a percentage of the County's operating budget. The details on the number, type, and cost of claims are included in the attached report and are more fully described in the County Counsel Annual Litigation Cost Report.

Workers' Compensation

Workers' Compensation claim frequency increased by 132 to 11,296 claims. Claim costs increased by approximately 13 million to \$599 million, a 2.2% increase from the previous FY. This cost increase is attributable to statutory changes in physician charges and payments to injured workers.

Vehicle Liability¹

Vehicle accident claim frequency increased by 188 to 1,406 claims this FY, 173 of these claims were non-jurisdictional and not related County department functions. The cost of vehicle liability claims and lawsuits decreased by \$1.93 million to \$15.9 million, which represents a 10.8% decrease from FY 2023-24.

Employment Practices Liability (Non-Workers' Compensation)¹

Employment Practices Liability claim frequency increased by 40 to 224 claims, which is partially attributed to 12 claims filed against the Department of Public Health alleging discrimination and nine claims filed against the Office of the District Attorney for alleged retaliation and/or discrimination. The cost of Employment Practices Liability claims and lawsuits increased by \$9.3 million to \$47.6 million, which represents a 24.3% increase over FY 2023-24. A total of three claims were responsible for approximately \$14 million of these payouts and included a District Attorney claim for retaliation (\$2.5 million), a Department of Public Social Services claim regarding wage dispute (\$7.3 million), and a Sheriff's Department claim for discrimination (\$4 million).

¹ In FY 2020-21, County Counsel implemented a new system to manage litigation activities and CEO implemented a new system to manage claim activities with data exchange between the two systems. These systems allow the County to generate more accurate reporting and classification studies based on our specific needs. Therefore, these reports will have different costs associated with the departments. CEO reports on tort liability and Worker's Compensation claims, while County Counsel reports on both non-tort and tort liability cases and does not report on Workers' Compensation matters. County Counsel's Annual Litigation Cost Report should be utilized to evaluate trends related to litigation expenses, and the CEO Risk Management Annual Report should be used to analyze Workers' Compensation and Liability claims trends.

Law Enforcement Liability¹

Law Enforcement Liability claim frequency remained stable and increased by only three to 749 claims. Law Enforcement claims and lawsuits costs also decreased by \$24.9 million to \$54.4 million, which represents a 31.5% decrease from FY 2023-24 and a 49.8% decrease from FY 2022-23 (decrease of \$54 million).

Other General Liability¹

Other General Liability claim frequency increased by 583 to 4,248 claims, representing a 15.9% increase from FY 2023-24. The increase was due to 526 claims filed against the Department of Health Services for contract dispute – billing issues and 304 claims filed against the Department of Public Works for property damage resulting from the January 2025 wildfires. The cost of these claims and lawsuits also increased by \$19.4 million to \$62.8 million, which represents a 44.6% increase from FY 2023-24. The increase in cost is attributed to three claims which accounted for over 53%, or \$33.5 million, of the costs. These costs are attributed to a CEO claim involving eminent domain related to the Vermont Corridor (\$17.9 million), a Sheriff's Department sheriff claim involving a dangerous condition resulting in the death of a pedestrian (\$8.2 million) and a Fire Department claim involving allegations of wrongful death (\$7.4 million).

Medical Malpractice Liability¹

Medical Malpractice Liability claim frequency increased by 12 to 155 claims. The cost of these claims and lawsuits increased by \$1.7 million to \$8.5 million and is attributed to a Fire Department claim for \$1.6 million related to medical care complications and a Department of Health Services claim for \$1.3 million for post-surgical complications.

The CEO Risk Management Branch continues to work with departments to prevent injuries and lower costs through guided assistance, and training and education initiatives, including:

- Collaboration with departments in addressing cost drivers associated with issues driving workers' compensation and tort liability costs, including vehicle, general, employment practices, and medical malpractice liability.
- Measurement of departments' risk performance and focused loss prevention efforts to improve departments experiencing higher loss trends.
- Collaboration with departments in increasing the quality of Corrective Action Plans to include more robust descriptions, supporting documentation, exhibits, and contain in-depth discussions as to the violations and/or system issues that occurred and how suggested corrective actions will address the problems in the present and into the future.

Each Supervisor
February 2, 2026
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Furthermore, as directed by the Board on March 9, 2021, the CEO Risk Management Branch and the Department of Human Resources developed metrics to rank departmental risk management performance by clusters and provided consultative services to the lower performing (bottom 10%) for each cluster. The results of the performance metrics and prevention activities are included in this report.

This report represents the combined efforts of the entire CEO Risk Management Branch team. Input and analysis were provided by staff of Liability Claims and Recovery, Loss Control and Prevention, Risk Analytics, Risk Management Finance, Risk Management Inspector General, Risk Transfer, and Workers' Compensation Units.

Should you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact me or Destiny Castro, Assistant Chief executive Officer, at (213) 738-2194 or DCastro@ceo.lacounty.gov.

JMN:JG:DC
RUC:er

c: All Department Heads



County of Los Angeles

Risk Management

DRAFT

Inside County Risk FY 2024-25 Annual Report

Destiny Castro
County Risk Manager
February 2026

LA County Library

Youth Development

Public Social Services

Economic Development

Medical Examiner-Coroner

Auditor-Controller

Regional Planning

Museum of Art

Public Health

Public Works

County Counsel

Chief Executive Office

District Attorney

Beaches and Harbors

Board of Supervisors

Public Defender

Health Services

LACERA

Assessor

Sheriff

Fire

Alternate Public Defender

Child Support Services

Animal Care and Control

Justice, Care and Opportunities

Consumer and Business Affairs

Children and Family Services

Military and Veterans Affairs

Aging and Disabilities

Superior Court

Museum of Natural History

Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk

Agricultural Commissioner/Weights and Measures

Treasurer and Tax Collector

Arts and Culture

Parks and Recreation

Mental Health

Probation

Human Resources





Hilda L. Solis
First District



Holly J. Mitchell
Second District



Lindsey P. Horvath
Third District



Janice Hahn
Fourth District



Kathryn Barger
Fifth District

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS



**CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE
RISK MANAGEMENT BRANCH**

2024-25

**Inside LA County's
Risk Management
Annual Report**



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RISK MANAGER'S MESSAGE

The County of Los Angeles (County), Chief Executive Office – Risk Management Branch (CEO Risk Management) is pleased to provide its Risk Management Annual Report for Fiscal Year (FY) 2024-25.

The role of CEO Risk Management is to manage the County's cost of risk and to protect the safety and well-being of the employees, members of the public, places, and resources of the County. CEO Risk Management focuses on core risk management functions and principles of risk assessment, control, risk transfer, and finance. The overall goal is to efficiently and appropriately manage and finance risk, maximizing the County's overall mission and performance while remaining cost-effective, efficient, impactful, and transparent. Practicing proactive versus reactive risk management is fundamentally a different way of looking at risk to reduce and prevent cost of risk drivers before an incident occurs. Building a solid foundation to guide departments along with ongoing staff development ensures departments are supported and understand their vital role in sustaining a strong risk management program in the County.

Over the years, our programs have matured, and we are now seeing significant results including the ability to attract multiple insurers to finance our larger loss exposures, the elimination of hundreds of Workers' Compensation claims, predictable loss development, and increased third-party recoveries.

The comprehensive Countywide Risk Management Information Platform (RMIP), which retired over nine legacy systems, is now providing departments with key information that is being used to effectively manage the County's overall risks.

In FY 2024-25, we implemented the following strategies to control costs and reduce liabilities:

1. Strategic purchasing of commercial insurance to protect against the risk of catastrophic loss events.
2. The development and implementation of a comprehensive risk financing plan to lower long-term Workers' Compensation liabilities. This year, the second and final phase of a Loss Portfolio Transfer (LPT) was completed which removed nearly 300,000 open and closed claims which accounted for 44% of the County's total workers' compensation claim count.
3. Worked with the District Attorney on suspected cases of workers' compensation fraud.
4. Created a risk management audit and compliance section to ensure implementation and efficacy of departmental Corrective Action Plans (CAPs).

Overall, the County's cost of risk remains below the industry standard of 2.0%. The next page displays a brief trend indicator for the categories of loss we typically observe and how it contributes to the overall cost of risk.

RISK MANAGER'S MESSAGE (CONTINUED)

Upward trends in claims (marked in red) we typically see increased costs associated with increased claims. Conversely, downward trends in claims (marked in green) usually see lower costs in the future.

This annual report is organized to allow for the identification of claim trends specific to general liability and sub-categorized areas, including law enforcement, employment, medical malpractice, auto, and general liability. These categories represent different exposures and prevention requirements that will allow County departments the ability to focus efforts according to specific losses.

| Claim Type | % Change in Frequency | | % Change in Expense |
|---|-----------------------|--|---------------------|
| Workers' Compensation | 1.2% | | 2.2% |
| Automobile Liability | 15.4% | | -10.8% |
| General Liability - Other | 15.9% | | 44.6% |
| Law Enforcement Liability | 0.4% | | -31.4% |
| Employment Practices Liability | 21.7% | | 24.3% |
| Medical Malpractice Liability | 8.4% | | 24.7% |
| Liability Administrative Expenses | N/A | | -5.7% |
| Total | 5.6% | | 3.0% |
| Cost of Risk (excluding non-County agencies) | | | 1.98% |

Note: Many opportunities to lower the County's overall costs remain. The remainder of this report outlines our key objectives for the upcoming FY and the specific cost drivers impacting our overall Cost of Risk.

LOSS CONTROL

RESOLUTION



FUTURE RISKS

The number and type of losses we experience are generally predictable. However, there are events and risks that we have identified that may increase the frequency and severity of losses. Below, you will find a synopsis of exposures related to future risks:

- Climate change, as seen with the growing number of heat related events and devastating wildfires, will continue to impact the frequency and severity of catastrophic events.
- Workers' compensation legislation and regulations have increased workers' compensation costs over 45 million in the last two FYs.
- California's Child Victims Act (AB 218) allowed claims/lawsuits to be filed against the County with no statute of limitations. The County is managing thousands of claims that will significantly increase costs for the entire County over the next several years. This, along with other similar legislation, will have long lasting impacts that need to be analyzed to determine the best path forward.

PREDICT



STRATEGY

*The County's objective
is to minimize the
Cost of Risk*

KEY OBJECTIVES—FISCAL YEAR 2025-26

CEO Risk Management provides leadership and direction for the County's departmental risk management programs. Key objectives for FY 2025-26 include:

Countywide

- Continue to evaluate the process of the evaluation of threat assessment as part of the Workplace Violence Prevention Program.
- AB 218 created various changes to sexual abuse laws including a three year revival window for adult survivors who were sexually abused as minors to file civil lawsuits that were previously barred by the statute of limitations. Risk Management will continue to be closely involved in the evaluation of policies and procedures to ensure cases like those subject to AB 218 do not occur again.
- Support of the County's newest Department of Homeless Services and Housing by weighing the magnitude of the priority against the benefits of existing policies/procedures that are designed to reduce risk and cost to the County as well as looking at options outside of the box.



Finance and Audit Unit

- Complete the Workers' Compensation Direct Deposit Pilot Program for the Department of Public Social Services and Sheriff's Department claimants.
- Improve procedures in the Insurance Budget including the consolidation, reformatting, and streamlining of the accounting schedules, reconciliation, and billing processes.

Loss Control And Prevention Unit

- Enhance training opportunities at the Health and Safety Coordinator meetings through a combination of training topics presented by subject matter experts from both inside and outside the County as well as providing discussions on current and upcoming risk management issues and roundtable opportunities.
- Conduct an evaluation of the County's Behavioral Threat Assessment and Management (Workplace Violence Prevention) Program and practices, utilizing client resources available through County insurance programs.

PREVENTION

IDENTIFY

SOLUTION

COST

RECOVERY

KEY OBJECTIVES—FISCAL YEAR 2025-26 (CONTINUED)

Risk Transfer Unit

- Maintain an annual focused effort to mitigate County risk by insuring as much liability as is deemed financially responsible to protect County assets, while maximizing scarce taxpayer dollars. Continuing with this goal, Risk Transfer is working with a foremost insurance broker to conduct a feasibility study to examine multiple methodologies of securing and maintaining various lines of insurance, and specifically for Foster Family Agencies (FFAs)/foster care homes.
- Continue working with departments to evaluate properties and determine high risk and essential County buildings. Decisions to add County buildings to the property insurance program will be made from a risk management perspective and will consider various factors such as location, population, and essential function of the buildings to ensure that the most critical properties have the necessary coverage.
- Release the revised County Insurance Manual during the first quarter of calendar year 2026. We will initiate live webinars and online training covering the new manual, certificates of insurance (COIs) and frequently asked questions. We will also establish a recorded training that can be used for new hires, scheduled trainings, or for general reference. This will be the foundation of an enduring training program and the objective is to provide risk management and risk transfer perspectives to the departments' contract administrator functions with the goal of mitigating the contractual risks for the County.

Audit Compliance Unit

- Work closely with departments reflecting higher volumes of CAPs and otherwise reviewing the CAPs of all departments for implementation of their corrective action steps.
- Create a standardized audit form for departments identified for audit to fill out concerning their respective CAPs completed corrective action steps. The CAP audit team will review these forms and use them as the foundation to initiate a triage process for audits. This process will now become a permanent feature with a final account appearing in the CEO Risk Management Annual Report moving forward.
- Establish performance metrics to be used to evaluate CAP efficacy for departments with higher CAP volume.

Risk Management Inspector General Unit

- Explore and evaluate alternative processes in an effort to expedite the process of reviewing CAPs and Summary Corrective Action Plans (SCAPs). Increased caseloads and past delays have created a backlog of pending CAPs and SCAPs which has impacted the timely completion of CAPs. Risk Management Inspector General (RMIG) intends to focus on ensuring CAPs are completed timely.
- Continue to conduct annual reviews of departments' Risk Management Plans (RMP) to determine each departments' risk position from a liability claims perspective. RMIG will score departments based on multiple factors

KEY OBJECTIVES—FISCAL YEAR 2025-26 (CONTINUED)

Risk Analytics Unit

- Work with the Department of Human Resources (DHR), Riskconnect, CEO Information Technology Services (ITS), and Sedgwick Claims Management Services, Inc. (Sedgwick), to transfer Probation Department protected leave management operations to Sedgwick; oversee the transfer of protected leaves, correspondence, notepads, and sticky notes to Sedgwick on existing leaves; and work with DHR, Riskconnect, and Sedgwick on the transfer of new protected leaves opened by Sedgwick back to Claims Enterprise to ensure data completeness.
- Per request from the Office of County Counsel Workers' Compensation Division, enhance Claims Enterprise to track workers' compensation claims activity instead of their internal CRM system, allowing for a single source system for workers' compensation related activities and provide County Counsel Workers' Compensation Division with a system to streamline their daily activities.
- Per request from the Auditor-Controller, enhance current manual procedures by automating direct deposit for employees with workers' compensation claims moving forward.

SOLUTION

PREVENTION

Workers' Compensation Unit

- Work with the Sheriff and Fire Departments to develop a panel of culturally competent medical providers who specialize in the treatment of public safety officers suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder.
- Assist the Sheriff's Department in the exploration of solutions to address the increasing number of open claims and total benefit payouts including alternative dispute resolution and accelerated claim closure projects.
- Continue to address resolution of workers' compensation claims through Compromise and Release to reduce unfunded liabilities for County departments.

Liability Claims and Recovery Unit

- Create and implement an audit process for the purpose of evaluating Third Party Administrators (TPA) to ensure compliance with contract performance standards.
- Develop a General Liability Insurance Claim Manual to improve communications with departments and to improve efficiencies while maximizing insurance recoveries.



KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS—FISCAL YEAR 2024-25

Finance and Audit Unit

- Improved the Projected FY Payout Report to assist departments with their Budget Status Reports by identifying relevant lawsuits over \$100,000 that are expected to be paid within the current FY from the Insurance Budget.
- Processed the following:
 - 253 Direct Deposit requests (488% increase over FY 2023-24)
 - 2,023 vendor requests to add or modify information in the claims system and eCAPS (8% increase over FY 2023-24)
 - Processed 295 retroactive Total Disability (TD)/Long Term Disability (LTD) reimbursements (24% increase over FY 2023-24)
 - Processed 32 Labor Code (LC) 4856 claims (56% increase over FY 2023-24)

Loss Control and Prevention Unit

- Expanded educational opportunities and capabilities for LA County Risk Management personnel through Health and Safety Coordinator meetings, participation in departmental safety and risk management committees, and Countywide education and training efforts. Loss Control and Prevention staff disseminated several new and timely safety bulletins, provided training/guest speaking at a state conference, facilitated the “Training on How to Conduct Ergonomic Evaluations” through several cohorts and developed the ergonomics program audit resource checklist.

- Acquired and disseminated Office Ergonomics Training & Self-Assessment software to all County departments and worked with DHR to integrate the offering into the County’s Learning Management System and implement into Countywide best practices.

Risk Transfer Unit

- Focused on the cyber and property insurance program which carry significant risk and the potential for high-cost claims and widespread impact. Worked closely with our insurance brokers and were successful at decreasing cost or at least maintaining costs on various insurance coverages while procuring more robust insurance policies and, in some cases, lower costs and expanded coverage or reduce self insured retention (deductibles) to better protect the County and minimize the County’s budget strains.
- Continued to assess County properties and update building values.
- Participated in three Countywide trainings including one at the Executive Risk Management Forum and two Countywide trainings hosted by the Internal Services Department, with presentations dedicated to insurance and indemnification requirements for County contracts to County departments.
- Drafted a revised comprehensive Insurance Manual for our County Commercial Insurance program. The manual includes the incorporation of frequently asked questions from the departments, relevant State codes that impact public entity indemnification sections and an updated cyber liability section among other modernized changes.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS—FISCAL YEAR 2024-25 (CONTINUED)

Risk Management Inspector General Unit

- Created and continued to monitor the progress of implementing corrective actions in response to the AB 218 settlement in collaboration with other CEO branches, County Counsel, and DHR.
- Completed the Bridge Project within Claims Enterprise, which enhanced the CAP workflow within the system and allowed for the progression to develop the requirements for the CAP auditing, tracking, and compliance elements.

Risk Analytics Unit

- Worked with Fire Department, Riskconnect, and CEO ITS to convert Fire Department Disability Management and Compliance operations to track workers' compensation claim activity in Claims Enterprise.
- Oversaw the enhancement of Claims Enterprise by Riskconnect, which included data conversion and reconciliation, data analysis and mapping, and loading reference tables from Fire Department's Access Database into Claims Enterprise.
- Converted Fire Department Disability Management and Compliance operations to Claims Enterprise in June 2025.
- Worked with the Riskconnect Analytics team and CEO Risk Management Workers' Compensation Unit to test and verify that the dashboards accurately presented data that matched the figures in the CEO Risk Management Annual Report.
- Launched the 4850/Salary Continuation Dashboard for County departmental user access in October 2024.

Workers' Compensation Unit

- Executed a second Loss Portfolio Transfer transferring of select workers' compensation liabilities to an approved and qualified excess insurance carrier on November 15, 2024, for workers compensation claims opened between October 1, 1988, through April 15, 1993.
- Settled over 700 workers' compensation claims via Compromise and Release agreements to reduce the County's unfunded liabilities, eliminate associated administrative expenses, and limit exposure to future Medicare liens. The total settlement value of these claims of \$17.7 million resolved an estimated \$35.4 million in potential future exposure.

Liability Claims and Recovery Unit

- Developed reporting processes to assist with accurate reporting of Section 111 reporting per Medicare requirements.
- Expedited commercial insurance recovery for the Eaton and Palisades Fire claims resulting from the January 2025 windstorms and fires.

Audit Compliance Unit

- Initiated the audit of CAPs for calendar year 2025 in January. The implementation status of the corrective action steps for 46 CAPs were evaluated across several County departments and all CAPs were successfully completed. Moving forward, CAP implementation status will be reported in FYs.
- Evaluated 16 CAPs with a total of 63 corrective action steps related to in-custody deaths (Board Motion—Item No. 21, Agenda of May 13, 2025). All 63 corrective action steps were implemented.

COST OF RISK

The cost of risk is the ratio of expenditures for the County’s various cost of claims paid, divided by the County’s operating budget in a specific FY. The effectiveness of the County’s risk management programs, policy decisions, and effects of State and Federal regulations are reflected in the cost of risk since it includes paid workers’ compensation claims, general liability claims, and the cost to defend a myriad of tort and non-tort-related claims. The cost of risk also includes costs associated with loss control and prevention programs, insurance premiums, and operational and administrative expenses.

During FY 2024-25, the County experienced a decrease in the Cost of Risk of – 1.49%.

THE COUNTY’S OBJECTIVE IS TO MINIMIZE ITS TOTAL COST OF RISK

Detailed information is listed in the “Statistics” section of this report regarding the number of claims and expenses for each of the last three FYs by department for workers’ compensation, State of California LC 4850 and salary continuation, automobile liability, general liability, employment practices liability, law enforcement liability, and medical malpractice.

The table on the next page illustrates the totality of all categories of risk as related to the County’s operating budget.



COST OF RISK₁ (CONTINUED)

| Category | FY 2022-23 | FY 2023-24 | FY 2024-25 |
|---|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Workers' Compensation | | | |
| Workers' Compensation Expense | \$516,434,811 | \$586,590,317 | \$599,595,738 |
| Labor Code 4850/Salary Continuation | \$169,637,324 | \$163,209,727 | \$174,910,988 |
| Workers' Compensation Expense Total | \$686,072,135 | \$749,800,044 | \$774,506,727 |
| Liability | | | |
| Liability Expense Total | \$321,049,517 | \$207,796,597 | \$210,059,651 |
| Purchased Insurance (premium and fees) | \$32,312,000 | \$42,201,681 | \$57,727,079 |
| Cost of Risk | \$1,007,121,652 | \$957,596,640 | \$984,566,378 |
| | | | |
| Cost of Risk (excluding non-County agencies) | \$997,710,154 | \$957,596,640 | \$974,687,962 |
| Total County Operating Budget (000) | \$44,642,000 | \$47,102,288 | \$49,200,000 |
| Cost of Risk (Excluding non-County agencies as a percentage of the County's Operating Budget) | 2.23% | 2.01% | 1.98% |

1. Detailed Cost of Risk Information can be found in Exhibit G of this report.
2. Labor Code 4850 benefits are provided to defined safety officers. The benefit pays full salary tax free for one year while they are disabled due to an industrial injury and cannot work. The County provides certain employees salary continuation benefits that restore 70% of their wages tax free while they are unable to work due to an industrial injury. The benefit is available for one year from the date of the industrial injury.
3. Workers' Compensation Expenses includes Administrative Expenses and Purchased Insurance.

RISK FINANCING

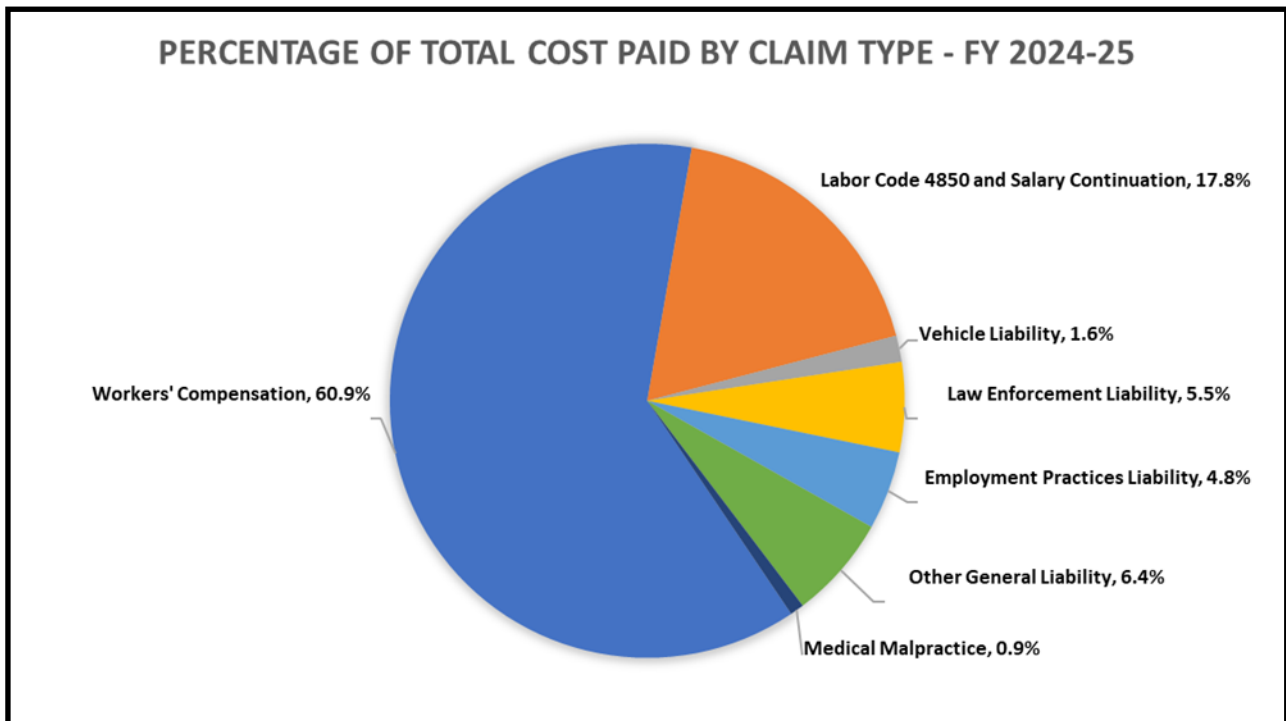
The County finances nearly all losses on a cash basis; therefore, any liability or workers' compensation claim that arises is subject to cash payment by the County, regardless of size. Based on the nature and scope of County operations, natural disasters, and external influences, County departments will be susceptible to large claims that significantly impact expenses. The results of FY 2024-25 illustrate this susceptibility as the top-10 claims of each expense category accounted for significant portions of expense, as follows: law enforcement top-10 claims accounted for 59.6% of expenses; general liability top-10 claims accounted for 74.6% of expenses; automobile liability top-10 claims accounted for 39.9% of expenses; medical malpractice top-10 claims accounted for 76.2% of expenses; and employment liability top-10 claims accounted for 53.9% of expenses. The County has instituted several risk management techniques to manage the cost of large loss claims outside of litigation management.

Minimizing claim frequency minimizes the potential of one of those claims becoming a large loss. The County currently utilizes loss control and prevention best practices specific to departments that are coordinated through the CEO, as follows:

- CAPs and/or SCAPs are required for all settlements with an indemnity amount in excess of \$100,000 and as requested by RMIG. These plans summarize the nature of the claim and identify the root cause of the problem and corrective action steps to be taken by the department, or the County as a whole, to minimize the potential for similar events to occur.
- Loss Control and Prevention updated several online training modules to address risk factors that contribute to vehicle accidents, and issued notices to departments that were experiencing increased claims.
- RMPs are developed annually by each department. These plans provide an overview of each department's risk management program, significant risk issues for that department, and mitigation measures or goals designed to prevent or minimize the given exposure.
- CEO Risk Management provides reporting and early trend analysis capabilities through department-specific dashboards. This includes a drill-down capacity to identify the "Top-5 Causes of Concern" for each type of loss.
- Contractual risk transfer of large loss potential involves reviewing, recommending, and constructing departmental insurance contract language, including indemnification language and proper endorsement usage that is consistent throughout the County and formulated to provide protection to the various contractors and the County, should an adverse event occur. County Counsel and CEO Risk Management collaborate with departments in this endeavor.

OVERALL COSTS

The overall cost of the risk graph below illustrates that workers' compensation accounts for 62.2% of the cost of risk. For FY 2024-25, this represents approximately \$599 million.



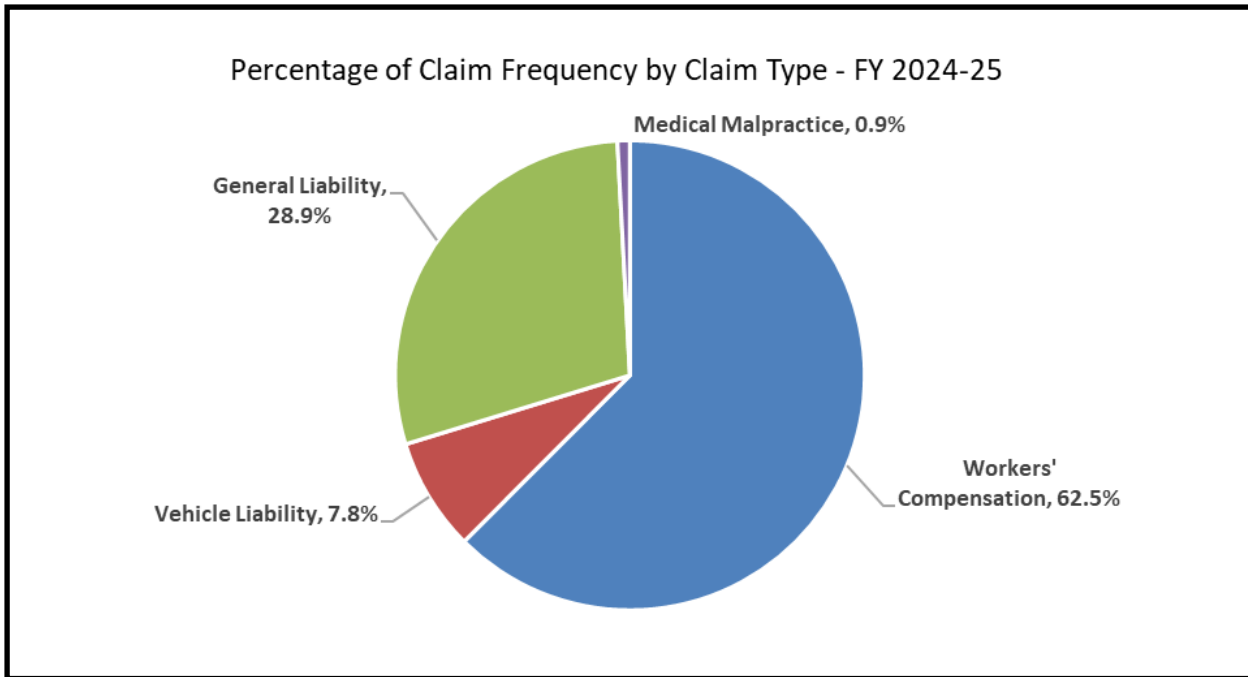
CLAIM SEVERITY (TOTAL COST PAID) - ALL CLAIMS 1,2,3 - FY 2022-23 THROUGH FY 2024-25

| Claim Type | FY 2022-23 | FY 2023-24 | FY 2024-25 |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Workers' Compensation | \$516,434,811 | \$586,590,317 | \$599,595,738 |
| Labor Code 4850 and Salary Continuation | \$169,637,324 | \$163,209,727 | \$174,910,988 |
| Vehicle Liability | \$15,487,137 | \$17,893,153 | \$15,963,381 |
| Law Enforcement Liability | \$108,436,291 | \$79,318,797 | \$54,432,889 |
| Employment Practices Liability | \$37,378,021 | \$38,279,983 | \$47,586,490 |
| Other General Liability | \$125,737,213 | \$43,398,896 | \$62,750,314 |
| Medical Malpractice | \$9,125,855 | \$6,786,661 | \$8,466,061 |
| Liability Administrative Expenses | \$24,885,000 | \$22,119,107 | \$20,860,516 |
| TOTAL | \$1,007,121,652 | \$957,596,641 | \$984,566,378 |

1. Data does not include unemployment costs.
2. Data includes pending and non-jurisdictional departments, but does not include associated agencies that are not County departments (i.e., MTA, Foothill Transit). This information includes County Counsel tort claims.
3. Amount Paid is the total of the transactions paid by coverage code in the FY; amount includes indemnity and legal fees and expenses, regardless of occurrence date; does not include Reported But Not Paid (RBNP) or Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) reserves.
4. Workers' Compensation paid does not reflect State of California Labor Code 4850 and Salary Continuation payments, which are shown separately.
5. Liability Administrative Expense includes third-party administrator fees, consulting and management fees, and CEO expenses.

CLAIM FREQUENCY BY CLAIM TYPE – FY 2024-25

In further demonstrating the impact of workers' compensation on the risk management program, the graph below illustrates that workers' compensation accounts for over half of all claims.



CLAIM FREQUENCY (TOTAL NUMBER OF CLAIMS FILED) BY CLAIM TYPE FY 2022-23 THROUGH FY 2024-25

| Claim Type ^{1,2} | FY 2022-23 | FY 2023-24 | FY 2024-25 |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Workers' Compensation | 11,611 | 11,164 | 11,296 |
| Vehicle Liability | 1,069 | 1,218 | 1,406 |
| Law Enforcement Liability | 764 | 746 | 749 |
| Employment Practices Liability | 206 | 184 | 224 |
| Other General Liability | 15,292 | 3,665 | 4,248 |
| Medical Malpractice | 165 | 143 | 155 |
| TOTAL | 29,107 | 17,120 | 18,078 |

1. Total number of claims filed by FY regardless of date of occurrence; count includes all suffixes.

2. Includes County Counsel tort claims, but not agencies that are not County departments (i.e., MTA, Foothill Transit).

3. Does not Include Unassigned Claims.

Note: FY 2022-23 Increase in Other General Liability claims is due to the Dominquez Hills/Carson odor complaints.

The methods and activities of managing the overall Cost of Risk are outlined in the remainder of this FY 2024-25 Annual Report.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION UNIT

The County's self-insured Workers' Compensation Claim Administration Program (Program) is the largest local governmental program in the State of California. As a mandated employer funded social benefit program, it is responsible for administering approximately 33,000 open workers' compensation claims with 11,296 new workers' compensation claims reported in FY 2024-25. Statutorily mandated benefits are delivered through processes established under four TPAs, three Medical Management and Cost Containment contracts (MMCCs), and a Pharmacy Benefit Management company (PBM). CEO Risk Management's Workers' Compensation On-Site County Representatives (OSCRs) aid TPA staff, County departments, and injured workers. In addition, OSCRs authorize high value settlements and payment transactions, perform fiscal reconciliation services, and act as liaisons between departments, defense counsel, and TPAs. County Counsel staff and contracted defense attorneys provide legal support.

Workers' compensation expenses are generally separated into three categories: 1) Allocated Benefit Expenses (ABE); 2) Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses (ALAE); and 3) Unallocated Loss Adjustment Expenses (ULAE). ABE include medical benefits, salary continuation and temporary disability benefits, permanent disability benefits, and death benefits. Such expenses are charged to the workers' compensation claim file.

ALAE include non-benefit payments to contract law firms, investigation firms, and other ancillary service providers. These expenses are also charged to the workers' compensation claim file. ULAE include the cost of TPAs, MMCCs, County Counsel Workers' Compensation Division staff, CEO Risk Management staff, State User Assessments, claims administration system, excess insurance, and other overhead charges required to administer or provide risk protection for the workers' compensation program. Such expenses are not charged or allocated to individual workers' compensation claims.

Total workers' compensation expenses paid in FY 2024-25, excluding LC Section 4850 and Salary Continuation benefits were \$574.3 million (this does not include the second and final \$25 million Loss Portfolio Transfer payment. This represents a 2.3% increase in workers' compensation expenses from FY 2024-25, which totaled \$561.3 million. This is far less than the 8.7% increase

DISABILITY



MANAGEMENT

BENEFITS

WORKERS' COMPENSATION UNIT (CONTINUED)

WC Outstanding Liabilities

As reflected in the Workers' Compensation Actuarial Study, the Program's outstanding liabilities as of June 30, 2025, were approximately \$3.93 billion (at a 50% confidence level). This represents an increase of 5.9% over the estimated outstanding liabilities of \$3.71 billion as of June 30, 2024.

As of June 30, 2004, the actuarial study established future outstanding liabilities were \$2.63 billion (including the Courts) and as June 30, 2025, the outstanding liabilities were \$3.98 billion (including the Courts). This equates to an increase of under 2% annually over a 21-year period. CEO Risk Management continues to evaluate various alternate risk techniques to stabilize exposures and expenses, including lump-sum settlements for high exposure workers' compensation claims. During the last eight FYs, the County workers' compensation program processed approximately \$168 million in such settlements, which impacted approximately 5,400 claims, and resolved an estimated \$357 million in ultimate potential exposure (that includes the settlement amount).

Actuarial analysis of the County workers' compensation program's last twenty-years of loss distribution reflects approximately 17.6% of workers' compensation claims account for 83.3% of the total incurred (paid to date and remaining reserves). Additionally, 17% of payments (excluding salary continuation/LC 4850) in FY 2023-24 were issued from claims older than 10 years. Overall, the actuarial

study underscores the long-tail nature of workers' compensation exposures and expenses.

Workers' Compensation Cost Trends and Influencing Factors

Future cost escalation will be driven by several factors. Those factors include the following:

- Regulatory increase to the medical-legal fee schedule;
- Significant increase to certain indemnity payments effective January 1, 2022. Such increases will continue to have an inflationary impact on workers' compensation program costs. LC requires the maximum and minimum weekly earnings upon which certain indemnity payments are based to increase by an amount equal to percentage increase in the State Average Weekly Wage (SAWW) compared to the prior year. In FYs 2022 and 2023, the SAWW increase was calculated at an unprecedented 13.5% and 5.2%, respectively (usual increases are 2%-4%). On January 1, 2025, an additional increase of approximately 3.8% will apply to such indemnity payments. These increases influence future costs related to some temporary disability, life pension, permanent total disability, and death benefits.;
- Aging public safety workforce.

LIABILITY CLAIMS AND RECOVERY UNIT

Liability Claims and Recovery Unit (LCRU)

LCRU assists in overseeing administration services for incidents, claims, and lawsuits, for automobile, employment, general liability, medical malpractice, and hospital liability matters. These services are performed under contract by TPAs. In addition, CEO Risk Management staff represents the County in cases that are filed in the Superior Court Small Claims Division. Recovery is also a critical component of the LCRU. The recoveries can result from asserting subrogation rights, protections afforded under contractual indemnification provisions, insurance contracts, contribution obligations, or identifying and pursuing responsible parties for damages and costs.

During FY 2024-25, George Hills provided administration services for incidents, claims, and lawsuits, for automobile, employment, and general liability matters. Sedgwick provided administration services for medical malpractice, hospital liability, and limited general liability incident reporting. Both groups provided County Counsel with litigation management and support services for their respective subject matters. These responsibilities included tracking litigation costs and expenses, participating in roundtable meetings, and attending and/or monitoring legal proceedings.

Liability Claims Unit

Overall, the County experienced an increase in claim frequency in all areas. However, the County saw reductions in claim expense costs in Vehicle Liability and Law Enforcement Liability. Vehicle liability claim costs decreased by \$1.9 million to \$15.9 million, which represents a 10.8% decrease from FY 2023-24. Law Enforcement Liability claim costs decreased by \$24.9 million to \$54.4 million, which represents a 31.5 percent decrease from FY 2023-24 and a 49.8 percent decrease from FY 2022-23 (decrease of \$54.0 million).

ACTIONS



LIABILITY CLAIMS AND RECOVERY UNIT (CONTINUED)

Small Court and Recovery Unit Claims (SCRU)

SCRU represents the County in cases filed in the Superior Court Small Claims Division and administers lost or stolen property claims filed against the Department of Health Services and the Sheriff's Department. In FY 2024-25, SCRU represented the County in 50 small claims court actions and prevailed in 46 of those claims.

Additional fundamental functions of SCRU is to identify opportunities to recover funds from various sources. The sources include parties that are totally or partially responsible for the loss, insurance, and contractual indemnification obligation. To maximize outcomes, SCRU partners with TPAs, insurance claims experts, and County Counsel staff to ensure the County's recovery rights are protected.

Workers' compensation subrogation rights are outlined in the California LC. In FY 2024-25, there was \$2,398,835 in workers' compensation recovery. Additionally, in FY 2024-25, there were combined recoveries of \$20,844,128 on the Liability and Property Claims Program. This was driven, in part, by property insurance recoveries totaling \$19,336,996, specifically by the recoveries on the Department of Public Social Services building fire that happened at 2615 South Grand Avenue on March 8, 2023, and the Eaton Fire in January 2025.

RESOLUTION



ACTION

LOSS CONTROL AND PREVENTION UNIT

Loss Control and Prevention provides consultative services and risk analysis to find effective solutions for root causes of loss, and training for all departments to ensure a safe and healthful environment for County employees and the public. Loss Control and Prevention efforts focus on departments with high-risk activities; however, regular assistance/support is also provided to all departments. Loss Control and Prevention's activities include the following:

- Enhancing loss control and prevention knowledge and capabilities within County departments through Health and Safety Coordinator meetings, participation in departmental safety and risk management committees, and Countywide education and training efforts, which include:
 - o Creating model guidance documents, policies, best practices, and safety bulletins on pertinent loss control issues, including new or amended regulations, or current issues affecting the County.
 - o Development and acquisition of training videos, courses, and related content for placement and distribution through the Learning Link and the online Risk Management University.
- Serving as subject matter experts for departments in responding to California Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA) complaint letters, citations, and informal conferences.
- Establishing County loss control and prevention standards and assisting departments with their risk management related needs.
- Evaluating proposed legislation involving liability and safety for applicability to County department operations including workplace violence and heat illness prevention.
- Addressing cost drivers associated with issues driving workers' compensation and tort liability costs, including vehicle, general, employment practices, and medical malpractice liability.
- Coordinating Countywide risk management training efforts through quarterly risk management, health and safety meetings where forthcoming legislation and other issues are presented and discussed with affected County departments.
- Providing statistical risk management information to departments and assisting with the interpretation of the statistics.
- Enhancing and maintaining the CEO Risk Management Internet site and the Joint Labor-Management Committee on Office Ergonomics Intranet site with new and updated material.

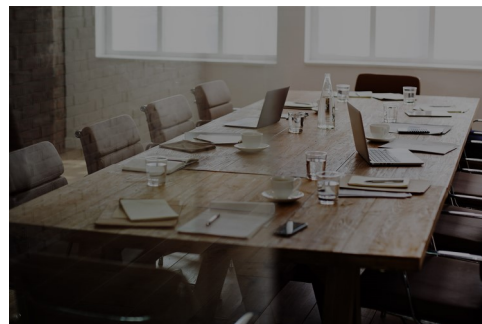
RISK MANAGEMENT INSPECTOR GENERAL UNIT

RMIG's role is multi-faceted; first, it is responsible for assisting County departments in the development and approval of CAPs and SCAPs; second, it uses the information from the CAPs and SCAPs to foster liability loss control measures. Finally, RMIG collaborates with departments, CEO Liability Claims Unit, and County Counsel to meet the mandates established by the Board of Supervisors (Board). This includes the requirement of all County departments to include a SCAP approved by RMIG as part of any tort-related claim settlement over \$100,000.

Accordingly, RMIG manages CAPs and SCAPs through the following processes that incorporate all the elements of loss control, claims management and Board mandates, as follows:

- Weekly review of all liability claims entered in the claims management system to determine early intervention, prevention, and containment efforts.
 - Conduct detailed analysis of liability incident reports, claims, significant incidents, and adverse events, including monitoring adverse verdicts and items reported through various sources.
 - Consult with departments and assist with their development of remedial corrections, CAPs and SCAPs.
 - Pre-approve all CAPs and SCAPs prior to submission to the County Claims Board or Contract Cities Liability Trust Fund Claims Board, and/or the Board to expedite settlement payments.
- Escalate requests for CAP and SCAP information through department management and the Board, as necessary.
 - Facilitate in obtaining and providing the CEO, Board, and Board staff with additional information as requested.
 - Conducts audits and investigations of liability issues at the direction of the Board, and/or those issues which RMIG deems appropriate.

RMIG participates in all cluster meetings which involve in-depth discussions of CAPs, SCAPs and case facts. These cluster meetings are attended by Board Deputies, departments, County Counsel, and CEO. The purpose of the meetings is to brief the Board Deputies on all relevant information, so they can brief the Board before final Board approval is sought for a case.



ACTIONS

CORRECTIVE

RISK MANAGEMENT INSPECTOR GENERAL UNIT (CONTINUED)

The number of CAPs approved by the Board during the FY 2024-25 is as follows:

CAPs Approved During FY 2024-25

| Department | Number of CAPs Approved | Percentage of Total CAPs Approved |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Child Support Services | 1 | 1.56% |
| Children and Family Services | 5 | 7.81% |
| Fire | 3 | 4.69% |
| Health Services | 8 | 12.50% |
| Mental Health | 3 | 4.69% |
| Parks and Recreation | 3 | 4.69% |
| Probation | 3 | 4.69% |
| Public Defender | 2 | 3.13% |
| Public Works | 4 | 6.25% |
| Sheriff | 32 | 50.00% |
| Total | 64 | 100.00% |



IDENTIFY

AVOIDANCE

RISK TRANSFER UNIT

The Risk Transfer Unit is responsible for purchasing commercial insurance Countywide, handling/issuing certificates of self-insurance, conducting insurance compliance reviews Countywide, and providing indemnification and insurance expertise to all County departments.

The County strives to obtain commercial insurance for multiple risks that could negatively affect the County. Examples of the types of commercial insurance procured are: automobile, aviation, cyber, crime, fiduciary, earthquake, general and property. The County is constantly analyzing the risks and benefits by which obtaining insurance provides additional financial stability to the County and its constituents. The purchasing of insurance allows the County better protection when conducting day-to-day activities, as well as allowing the County to better serve its constituents by taking more proactive roles in public safety and health initiatives that may be of a higher risk but of a greater public value.

The Risk Transfer Unit continued to provide Countywide insurance compliance reviews, indemnification and insurance trainings, and advice to all County departments on acceptable risk transfer techniques to protect the County from indemnity and legal costs associated with claims which may arise from the activities of County contractors.

The Risk Transfer Unit conducted 895 indemnification and insurance reviews for departments during FY 2024-25. Departments were advised on possible risks associated with

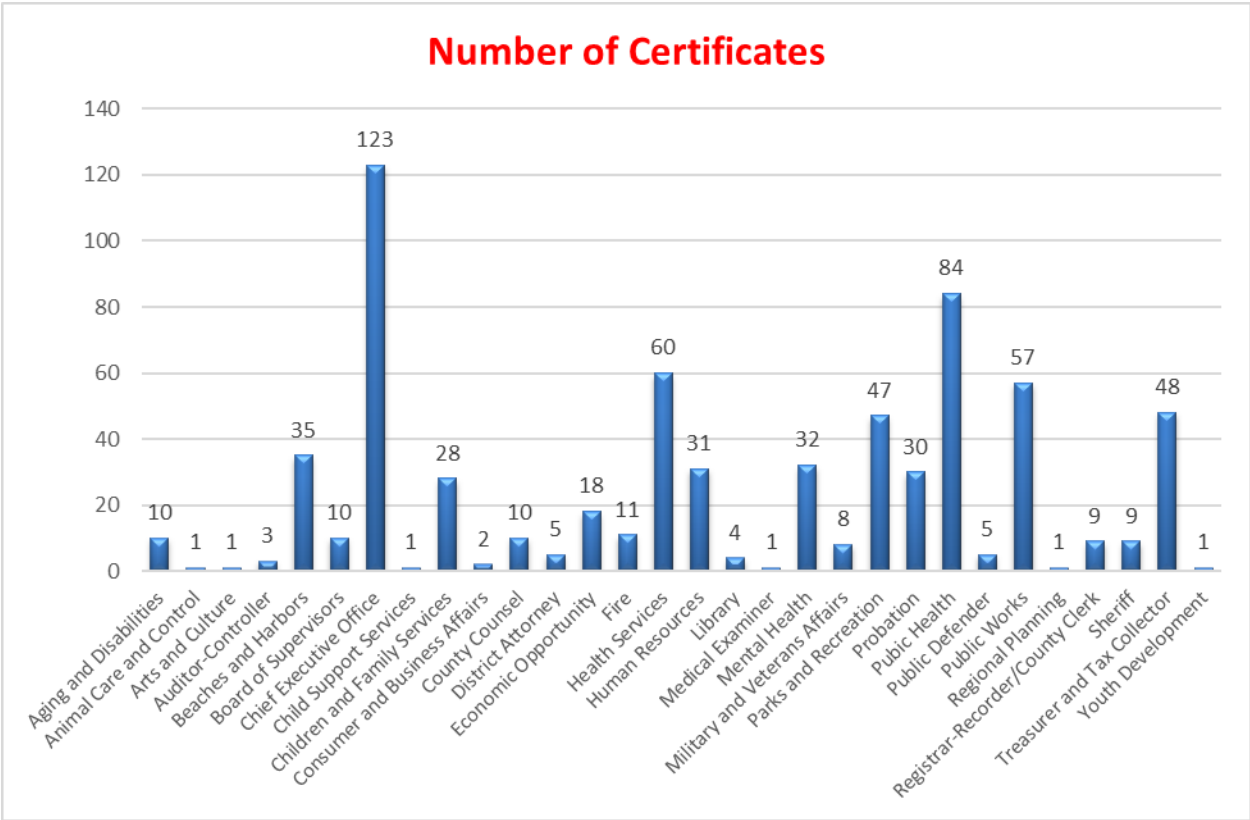
various projects and were provided recommendations on how to decrease such risks. The graph on the following page illustrates the number of reviews completed per department.

The Risk Transfer Unit implemented an online Certificate of Self-Insurance system in January 2017. As a result, the operating costs associated with the County Self-Insurance Certificate program decreased. All County departments can now efficiently produce Certificates of Self-Insurance to meet their respective departmental needs. Departments are often required to provide these certificates to various public and private entities for the County to conduct business on their property and/or for the public's benefit. Currently, all departments have access to the automated system and can produce their own Certificates of Self-Insurance within the requirements established by the County Risk Manager. This allows certificates to be expedited as needed and creates a more efficient way of conducting business. Tracking of the certificates is fully automated and certificates can be created and sent via e-mail within minutes.

The Risk Transfer Unit continues to train departments on the Certificate of Self-Insurance system and provides ongoing technical and administrative support.

RISK TRANSFER UNIT — FY 2024-25 (CONTINUED)

The chart below illustrates the number of County Certificates of Self-Insurance completed during FY 2024-25. A total of 895 certificates were completed by the departments within this timeframe.



RISK MANAGEMENT FINANCE UNIT

The Risk Management Finance and Audit Unit provides general accounting and internal audit services for various programs within CEO Risk Management. General accounting services include managing the Workers' Compensation Budget and Insurance Budget; monitoring contract expenses; billing all County departments; performing reconciliations; processing vendor requests, warrant service requests, invoice payments, County fund transfers; and providing direct deposit assistance to claimants and vendors.

Internal audit services include evaluating financial internal controls, providing recommendations, and performing various fiscal reviews to ensure financial accuracy and safeguarding against financial loss. Additionally, Finance provides accounting services for the County's Disability Management Program, which is overseen by DHR.



RISK ANALYTICS UNIT

The Risk Analytics Unit is responsible for overseeing the County of Los Angeles RMIP, a comprehensive claims management system for workers' compensation claims, liability claims, and protected leaves. The Risk Analytics Unit works closely with Riskconnect, Inc., the contractor that hosts and maintains RMIP for the County, and with CEO-ITS on implementing new customizations and enhancements to RMIP, also referred to as Claims Enterprise. Other responsibilities include:

- Developing reports in Claims Enterprise or running Structured Query Language (SQL) queries in Microsoft SQL Server to obtain data to address the needs of CEO Risk Management, other County departments, including County Counsel, TPAs, or legislative analysts.
- Generating data required for the completion of the annual CEO Risk Management Annual Report.
- Compiling and distributing data from six sources about each County department's number of claims and expenses as a reference for their annual RMPs.
- Managing requests to Riskconnect from County and TPA users to add new fields or calculations to improve Ad Hoc reporting capabilities in Claims Enterprise.
- Testing and validating data for reports or after data conversion in Claims Enterprise by comparing data stored in Microsoft SQL Server or from other claims management programs.
- Organizing Claims Enterprise Ad Hoc reports and dashboards online trainings by Riskconnect for new County departmental users.
- Meeting weekly with Riskconnect and CEO-ITS to discuss and resolve service tickets that include requests for customized reports and new reporting fields, and technical issues in the user interface or reporting domain.
- Composing Claims Enterprise reference guides on how to create Ad Hoc reports and updating the data dictionary with new fields in the reporting domain.



ANALYZE

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE INVESTIGATIONS AND CLAIMS MADE

On October 13, 2019, the Governor signed into law AB 218, which extended the statute of limitations period for individuals to file civil lawsuits for childhood sexual assault against persons and entities, providing a three-year window (starting January 1, 2020) which allowed previously time-barred claims to be revived.

The County was named in thousands of claims brought under AB 218, and in 2025, announced a plan to settle a majority of those claims for approximately \$4.5 billion.

The County created a Countywide CAP to develop and/or modify policies and processes to reduce the likelihood of future child abuse and to address any future allegations of abuse by a County employee or within a County facility in an expedited and consistent manner. In order to be successful in this endeavor, transparency is crucial for enabling proactive threat identification and mitigation. By being open about successes and failures, the County can prevent misinformation and ensure that everyone involved has the information needed to make informed decisions and identify vulnerabilities early.

The following table identifies the number of claims related to child sexual abuse by County workforce members:

Fiscal Year 2024-25 Claims

| Department | Claim Count |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Children and Family Services | 514 |
| Mental Health | 1 |
| Non-Jurisdictional | 4 |
| Pending | 7 |
| Probation | 4,916 |
| Public Social Services | 1 |
| Total | 5,443 |

The following table identifies the number of investigations opened related to child sexual abuse allegations made against County workforce members during FY 2024-25:

| Department | Claim Count |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Children and Family Services | 13 |
| Health Services | 1 |
| Mental Health | 5 |
| Probation | 9 |
| Sheriff | 3 |
| Total | 18 |

CEO Risk Management will work with departments identified in the table above to evaluate and implement risk control measures to eliminate future cases of substantiated child sexual abuse. Future risk management annual reports will detail the efforts undertaken by these departments to prevent future incidents.

RISK MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE METRICS

On March 9, 2021, the Board directed the Chief Executive Office (CEO), in collaboration with all County Departments, to establish performance metrics to measure departmental risk management performance.

CEO Risk Management and DHR convened to establish performance metrics based on several factors to rank departmental risk management performance. Performance metrics include an aggregate score that integrates workers' compensation and liability claim performance (weighted 75%) and departmental risk management efforts and activities (weighted 25%), thereby creating a scoring metric that ranked departments through accrued points. Department arduous ratings were utilized to normalize Workers' Compensation and liability claim performance across all County departments. Service clusters were used to group departments and identify the lower performing department (bottom ten percent) for each cluster.

The departments listed below ranked in the bottom ten percent for FY 2023-24. CEO Risk Management and DHR met regularly with these departments to better focus their risk management efforts and some of those activities undertaken by these departments is listed below:

Beaches and Harbors (Community and Municipal Services Cluster)

- Conducted several training opportunities throughout the year for staff in topics including De-escalation Techniques, Hands-only cardiopulmonary resuscitation

and automated external defibrillators, safe driving techniques and heat illness awareness.

- Added a new mass notification and incident management system (Informacast) to communicate with staff.
- Developed and implemented a workplace violence and heat illness prevention programs.

Treasurer and Tax Collector (Operations Cluster)

- Providing employees with the Office Ergonomics mousepads to help staff with their workstation setup as well as information related to avoiding common injuries. Furthermore, we are requiring all staff to complete the Office Ergonomics Training and Self-Assessment course as a preventive measure.

Mental Health (Health and Mental Health Services Cluster)

- Enhanced its interactive process by promoting greater supervisor engagement. Under this approach, supervisors are instructed to become actively involved as soon as an employee's need for accommodation is identified but pending review by the Disability Management Compliance (DMC) Unit.
- Launched the bi-monthly Human Resources Bureau (HRB) Forum in July 2024. The forum serves as a platform to share the latest HRB policies, initiatives, and updates; discuss current trends and best practices in human resources; and strengthen understanding of key human resources areas such as reasonable accommodation and the interactive process.

RISK MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE METRICS (CONTINUED)

Children's and Family Services (Children and Family Cluster)

- Revised the ergonomics evaluation process by establishing an automatic e-mail alert system (implemented March 2025) to keep track of the delivery and installation of purchased equipment. It is triggered when a Purchase Order is issued and the recipient is required to submit the packing slip to Children and Family Services Safety and their office manager once the equipment is received.
- Assigned a staff member to monitor the ergonomics evaluation process to track and confirm the installation of ergonomics equipment.

Sheriff (Public Safety Cluster)

- Refined its Performance Mentoring Program (PMP) through a thorough review and redesign initiative. The PMP is designed to identify and address concerns related to the overall professional performance of individual employees, supervisors, managers, and broader organizational practices. When a performance issue is detected, corrective actions are promptly implemented. Functioning as a proactive, early intervention, and retraining mechanism, the program provides varying levels of support to help employees improve,

benefiting both the individual and the Department as a whole. Participation in the program typically lasts anywhere from several months up to two years, depending on the circumstances.

- Continued its comprehensive, multi-phase approach to reducing traffic collisions, associated injuries, and liability exposure. In response to the July 9, 2024, Board motion, the Sheriff's Department, through the Office of Constitutional Policing and the Risk Management Bureau, advanced the Traffic Collision Mitigation Plan from planning and pilot testing to full integration across operational, training, and public-outreach domains. Phase One focused on foundation and implementation efforts. Phase Two emphasized awareness and accountability. Phase Three broadened the Department's internal and external engagement.

In continuance with the Board directive, CEO Risk Management will continue to measure departmental risk management performance. The departments listed below ranked in the bottom ten percent for FY 2024-25.

CEO Risk

Management and DHR will meet regularly with these departments through the FY to better focus their risk management efforts in minimizing claim frequency and severity drivers.

- District Attorney - Public Safety Cluster
- Beaches and Harbors - Community and Municipal Services Cluster
- Registrar-Recorder / County Clerk - Operations Cluster
- Health Services - Health and Mental Health Services Cluster
- Children and Family Services - Children and Family Cluster

REDUCE



STATISTICS

FY 2022-23 TO FY 2024-25

| | |
|--|-------------|
| All Claims Frequency and Expense Summary | Exhibit A |
| Workers' Compensation Claim Frequency and Expense Summary | Exhibit B |
| State of California Labor Code 4850 and Salary Continuation Expense Summary | Exhibit C |
| Vehicle Liability Claim Frequency and Expense Summary | Exhibit D |
| General Liability Claim Frequency and Expense Summary | Exhibit E |
| General Liability/Law Enforcement Liability Claim Frequency and Expense Summary | Exhibit E-1 |
| General Liability/Employment Practices Liability Claim Frequency and Expense Summary | Exhibit E-2 |
| Medical Malpractice Claim Frequency and Expense Summary | Exhibit F |
| Cost of Risk Detail | Exhibit G |



EXHIBIT A**ALL CLAIMS FREQUENCY AND EXPENSE SUMMARY
FY 2022-23 THROUGH FY 2024-25**

| Department | FY 2022-23 | | FY 2023-24 | | FY 2024-25 | |
|--|---------------|--|---------------|--|---------------|--|
| | # New Claims | Amount Paid ^{1,2,3} (all claims) | # New Claims | Amount Paid ^{1,2,3} (all claims) | # New Claims | Amount Paid ^{1,2,3} (all claims) |
| Aging and Disabilities | 14 | \$709,717 | 20 | \$919,941 | 17 | \$934,202 |
| Agricultural Commissioner/Weights and Measures | 26 | \$775,422 | 34 | \$557,725 | 71 | \$618,601 |
| Alternate Public Defender | 4 | \$481,072 | 4 | \$323,706 | 4 | \$289,598 |
| Animal Care and Control | 111 | \$1,147,666 | 155 | \$1,487,258 | 178 | \$1,794,127 |
| Arts and Culture | 0 | \$1,664 | 3 | \$17,627 | 1 | \$19,631 |
| Assessor | 43 | \$3,271,795 | 48 | \$2,863,699 | 50 | \$2,945,845 |
| Auditor-Controller | 26 | \$472,271 | 12 | \$715,143 | 22 | \$1,394,445 |
| Beaches and Harbors | 45 | \$1,547,063 | 63 | \$1,976,621 | 48 | \$1,591,610 |
| Board of Supervisors | 29 | \$2,206,033 | 17 | \$4,721,776 | 36 | \$2,057,639 |
| Chief Executive Office | 20 | \$24,796,894 | 28 | \$1,263,769 | 33 | \$19,313,848 |
| Child Support Services | 88 | \$4,558,277 | 92 | \$4,720,324 | 82 | \$4,411,080 |
| Children and Family Services | 438 | \$55,010,610 | 357 | \$25,950,037 | 367 | \$23,330,718 |
| Consumer and Business Affairs | 54 | \$616,656 | 40 | \$526,467 | 15 | \$496,833 |
| County Counsel | 27 | \$1,399,447 | 22 | -\$3,570,722 | 28 | -\$9,859,085 |
| Department of Medical Examiner | 65 | \$5,882,881 | 51 | \$1,406,737 | 32 | \$1,250,883 |
| District Attorney | 155 | \$13,018,392 | 146 | \$33,626,504 | 161 | \$15,237,870 |
| Economic Opportunity | 2 | \$129,468 | 2 | \$215,482 | 6 | \$283,241 |
| Fire | 1,651 | \$199,262,724 | 1,717 | \$192,143,509 | 1,771 | \$206,256,434 |
| Health Services | 2,197 | \$62,798,000 | 2,116 | \$69,607,558 | 2,697 | \$71,285,456 |
| Human Resources | 9 | \$874,699 | 10 | \$931,220 | 8 | \$896,518 |
| Internal Services | 117 | \$8,286,249 | 113 | \$6,866,183 | 73 | \$6,426,319 |
| Justice, Care and Opportunities | 0 | \$0 | 1 | \$138,346 | 9 | \$72,947 |
| LACERA | 10 | \$436,487 | 12 | \$525,691 | 10 | \$1,089,595 |
| LA County Library | 33 | \$1,054,017 | 38 | \$2,927,218 | 42 | \$692,283 |
| Liability Administrative Expenses | 0 | \$24,885,000 | 0 | \$22,119,107 | 0 | \$20,860,516 |
| Mental Health | 232 | \$8,680,725 | 339 | \$10,759,676 | 361 | \$11,361,012 |
| Military and Veterans Affairs | 2 | \$174,345 | 3 | \$145,648 | 5 | \$99,196 |
| Museum of Art | 2 | \$214,853 | 1 | \$158,774 | 3 | \$190,808 |
| Museum of Natural History | 0 | \$34,663 | 0 | \$28,482 | 1 | \$24,035 |
| Non-Jurisdictional | 1,975 | \$3,661 | 2,209 | \$1,798,190 | 2,630 | \$3,033,428 |
| Parks and Recreation | 218 | \$5,647,250 | 230 | \$5,576,271 | 245 | \$6,459,930 |
| Pending Assignment | 62 | \$0 | 279 | \$23,900 | 49 | \$0 |
| Probation | 789 | \$50,385,712 | 966 | \$53,946,645 | 896 | \$69,259,228 |
| Public Defender | 38 | \$2,258,151 | 51 | \$2,725,890 | 45 | \$8,132,567 |
| Public Health | 192 | \$9,884,941 | 243 | \$9,164,463 | 193 | \$10,031,506 |
| Public Social Services | 789 | \$40,634,770 | 692 | \$33,653,028 | 748 | \$43,790,281 |
| Public Works | 12,909 | \$29,415,099 | 849 | \$24,331,594 | 1,160 | \$18,834,944 |
| Regional Planning | 38 | \$1,139,087 | 244 | \$2,360,029 | 15 | \$1,718,128 |
| Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk | 110 | \$4,361,538 | 76 | \$3,136,280 | 85 | \$2,511,236 |
| Sheriff | 6,417 | \$430,225,233 | 5,705 | \$426,125,520 | 5,716 | \$425,201,541 |
| Superior Court | 133 | \$9,035,014 | 135 | \$9,352,725 | 127 | \$9,323,181 |
| Treasurer and Tax Collector | 47 | \$1,404,107 | 37 | \$1,327,477 | 37 | \$984,878 |
| Youth Development | 0 | \$0 | 1 | \$1,125 | 1 | \$57,347 |
| TOTAL⁴ | 29,117 | \$1,007,121,652 | 17,161 | \$957,596,641 | 18,078 | \$984,566,378 |

1. Amount Paid is the total of the transactions paid by coverage code in the FY, regardless of occurrence date plus amounts paid for Workers' Compensation from the Workers' Compensation Status Report. Amount Paid includes indemnity and legal fees and expenses. Does not include Reported But Not Paid (RBNP) or Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) reserves. Workers' Compensation paid does not reflect State of California Labor Code 4850 or salary continuation payments. Data does not include unemployment costs.
2. Above information includes pending and non-jurisdictional departments, but does not include associated agencies that are not County departments, i.e., MTA, and Foothill Transit. This information does include County Counsel tort files. County Counsel expenditures are also included.
3. Amounts valued as of June 30, 2025. Amount Paid does not include administrative expenses or purchased insurance.
4. Total number of claims does not add up to the sum of claims by department since some claims are allocated to multiple departments; count includes all suffixes.
5. Liability Administrative Expense includes third-party administrator fees, consulting and management fees, and CEO expenses.

EXHIBIT B**WORKERS' COMPENSATION CLAIM FREQUENCY AND EXPENSE SUMMARY
FY 2022-23 THROUGH FY 2024-25**

| Department | FY 2022-23 | | FY 2023-24 | | FY 2024-25 | |
|--|---------------|--|---------------|--|---------------|--|
| | # New Claims | Amount Paid ^{1,2,3} (all claims) | # New Claims | Amount Paid ^{1,2,3} (all claims) | # New Claims | Amount Paid ^{1,2,3} (all claims) |
| Aging and Disabilities | 11 | \$460,541 | 17 | \$642,615 | 11 | \$508,365 |
| Agricultural Commissioner/Weights and Measures | 20 | \$693,143 | 21 | \$502,386 | 27 | \$455,727 |
| Alternate Public Defender | 0 | \$476,535 | 4 | \$319,117 | 1 | \$221,803 |
| Animal Care and Control | 101 | \$839,501 | 130 | \$1,155,658 | 166 | \$1,495,104 |
| Arts and Culture | 0 | \$1,664 | 3 | \$17,627 | 1 | \$19,631 |
| Assessor | 15 | \$908,085 | 16 | \$827,570 | 14 | \$772,257 |
| Auditor-Controller | 8 | \$302,409 | 4 | \$328,707 | 14 | \$680,891 |
| Beaches and Harbors | 28 | \$759,451 | 31 | \$1,107,718 | 22 | \$865,564 |
| Board of Supervisors | 13 | \$345,053 | 7 | \$368,018 | 9 | \$321,728 |
| Chief Executive Office | 5 | \$567,120 | 3 | \$482,368 | 3 | \$521,777 |
| Child Support Services | 69 | \$4,183,640 | 73 | \$4,232,979 | 69 | \$3,736,900 |
| Children and Family Services | 255 | \$15,085,356 | 238 | \$14,900,992 | 245 | \$15,267,160 |
| Consumer and Business Affairs | 2 | \$48,388 | 2 | \$49,736 | 4 | \$78,971 |
| County Counsel | 11 | \$704,616 | 9 | \$709,768 | 11 | \$892,910 |
| Department of Medical Examiner | 40 | \$824,935 | 23 | \$1,049,786 | 22 | \$882,450 |
| District Attorney | 71 | \$6,467,487 | 68 | \$7,176,336 | 71 | \$7,783,048 |
| Economic Opportunity | 2 | \$113,760 | 2 | \$215,354 | 5 | \$271,432 |
| Fire | 1,476 | \$111,806,474 | 1,553 | \$132,326,498 | 1,521 | \$136,193,388 |
| Health Services | 1,795 | \$41,735,932 | 1,810 | \$49,430,600 | 1,920 | \$48,515,820 |
| Human Resources | 7 | \$704,390 | 8 | \$696,794 | 5 | \$797,706 |
| Internal Services | 86 | \$4,458,050 | 78 | \$4,775,427 | 55 | \$4,176,031 |
| Justice, Care and Opportunities | 0 | \$0 | 1 | \$138,346 | 7 | \$72,812 |
| LACERA | 10 | \$436,106 | 12 | \$482,456 | 10 | \$794,408 |
| LA County Library | 27 | \$777,916 | 27 | \$883,791 | 35 | \$648,459 |
| Mental Health | 192 | \$7,479,924 | 277 | \$7,242,180 | 300 | \$7,828,040 |
| Military and Veterans Affairs | 2 | \$174,345 | 2 | \$145,648 | 2 | \$98,102 |
| Museum of Art | 2 | \$188,443 | 1 | \$158,774 | 1 | \$190,808 |
| Museum of Natural History | 0 | \$34,663 | 0 | \$24,963 | 0 | \$24,035 |
| Non-Jurisdictional | 4 | \$0 | 1 | \$0 | 9 | \$0 |
| Parks and Recreation | 152 | \$4,142,664 | 164 | \$4,085,246 | 163 | \$3,783,556 |
| Pending Assignment | 3 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Probation | 729 | \$33,261,254 | 891 | \$36,189,495 | 791 | \$40,010,951 |
| Public Defender | 23 | \$1,676,891 | 29 | \$1,822,409 | 20 | \$1,464,875 |
| Public Health | 139 | \$8,285,903 | 189 | \$7,447,786 | 139 | \$7,643,414 |
| Public Social Services | 719 | \$32,522,432 | 620 | \$31,869,885 | 671 | \$32,378,692 |
| Public Works | 185 | \$6,374,938 | 164 | \$7,213,654 | 156 | \$6,757,669 |
| Regional Planning | 2 | \$157,817 | 2 | \$151,071 | 4 | \$218,889 |
| Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk | 53 | \$2,508,564 | 52 | \$1,838,583 | 37 | \$1,871,973 |
| Sheriff | 5,215 | \$217,586,666 | 4,485 | \$256,348,962 | 4,622 | \$261,913,957 |
| Superior Court | 132 | \$8,690,211 | 135 | \$8,892,915 | 127 | \$8,876,112 |
| Treasurer and Tax Collector | 7 | \$649,546 | 11 | \$336,976 | 5 | \$502,975 |
| Youth Development | 0 | \$0 | 1 | \$1,125 | 1 | \$57,347 |
| TOTAL | 11,611 | \$516,434,811 | 11,164 | \$586,590,317 | 11,296 | \$599,595,738 |

1. Amount Paid is the total of the transactions paid for Workers' Compensation in the FY; amount includes indemnity and legal fees and expenses, regardless of date of occurrence. Does not include RBNP or IBNR reserves. Workers' Compensation paid does not include State of California Labor Code 4850, salary continuation payments, purchased insurance, or Administrative Expenses.
2. Amounts shown as listed on the Workers' Compensation Status Report.
3. Superior Court expenses are billed to the State of California; these expenses are not controllable by the County as these are State of California employees.

EXHIBIT C**STATE LABOR CODE 4850 AND SALARY CONTINUATION EXPENSE SUMMARY
FY 2022-23 THROUGH FY 2024-25**

| Department | FY 2022-23 | FY 2023-24 | FY 2024-25 |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Amount Paid ¹ | Amount Paid ¹ | Amount Paid ¹ |
| Aging and Disabilities | \$0 | \$120,288 | \$64,166 |
| Agricultural Commissioner/Weights and Measures | \$39,512 | \$29,538 | \$74,419 |
| Alternate Public Defender | \$0 | \$2,137 | \$0 |
| Animal Care and Control | \$69,055 | \$45,881 | \$140,510 |
| Arts and Culture | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Assessor | \$78,639 | \$69,683 | \$55,441 |
| Auditor-Controller | \$12,700 | \$49,631 | \$101,803 |
| Beaches and Harbors | \$44,875 | \$89,592 | \$110,978 |
| Board of Supervisors | \$28,243 | \$2,151 | -\$692 |
| Chief Executive Office | \$56,001 | \$10,248 | \$41,055 |
| Child Support Services | \$73,015 | \$217,640 | \$370,081 |
| Children and Family Services | \$1,168,114 | \$745,571 | \$964,140 |
| Consumer and Business Affairs | \$0 | \$835 | \$0 |
| County Counsel | \$0 | \$24,943 | \$26,561 |
| Department of Medical Examiner | \$25,848 | \$73,235 | \$47,120 |
| District Attorney | \$2,351,428 | \$1,497,629 | \$1,457,277 |
| Economic Opportunity | \$0 | \$0 | \$11,809 |
| Fire | \$59,188,984 | \$51,100,984 | \$55,907,250 |
| Health Services | \$3,140,095 | \$2,794,827 | \$4,019,342 |
| Human Resources | \$5,147 | \$35,170 | \$26,825 |
| Internal Services | \$296,619 | \$265,742 | \$290,896 |
| Justice, Care and Opportunities | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| LACERA | \$381 | \$43,235 | \$157,165 |
| LA County Library | \$17,901 | \$6,988 | \$25,273 |
| Mental Health | \$266,567 | \$441,239 | \$411,966 |
| Military and Veterans Affairs | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Museum of Art | \$23,202 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Museum of Natural History | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Jurisdictional | \$215,274 | \$343,132 | \$0 |
| Parks and Recreation | \$0 | \$0 | \$364,116 |
| Pending Assignment | \$12,571,834 | \$14,147,593 | \$0 |
| Probation | \$98,580 | \$141,234 | \$22,630,405 |
| Public Defender | \$283,416 | \$405,148 | \$1,877 |
| Public Health | \$787,692 | \$1,439,296 | \$372,593 |
| Public Social Services | \$572,601 | \$632,466 | \$882,352 |
| Public Works | \$28,545 | \$83,461 | \$896,105 |
| Regional Planning | \$8,116 | \$5,521 | \$0 |
| Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk | \$87,898,986 | \$87,918,889 | \$81,883 |
| Sheriff | \$284,801 | \$425,549 | \$84,946,932 |
| Superior Court | \$1,153 | \$250 | \$405,925 |
| Treasurer and Tax Collector | \$0 | \$0 | \$25,416 |
| Youth Development | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Total | \$169,637,324 | \$163,209,727 | \$174,910,988 |

1. Amount Paid is as reported by the Auditor-Controller based on the sum of 70% IA, 100% IA, and Mega IA expense.

EXHIBIT D**VEHICLE LIABILITY CLAIM FREQUENCY AND EXPENSE SUMMARY
FY 2022-23 THROUGH FY 2024-25**

| Department | FY 2022-23 | | FY 2023-24 | | FY 2024-25 | |
|--|--------------|--|--------------|--|--------------|--|
| | # New Claims | Amount Paid ^{1,2,3} (all claims) | # New Claims | Amount Paid ^{1,2,3} (all claims) | # New Claims | Amount Paid ^{1,2,3} (all claims) |
| Aging and Disabilities | 1 | \$53,979 | 2 | \$28,248 | 3 | \$161,784 |
| Agricultural Commissioner/Weights and Measures | 6 | \$42,768 | 8 | \$25,243 | 17 | \$88,455 |
| Alternate Public Defender | 1 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Animal Care and Control | 2 | \$4,799 | 2 | \$7,883 | 2 | \$40,757 |
| Arts and Culture | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Assessor | 2 | \$0 | 0 | \$110 | 0 | \$19,725 |
| Auditor-Controller | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Beaches and Harbors | 1 | \$11,137 | 3 | \$17,669 | 3 | \$57,124 |
| Board of Supervisors | 4 | \$25,149 | 2 | \$64,654 | 7 | \$34,398 |
| Chief Executive Office | 2 | \$0 | 2 | \$0 | 1 | \$21,135 |
| Child Support Services | 0 | \$0 | 2 | \$0 | 0 | \$26,005 |
| Children and Family Services | 24 | \$356,325 | 18 | \$584,228 | 25 | \$755,830 |
| Consumer and Business Affairs | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| County Counsel | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Department of Medical Examiner | 0 | \$21,249 | 0 | \$237 | 2 | \$0 |
| District Attorney | 13 | \$157,582 | 7 | \$399,463 | 3 | \$83,138 |
| Economic Opportunity | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Fire | 115 | \$955,890 | 102 | \$1,588,659 | 98 | \$1,398,849 |
| Health Services | 8 | \$81,030 | 6 | \$44,071 | 7 | \$25,952 |
| Human Resources | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Internal Services | 9 | \$2,502,635 | 20 | \$96,623 | 8 | \$250,192 |
| Justice, Care and Opportunities | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 1 | \$135 |
| LACERA | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| LA County Library | 4 | \$7,740 | 5 | \$14,851 | 4 | \$18,551 |
| Mental Health | 5 | \$42,627 | 10 | \$125,970 | 17 | \$97,834 |
| Military and Veterans Affairs | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Museum of Art | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Museum of Natural History | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Non-Jurisdictional | 418 | \$1,008 | 488 | \$210,690 | 661 | \$449,469 |
| Parks and Recreation | 17 | \$210,434 | 24 | \$332,556 | 18 | \$573,595 |
| Pending Assignment | 2 | \$0 | 58 | \$0 | 9 | \$0 |
| Probation | 7 | \$119,089 | 12 | \$215,202 | 12 | \$40,570 |
| Public Defender | 1 | \$79,602 | 1 | \$66,019 | 0 | \$1,925,497 |
| Public Health | 16 | \$27,196 | 10 | \$140,291 | 9 | \$328,486 |
| Public Social Services | 3 | \$5,955 | 4 | \$25,000 | 6 | \$0 |
| Public Works | 75 | \$2,130,843 | 94 | \$3,417,878 | 109 | \$1,594,990 |
| Regional Planning | 0 | \$0 | 3 | \$4,062 | 0 | \$0 |
| Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk | 34 | \$224,996 | 16 | \$10,469 | 22 | \$30,855 |
| Sheriff | 299 | \$8,417,716 | 319 | \$10,473,076 | 362 | \$7,940,054 |
| Superior Court | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Treasurer and Tax Collector | 0 | \$7,390 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Youth Development | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| TOTAL⁴ | 1,069 | \$15,487,137 | 1,218 | \$17,893,153 | 1,406 | \$15,963,381 |

1. Amount Paid is the total of the transactions paid for vehicle liability claims and lawsuits in the FY; amount includes indemnity and legal fees and expenses, regardless of date of occurrence. Does not include RBNP or IBNR reserves.
2. Above information includes pending and non-jurisdictional departments, but does not include associated agencies that are not County departments, i.e., MTA, Foot-hill Transit. This information includes County Counsel tort files.
3. Amounts do not include non-insured and non-third-party-vehicle losses which are directly paid by the departments. Amounts valued as of June 30, 2024.
4. Total number of claims does not add up to the sum of claims by department since some claims are allocated to multiple departments; count includes all suffixes.
5. The total number of claims does not add up to the sum of claims by department since some claims are allocated to multiple departments; count includes all suffixes.

EXHIBIT E**GENERAL LIABILITY CLAIM FREQUENCY AND EXPENSE SUMMARY****FY 2022-23 THROUGH FY 2024-25**

| Department | FY 2022-23 | | FY 2023-24 | | FY 2024-25 | |
|--|---------------|--|--------------|--|--------------|--|
| | # New Claims | Amount Paid ^{1,2,3} (all claims) | # New Claims | Amount Paid ^{1,2,3} (all claims) | # New Claims | Amount Paid ^{1,2,3} (all claims) |
| Aging and Disabilities | 1 | \$26,261 | 1 | \$85,397 | 2 | \$80,079 |
| Agricultural Commissioner/Weights and Measures | 0 | \$0 | 5 | \$558 | 27 | \$0 |
| Alternate Public Defender | 1 | \$1,749 | 0 | \$2,022 | 1 | \$67,794 |
| Animal Care and Control | 7 | \$119,401 | 22 | \$201,441 | 10 | \$63,614 |
| Arts and Culture | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Assessor | 24 | \$1,432,000 | 30 | \$1,673,557 | 32 | \$1,742,797 |
| Auditor-Controller | 15 | \$104,923 | 8 | \$156,833 | 8 | \$78,725 |
| Beaches and Harbors | 16 | \$731,599 | 27 | \$754,395 | 23 | \$458,732 |
| Board of Supervisors | 10 | \$1,398,224 | 5 | \$3,838,963 | 13 | \$1,630,006 |
| Chief Executive Office | 13 | \$23,675,108 | 23 | \$590,072 | 29 | \$18,463,376 |
| Child Support Services | 17 | \$294,388 | 15 | \$176,708 | 12 | \$180,825 |
| Children and Family Services | 148 | \$35,849,464 | 89 | \$4,851,048 | 87 | \$4,599,740 |
| Consumer and Business Affairs | 52 | \$568,268 | 38 | \$475,897 | 11 | \$417,862 |
| County Counsel | 13 | \$652,568 | 8 | -\$4,436,222 | 17 | -\$10,780,843 |
| Department of Medical Examiner | 10 | \$565,100 | 25 | \$163,321 | 5 | \$248,692 |
| District Attorney | 31 | \$1,053,957 | 22 | \$3,789,623 | 20 | \$628,655 |
| Economic Opportunity | 0 | \$15,708 | 0 | \$129 | 1 | \$0 |
| Fire | 34 | \$690,298 | 29 | \$578,308 | 125 | \$8,926,762 |
| Health Services | 244 | \$5,713,353 | 165 | \$1,216,312 | 615 | \$1,996,493 |
| Human Resources | 1 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 1 | \$0 |
| Internal Services | 22 | \$932,024 | 14 | \$1,633,791 | 10 | \$1,613,123 |
| Justice, Care and Opportunities | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| LACERA | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| LA County Library | 1 | \$107,206 | 6 | \$18,838 | 2 | \$0 |
| Mental Health | 13 | \$305,374 | 31 | \$886,802 | 25 | \$1,549,689 |
| Military and Veterans Affairs | 0 | \$0 | 1 | \$0 | 3 | \$1,094 |
| Museum of Art | 0 | \$3,208 | 0 | \$0 | 1 | \$0 |
| Museum of Natural History | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$3,519 | 1 | \$0 |
| Non-Jurisdictional | 1,518 | \$2,653 | 1,670 | \$1,523,795 | 1,930 | \$2,509,581 |
| Parks and Recreation | 48 | \$993,305 | 41 | \$670,694 | 61 | \$1,246,374 |
| Pending Assignment | 44 | \$0 | 194 | \$23,900 | 37 | \$0 |
| Probation | 25 | \$1,434,441 | 15 | \$1,115,028 | 14 | \$235,124 |
| Public Defender | 8 | \$96,935 | 9 | \$76,683 | 13 | \$152,662 |
| Public Health | 19 | \$872,723 | 38 | \$538,722 | 15 | \$520,947 |
| Public Social Services | 45 | \$987,437 | 62 | \$134,832 | 60 | \$513,530 |
| Public Works | 12,645 | \$19,596,463 | 588 | \$12,699,692 | 887 | \$9,017,233 |
| Regional Planning | 35 | \$828,723 | 239 | \$1,568,400 | 11 | \$1,426,475 |
| Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk | 23 | \$1,168,609 | 8 | \$1,281,706 | 24 | \$526,456 |
| Sheriff | 169 | \$25,172,210 | 212 | \$6,206,960 | 83 | \$14,304,885 |
| Superior Court | 1 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Treasurer and Tax Collector | 39 | \$343,535 | 25 | \$897,174 | 32 | \$329,831 |
| Youth Development | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| TOTAL⁴ | 15,292 | \$125,737,213 | 3,665 | \$43,398,896 | 4,248 | \$62,750,314 |

1. Amount Paid is the total of the transactions paid for liability claims and lawsuits in the FY; amount includes indemnity and legal fees and expenses, regardless of date of occurrence. Does not include RBNP or IBNR reserves.
2. Above information includes pending and non-jurisdictional departments, but does not include associated agencies that are not County departments, i.e., MTA, Foothill Transit. This information includes County Counsel tort files.
3. Amounts valued as of June 30, 2024.
4. Total number of claims does not add up to the sum of claims by department since some claims are allocated to multiple departments; count includes all suffixes.
5. Increase in Other General Liability claims is due to the Dominguez Hills/Carson odor complaints.

EXHIBIT E – 1 (SUBSET OF EXHIBIT E)**GENERAL LIABILITY/LAW ENFORCEMENT LIABILITY CLAIM FREQUENCY AND EXPENSE SUMMARY
FY 2022-23 THROUGH FY 2024-25**

| Department | FY 2022-23 | | FY 2023-24 | | FY 2024-25 | |
|--|--------------|--|--------------|--|--------------|--|
| | # New Claims | Amount Paid ^{1,2,3} (all claims) | # New Claims | Amount Paid ^{1,2,3} (all claims) | # New Claims | Amount Paid ^{1,2,3} (all claims) |
| Aging and Disabilities | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 1 | \$0 |
| Agricultural Commissioner/Weights and Measures | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Alternate Public Defender | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 1 | \$0 |
| Animal Care and Control | 0 | \$0 | 1 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Arts and Culture | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Assessor | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Auditor-Controller | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Beaches and Harbors | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$2,261 |
| Board of Supervisors | 1 | \$0 | 2 | \$30,951 | 0 | \$21,204 |
| Chief Executive Office | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Child Support Services | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Children and Family Services | 0 | \$9,793 | 1 | \$149 | 2 | \$0 |
| Consumer and Business Affairs | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| County Counsel | 0 | \$0 | 1 | \$0 | 0 | \$2,287 |
| Department of Medical Examiner | 9 | \$2,575 | 1 | \$5,646 | 0 | \$4,435 |
| District Attorney | 28 | \$1,494,125 | 41 | \$18,799,201 | 49 | \$1,884,167 |
| Economic Opportunity | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Fire | 4 | \$24,260,804 | 5 | \$57,896 | 4 | \$6,103 |
| Health Services | 1 | \$226 | 5 | \$4,655 | 11 | \$91,287 |
| Human Resources | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Internal Services | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Justice, Care and Opportunities | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| LACERA | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| LA County Library | 0 | \$153 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Mental Health | 1 | \$21,526 | 2 | \$19,950 | 7 | \$5,511 |
| Military and Veterans Affairs | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Museum of Art | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Museum of Natural History | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Non-Jurisdictional | 3 | \$0 | 12 | \$7,733 | 9 | \$9,316 |
| Parks and Recreation | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$2,261 |
| Pending Assignment | 7 | \$0 | 4 | \$0 | 2 | \$0 |
| Probation | 14 | \$281,025 | 28 | \$393,854 | 26 | \$3,237,313 |
| Public Defender | 3 | \$82,550 | 7 | \$193,204 | 12 | \$3,796,502 |
| Public Health | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 2 | \$0 |
| Public Social Services | 1 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 2 | \$4,017 |
| Public Works | 1 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 5 | \$0 |
| Regional Planning | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Sheriff | 691 | \$82,283,514 | 635 | \$59,769,975 | 616 | \$45,325,081 |
| Superior Court | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$33,269 | 0 | \$41,143 |
| Treasurer and Tax Collector | 0 | \$0 | 1 | \$2,314 | 0 | \$0 |
| Youth Development | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| TOTAL⁴ | 764 | \$108,436,291 | 746 | \$79,318,797 | 749 | \$54,432,889 |

1. Amount Paid is the total of the transactions paid for liability claims and lawsuits in the FY; amount includes indemnity and legal fees and expenses, regardless of date of occurrence. Does not include RBNP or IBNR reserves.
2. Above information includes pending and non-jurisdictional departments, but does not include associated agencies that are not County departments, i.e., MTA, Foothill Transit. This information includes County Counsel tort files.
3. Amounts valued as of June 30, 2025.
4. Total number of claims does not add up to the sum of claims by department since some claims are allocated to multiple departments; count includes all suffixes.

EXHIBIT E – 2 (SUBSET OF EXHIBIT E)**GENERAL LIABILITY/EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES LIABILITY CLAIM FREQUENCY AND EXPENSE SUMMARY
FY 2022-23 THROUGH FY 2024-25**

| Department | FY 2022-23 | | FY 2023-24 | | FY 2024-25 | |
|--|--------------|--|--------------|--|--------------|--|
| | # New Claims | Amount Paid ^{1,2,3} (all claims) | # New Claims | Amount Paid ^{1,2,3} (all claims) | # New Claims | Amount Paid ^{1,2,3} (all claims) |
| Aging and Disabilities | 1 | \$168,936 | 0 | \$43,393 | 0 | \$119,807 |
| Agricultural Commissioner/Weights and Measures | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Alternate Public Defender | 2 | \$2,788 | 0 | \$431 | 1 | \$0 |
| Animal Care and Control | 1 | \$114,911 | 0 | \$76,395 | 0 | \$54,142 |
| Arts and Culture | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Assessor | 2 | \$853,071 | 2 | \$292,780 | 4 | \$355,625 |
| Auditor-Controller | 3 | \$52,240 | 0 | \$179,972 | 0 | \$533,026 |
| Beaches and Harbors | 0 | \$0 | 2 | \$7,247 | 0 | \$96,950 |
| Board of Supervisors | 1 | \$409,364 | 1 | \$417,038 | 2 | \$46,481 |
| Chief Executive Office | 0 | \$498,666 | 0 | \$181,082 | 0 | \$266,504 |
| Child Support Services | 2 | \$7,234 | 2 | \$92,998 | 1 | \$97,269 |
| Children and Family Services | 11 | \$2,541,558 | 11 | \$4,868,049 | 7 | \$1,743,848 |
| Consumer and Business Affairs | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| County Counsel | 2 | \$42,263 | 0 | \$130,789 | 0 | \$0 |
| Department of Medical Examiner | 1 | \$4,442,982 | 1 | \$106,658 | 1 | \$56,213 |
| District Attorney | 12 | \$1,493,812 | 8 | \$1,964,251 | 17 | \$3,397,668 |
| Economic Opportunity | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Fire | 17 | \$2,257,301 | 16 | \$6,209,106 | 14 | \$1,839,446 |
| Health Services | 35 | \$3,262,529 | 39 | \$9,952,559 | 32 | \$11,120,301 |
| Human Resources | 1 | \$165,162 | 2 | \$199,256 | 2 | \$71,987 |
| Internal Services | 0 | \$96,920 | 1 | \$94,600 | 0 | \$96,077 |
| Justice, Care and Opportunities | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 1 | \$0 |
| LACERA | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| LA County Library | 1 | \$143,101 | 0 | \$2,002,750 | 1 | \$0 |
| Mental Health | 9 | \$514,202 | 2 | \$1,963,379 | 7 | \$1,385,945 |
| Military and Veterans Affairs | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Museum of Art | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 1 | \$0 |
| Museum of Natural History | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Non-Jurisdictional | 11 | \$0 | 9 | \$47,850 | 11 | \$64,863 |
| Parks and Recreation | 1 | \$85,572 | 1 | \$144,642 | 3 | \$490,027 |
| Pending Assignment | 3 | \$0 | 1 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Probation | 14 | \$2,718,069 | 20 | \$1,885,473 | 53 | \$3,104,865 |
| Public Defender | 3 | \$223,594 | 5 | \$426,340 | 0 | \$791,153 |
| Public Health | 11 | \$394,686 | 3 | \$578,730 | 20 | \$1,145,442 |
| Public Social Services | 16 | \$6,331,254 | 5 | \$184,016 | 9 | \$10,011,691 |
| Public Works | 2 | \$740,255 | 3 | \$367,904 | 3 | \$568,946 |
| Regional Planning | 1 | \$124,002 | 0 | \$553,035 | 0 | \$72,765 |
| Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk | 0 | \$451,254 | 0 | \$0 | 2 | \$70 |
| Sheriff | 42 | \$8,779,808 | 50 | \$5,217,505 | 32 | \$9,928,723 |
| Superior Court | 0 | \$60,002 | 0 | \$992 | 0 | \$0 |
| Treasurer and Tax Collector | 1 | \$402,483 | 0 | \$90,763 | 0 | \$126,657 |
| Youth Development | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| TOTAL⁴ | 206 | \$37,378,021 | 184 | \$38,279,983 | 224 | \$47,586,490 |

1. Amount Paid is the total of the transactions paid for liability claims and lawsuits in the FY; amount includes indemnity and legal fees and expenses, regardless of date of occurrence. Does not include RBNP or IBNR reserves.

2. Above information includes pending and non-jurisdictional departments, but does not include associated agencies that are not County departments, i.e., MTA, Foothill Transit. This information includes County Counsel tort files.

3. Amounts valued as of June 30, 2025.

4. Total number of claims does not add up to the sum of claims by department since some claims are allocated to multiple departments; count includes all suffixes.

EXHIBIT F

MEDICAL MALPRACTICE CLAIM FREQUENCY AND EXPENSE SUMMARY FY 2022-23 THROUGH FY 2024-25

| Department | FY 2022-23 | | FY 2023-24 | | FY 2024-25 | |
|---|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | # New Claims | Amount Paid ^{1,2,3} | # New Claims | Amount Paid ^{1,2,3} | # New Claims | Amount |
| | | (all claims) | | (all claims) | | (all claims) |
| DHS - Administration | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$20,257 | 1 | \$41,953 |
| DHS – Ambulatory Care Network | 7 | \$299,329 | 3 | \$406,764 | 9 | \$564,393 |
| DHS - Community Programs | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 1 | \$0 |
| DHS – Harbor Care South | 31 | \$4,882,782 | 33 | (\$381,176) | 41 | \$908,987 |
| DHS - High Desert | 6 | \$0 | 2 | \$0 | 1 | \$0 |
| DHS – Integrated Correctional Health Services | 9 | \$62,340 | 2 | \$9,377 | 7 | \$54,192 |
| DHS – Juvenile Court Health Services | 0 | \$859,123 | 0 | \$90,526 | 0 | \$0 |
| DHS – Los Angeles General Medical Center | 30 | \$2,057,962 | 34 | \$1,056,109 | 40 | \$2,828,133 |
| DHS – Not Otherwise Classified | 14 | \$0 | 3 | \$224 | 0 | \$0 |
| DHS – Olive View-UCLA Medical Center | 8 | \$686,909 | 9 | \$4,918,163 | 9 | \$1,070,920 |
| DHS – Rancho Los Amigos | 7 | \$16,391 | 3 | \$44,290 | 3 | \$47,681 |
| Health Services Subtotal⁴ | 112 | \$8,864,836 | 89 | \$6,164,534 | 112 | \$5,516,261 |
| Board of Supervisors | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 5 | \$4,514 |
| Children and Family Services | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 1 | \$0 |
| District Attorney | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 1 | \$3,917 |
| Fire | 5 | \$102,973 | 11 | \$282,059 | 9 | \$1,984,636 |
| Medical Examiner – Coroner | 4 | \$191 | 1 | \$7,854 | 2 | \$11,973 |
| Mental Health | 12 | \$50,504 | 17 | \$80,155 | 5 | \$82,026 |
| Non-Jurisdictional | 19 | \$0 | 21 | \$8,121 | 10 | \$199 |
| Pending Assignment | 1 | \$0 | 1 | \$0 | 1 | \$0 |
| Public Health | 7 | \$21,017 | 3 | \$53,785 | 8 | \$20,624 |
| Public Social Services | 5 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Sheriff | 0 | \$86,333 | 0 | \$190,153 | 1 | \$841,910 |
| TOTAL⁴ | 165 | \$9,125,855 | 143 | \$6,786,661 | 155 | \$8,466,061 |

1. Amount Paid is the total of the transactions paid for medical malpractice claims and lawsuits in the FY; amount includes indemnity and legal fees and expenses, regardless of date of occurrence. Does not include RBNP or IBNR reserves.
2. Above information includes pending and non-jurisdictional departments, but does not include associated agencies that are not County departments, i.e., MTA, Foothill Transit. This information includes County Counsel tort files.
3. Amounts valued as of June 30, 2025.
4. Total number of claims does not add up to the sum of claims by department since some claims are allocated to multiple departments; count includes all suffixes.

EXHIBIT G

COST OF RISK DETAIL FY 2022-23 THROUGH FY 2024-25

| | FY 2022-23 | FY 2023-24 | FY 2024-25 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Workers' Compensation | | | |
| Benefit Expense | \$366,340,320 | \$405,595,291 | \$421,411,364 |
| Loss Expense ¹ | \$135,789,000 | \$126,919,743 | \$124,474,543 |
| Administrative Expense ² | \$20,541,388 | \$22,461,647 | \$21,492,105 |
| Purchased Insurance ³ | \$5,547,059 | \$6,288,636 | \$6,892,726 |
| Loss Portfolio Transfer | \$0 | \$25,325,000 | \$25,325,000 |
| Workers' Compensation Expense Subtotal | \$516,434,811 | \$586,590,317 | \$599,595,738 |
| Labor Code 4850 / Salary Continuation | \$169,637,324 | \$163,209,727 | \$174,910,988 |
| Workers' Compensation Expense Total | \$686,072,135 | \$749,800,044 | \$774,506,727 |
| Liability^{3,4} | | | |
| Vehicle Liability Expense | \$15,487,137 | \$17,893,153 | \$15,963,381 |
| General Liability Expense | \$271,551,525 | \$160,997,676 | \$164,769,693 |
| Medical Malpractice Expense | \$9,125,855 | \$6,786,661 | \$8,466,061 |
| Liability Expense Subtotal | \$296,164,517 | \$185,677,490 | \$189,199,135 |
| Liability Administrative Expenses | \$24,885,000 | \$22,119,107 | \$20,860,516 |
| Liability Expense Total | \$321,049,517 | \$207,796,597 | \$210,059,651 |
| Purchased Insurance (premiums and fees) | \$32,312,000 | \$42,201,681 | \$57,727,079 |
| Cost of Risk^{6,7} | \$1,007,121,652 | \$957,596,641 | \$984,566,378 |
| | | | |
| Total County Operating Budget | \$44,642,000,000 | \$47,102,288,000 | \$49,200,000,000 |
| Cost of Risk (as percentage of County Operating Budget) | 2.26% | 2.03% | 2.00% |
| Non-County Agencies | | | |
| LACERA | \$436,487 | \$482,456 | \$525,691 |
| Superior Court | \$8,975,012 | \$8,892,915 | \$9,352,725 |
| Subtotal (Non-County agencies) | \$9,411,499 | \$9,375,371 | \$9,878,416 |
| Cost of Risk (excluding non-County agencies) | \$997,710,154 | \$948,221,269 | \$974,687,962 |
| Cost of Risk (Non-County agencies as percentage of County Operating Budget) | 2.23% | 2.01% | 1.98% |

1. Loss Expense includes third-party administrator fees, medical management fees, bill review fees, and State User fee.
2. Administrative Expense includes CEO, Auditor-Controller, and County Counsel expenses.
3. Paid claims represent the amount paid for all indemnity (pay type OC) in the FY, regardless of occurrence date and does not include RBNP or IBNR reserves. Legal Expenses are defined in liability files as all fees and expenses paid from the liability claim (pay type SS).
4. Liability claim information included in this report is: (1) claims coded as Vehicle Liability (AL), General Liability (GL), and Medical Malpractice (MM); but, (2) information excludes Metropolitan Transportation Authority, Metrolink, departments not listed in Exhibit A, Children Services dependency cases, and probate funding accounts.
5. Liability Administrative Expense includes third-party administrator fees, consulting and management fees, and CEO expenses.
6. The Cost of Risk is defined as the summation of the items listed but does not include non-insured property claims and property damage to County-owned vehicles.
7. All amounts are paid as of June 30, 2025, as reported in the County's liability claim database, Workers' Compensation information system (Riskconnect), and/or the Workers' Compensation Status Report.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

| Abbreviation | Meaning |
|---------------------|---|
| ABE | Allocated Benefit Expenses |
| AED | Automated External Defibrillator |
| ALAE | Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses |
| Board | Board of Supervisors |
| C&R | Compromise and Release |
| C&Rs | Compromise and Release Settlements |
| Cal/OSHA | California Occupational Safety and Health Administration |
| CAMIS | Countywide Acquisition Management Information System |
| CAP | Corrective Action Plans |
| CEO | Chief Executive Office |
| CEO Risk Management | Chief Executive Office - Risk Management Branch |
| CHSWC | Commission on Health and Safety and Workers' Compensation |
| County | County of Los Angeles |
| COVID-19 | Coronavirus Disease 2019 |
| CPR | Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation |
| DHR | County of Los Angeles Department of Human Resources |
| DHS | County of Los Angeles Department of Health Services |
| EFT | Electronic Funds Transfer |
| Finance | Risk Management Finance Unit |
| FY | Fiscal Year |
| FYs | Fiscal Years |
| IBNR | Incurred But Not Reported |
| IRS | Internal Revenue Service |
| ISD | County of Los Angeles Internal Services Department |
| LASD | County of Los Angeles Sheriff's Department |
| LC | Labor Code |
| LCP | Loss Control and Prevention |
| LERC | Legal Exposure Reduction Committee |
| MMCC | Medical Management and Cost Containment |
| OSCR | On-Site County Representative |
| OSCRs | On-Site County Representatives |
| PBM | Pharmacy Benefit Management |
| PHI | Protected Health Information |
| PPE | Personal Protective Equipment |
| RBNP | Reported But Not Paid |
| RMIG | Risk Management Inspector General |
| RMIP | Risk Management Information Platform |
| SAWW | State Average Weekly Wage |
| SB | Senate Bill |
| SCAPs | Summary Corrective Action Plans |
| TPA | Third Party Administrator |
| ULAE | Unallocated Loss Adjustment Expenses |
| UR | Utilization Review |

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE
RISK MANAGEMENT BRANCH
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES — GAS COMPANY TOWER
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This report is available on the Chief Executive Office, Risk Management Branch website, at:
<http://riskmanagement.lacounty.gov/>



ANNUAL LITIGATION COST REPORT FY 2024-2025



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Overview

Highlights Introduction

Judgments and
Settlements

Fees and Costs

Expenses by Case Type



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INTRODUCTION

Annual litigation expenses for FY 24-25 for the County of Los Angeles (County) totaled \$229.3 million, a four percent increase from the \$220.4 million spent in FY 23-24. This rise was primarily due to a 20 percent increase, or \$14.6 million, in Contract Law Firm fees and costs. In addition, Judgments increased by 29 percent, or \$7.1 million.

The \$229.3 million paid in FY 24-25 consists of \$118 million in judgments and settlements, and \$111.3 million in attorneys' fees and costs.

Some litigation expenses incurred by County departments are reimbursed by the Contract Cities Liability Trust Fund or special districts. These reimbursements reduce the net County cost for the department receiving reimbursement.

While this report references such reimbursements, its focus is on total litigation expenses incurred in FY 24-25, and how they compare to prior years. FY 24-25 spans the period from July 1, 2024, through June 30, 2025.

LITIGATION EXPENSES STATEMENT

| | FY 24-25 | % Change from FY 23-24 |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|
| Contract Law Firm Fees | \$75,525,478 | 18% |
| Contract Law Firm Costs | \$13,744,849 | 32% |
| Total Contract Law Firm Fees & Costs | \$89,270,327 | 20% |
| | | |
| County Counsel Fees | \$18,020,372 | 7% |
| County Counsel Costs | \$3,973,679 | -1% |
| Total County Counsel Fees & Costs | \$21,994,051 | 6% |
| TOTAL FEES & COSTS | \$111,264,378 | 17% |
| | | |
| Judgments | \$30,971,954 | 29% |
| Settlements | \$87,029,972 | -14% |
| TOTAL JUDGMENTS & SETTLEMENTS | \$118,001,926 | -6% |
| | | |
| TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENSES | \$229,266,304 | 4% |

HIGHLIGHTS

Total Expenses — Expenses, consisting of judgments, settlements, attorneys' fees, and costs, increased to \$229.3 million, from \$220.4 million in FY 23-24. The four-year average is \$234.6 million.

Judgments and Settlements — Judgments and settlements decreased to \$118 million in FY 24-25, from \$125 million in FY 23-24. The four-year average is \$145.7 million.

Fees and Costs — Fees and costs increased to \$111.3 million in FY 24-25, from \$95.5 million in FY 23-24. The four-year average is \$88.8 million.

Recoveries — County Counsel's Affirmative Litigation and Consumer Protection Division (ALCP) brought in \$13.5 million to the County.

Most Expensive Case Types — Law Enforcement, Employment, and General Liability accounted for 78 percent of FY 24-25 total litigation expenses.

Top Five Departments — Sheriff, Health Services, Public Works, Fire, and Public Social Service accounted for 75 percent of FY 24-25 total litigation expenses.

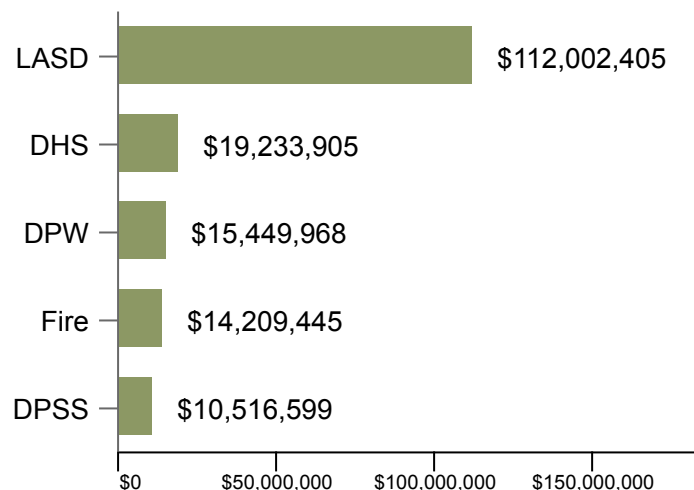
Reductions of \$1 Million or More — District Attorney, Children and Family Services, Public Works, and LA County Public Library reduced their litigation expenses by \$1 million or more.

Increases of \$1 Million or More — Sheriff, Public Social Service, Public Defender, Fire, Probation, Health Services, and Parks and Recreation had increases of \$1 million or more in total litigation expenses.

Largest Judgment — The largest judgment paid in FY 24-25 — \$7.5 million — was *M.G. (a minor)*, a dangerous condition lawsuit against the Sheriff's Department.

Largest Settlement — The largest settlement paid in FY 24-25 — \$25 million — was *Cervantes, et al.*, an excessive force lawsuit against the Sheriff's Department.

Top Five Departments



COUNTY DEPARTMENT ACRONYMS

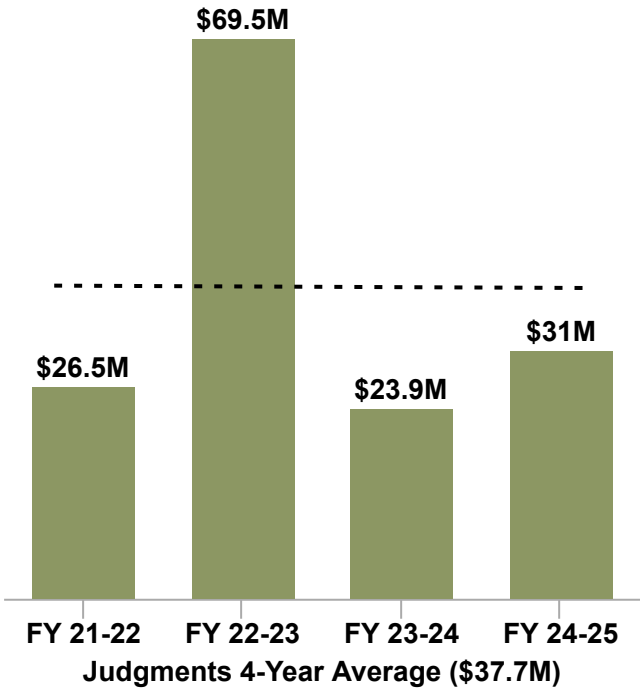
The acronyms for County departments are provided in the table below for reference.

| Acronym | Department |
|-----------|---|
| ACWM | Agricultural Commissioner/ Weights & Measures |
| AD | Aging and Disabilities |
| APD | Alternate Public Defender |
| Arts | Arts and Culture |
| Assessor | Assessor |
| Auditor | Auditor-Controller |
| BH | Beaches & Harbors |
| BOS | Executive Office, Board of Supervisors |
| CEO | Chief Executive Office |
| CoCo | County Counsel |
| CSSD | Child Support Services |
| DACC | Animal Care & Control |
| DAO | District Attorney's Office |
| DCBA | Consumer & Business Affairs |
| DCFS | Children & Family Services |
| DEO | Economic Opportunity |
| DHR | Human Resources |
| DHS | Health Services |
| DMH | Mental Health |
| DPH | Public Health |
| DPR | Parks & Recreation |
| DPR | Regional Planning |
| DPSS | Public Social Services |
| DPW | Public Works |
| DYD | Youth Development |
| Fire | Fire Department |
| ISD | Internal Services |
| JCOD | Justice Care and Opportunities |
| LACMA | Museum of Art |
| LASD | Sheriff |
| Library | Library |
| MEC | Medical Examiner/Coroner |
| MVA | Military & Veterans Affairs |
| NHM | Natural History Museum |
| Probation | Probation |
| PubDef | Public Defender |
| RRCC | Registrar-Recorder/ County Clerk |
| TTC | Treasurer & Tax Collector |

JUDGMENTS

Of the \$229.3 million the County spent on litigation in FY 24-25, \$118 million was paid to satisfy 18 judgments and settle 290 lawsuits. This marks a six percent decrease from the \$125 million the County expended on judgments and settlements in FY 23-24.

The County paid \$31 million for judgments in FY 24-25, compared to \$23.9 million in FY 23-24. The \$31 million consisted of 18 judgments.



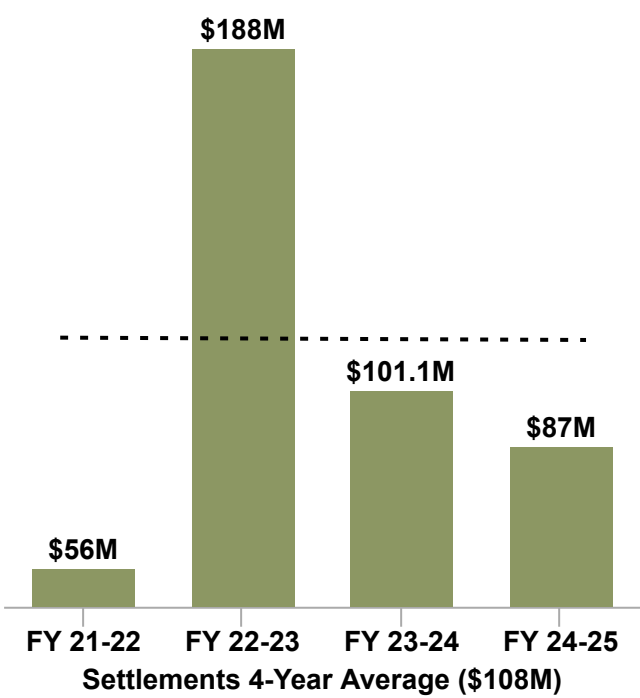
JUDGMENTS BY DEPARTMENT

| Department | Total |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Sheriff | \$12,747,691 |
| Public Social Services | \$8,486,611 |
| Health Services | \$6,203,184 |
| District Attorney | \$2,367,386 |
| Mental Health | \$469,647 |
| Public Works | \$459,581 |
| Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk | \$225,600 |
| Public Defender | \$7,088 |
| Assessor | \$2,803 |
| Human Resources | \$2,363 |
| Total | \$30,971,954 |

SETTLEMENTS

Of the \$229.3 million the County spent on litigation in FY 24-25, \$118 million was paid to satisfy 18 judgments and settle 290 lawsuits. This marks a six percent decrease from the \$125 million the County expended on judgments and settlements in FY 23-24.

The County paid \$87 million for 290 settlements in FY 24-25, a decrease of 14 percent compared to the \$101.1 million spent in FY 23-24.



SETTLEMENTS OVER \$2.5 MILLION

| Department | Total |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Sheriff | \$56,441,293 |
| Fire | \$9,648,254 |
| Public Defender | \$5,550,000 |
| Health Services | \$5,178,404 |
| Public Works | \$4,136,719 |
| Children and Family Services | \$2,763,918 |
| Total | \$83,718,588 |

FEES AND COSTS

The County paid \$111.3 million for fees and costs in FY 24-25, an increase of \$15.8 million, or 17 percent, from the \$95.5 million the County paid in FY 23-24.

Of the \$111.3 million, \$89.3 million was paid to contract counsel firms, and \$22 million was billed by County Counsel attorneys to various County departments engaged in litigation.

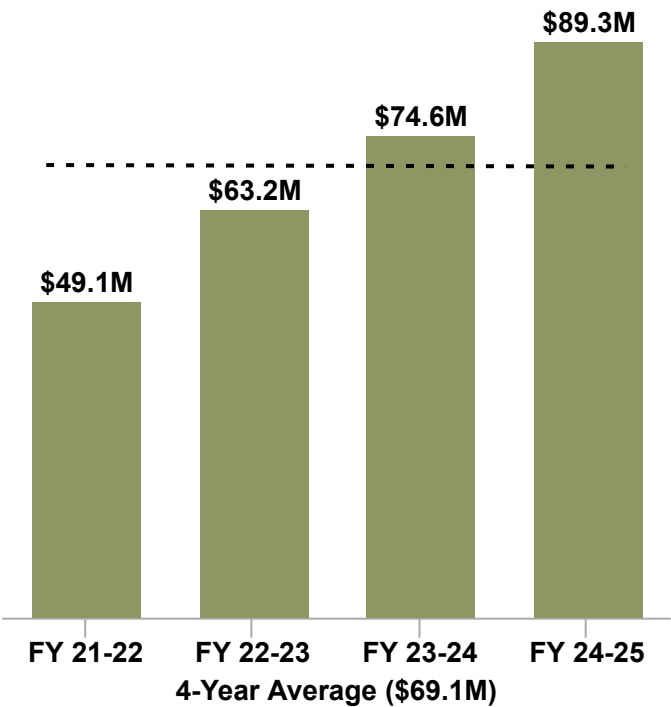
CONTRACT COUNSEL

Contract counsel fees and costs totaled \$89.3 million in FY 24-25, an increase of \$14.6 million, or 20 percent, from \$74.6 million in FY 23-24. The four-year average is \$69.1 million. Of the \$89.3 million paid to contract counsel in FY 24-25, \$75.5 million was for fees and \$13.7 million was for costs.

Contract counsel fees increased to \$75.5 million from \$64.2 million in FY 23-24. The \$11.3 million rise was attributed to increased spending on fees for LASD, Probation, DPW, DMH, and DHS.

Contract counsel costs increased to \$13.7 million from \$10.4 million in FY 23-24. The \$3.3 million increase was attributed mainly to increased spending on costs for LASD and DPW.

CONTRACT COUNSEL FEES & COSTS



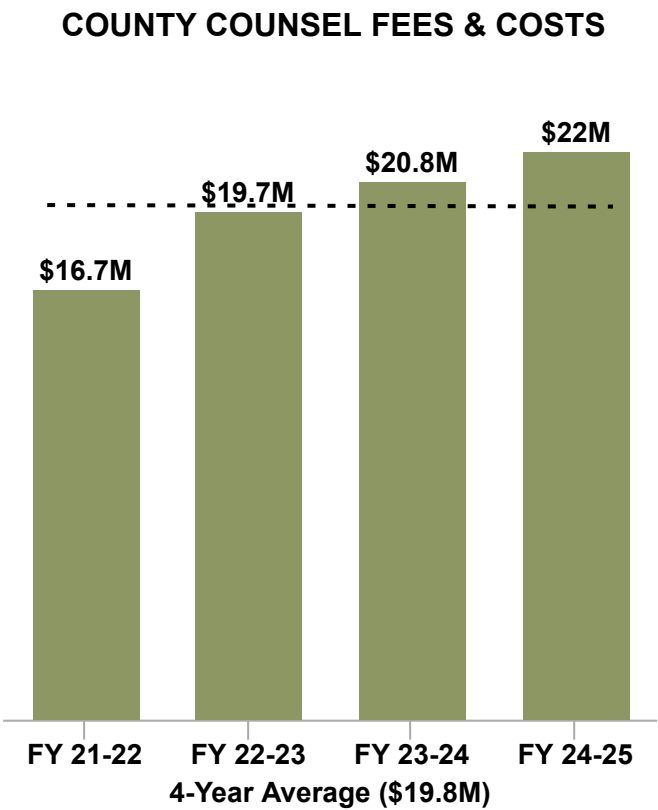
FEES AND COSTS

COUNTY COUNSEL

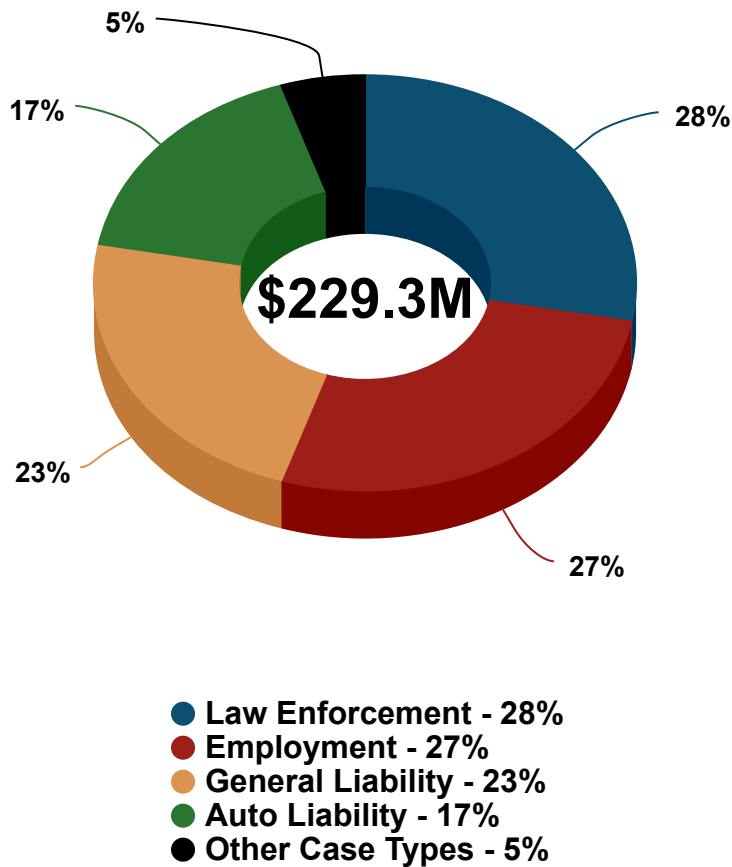
In FY 24-25, the County spent \$22 million on fees and costs billed by the Office of County Counsel, compared to \$20.8 million in FY 23-24. The four-year average is \$19.8 million.

Of the \$22 million paid to County Counsel in FY 24-25, \$18 million was for fees and \$4 million was for costs.

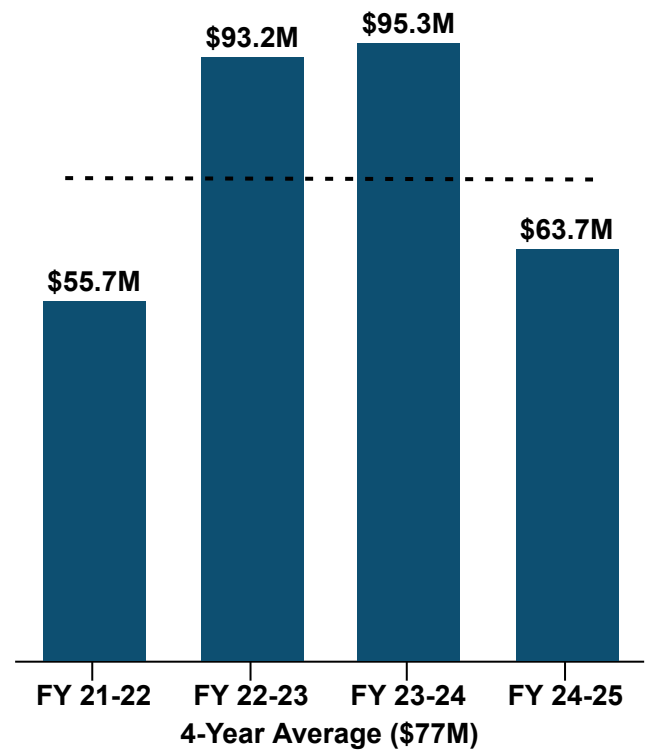
County Counsel fees increased to \$18 million in FY 24-25, an increase of \$1.2 million, or seven percent, from \$16.8 million in FY 23-24.



EXPENSES BY CASE TYPE



LAW ENFORCEMENT EXPENSES



LAW ENFORCEMENT

Law Enforcement was the costliest case type for the County, representing 28 percent of total expenses in FY 24-25. The County spent \$63.7 million on Law Enforcement, down from \$95.3 million in FY 23-24. The four-year average is \$77 million.

Of the \$63.7 million spent on Law Enforcement lawsuits, the majority of the expense was incurred by LASD. LASD spent \$56.7 million, accounting for 89 percent of Law Enforcement total expenses.

DEPARTMENT WITH LARGEST INCREASE

Public Defender had the largest increase in Law Enforcement expenses in FY 24-25. The department spent \$3.8 million on Law Enforcement, compared to \$194,000 in FY 23-24. The \$3.6 million surge is mostly attributed to increased settlements.

DEPARTMENT WITH LARGEST DECREASE

The District Attorney's Office had the largest decrease in Law Enforcement expenses in FY 24-25. The department spent \$2.4 million on Law Enforcement in FY 24-25, compared to \$21.8 million in FY 23-24. The \$19.4 million drop is attributed to decreased settlements.

EMPLOYMENT

Employment was the second costliest case type for the County, accounting for 27 percent of total expenses. The County spent \$62.3 million on Employment, up from \$47.2 million in FY 23-24. The four-year average is \$44.5 million.

Of the \$62.3 million spent on Employment lawsuits, 72 percent was incurred by four departments:

1. LASD – \$14.1M
2. DHS – \$11.3M
3. DPSS – \$10.1M
4. Fire – \$9.4M

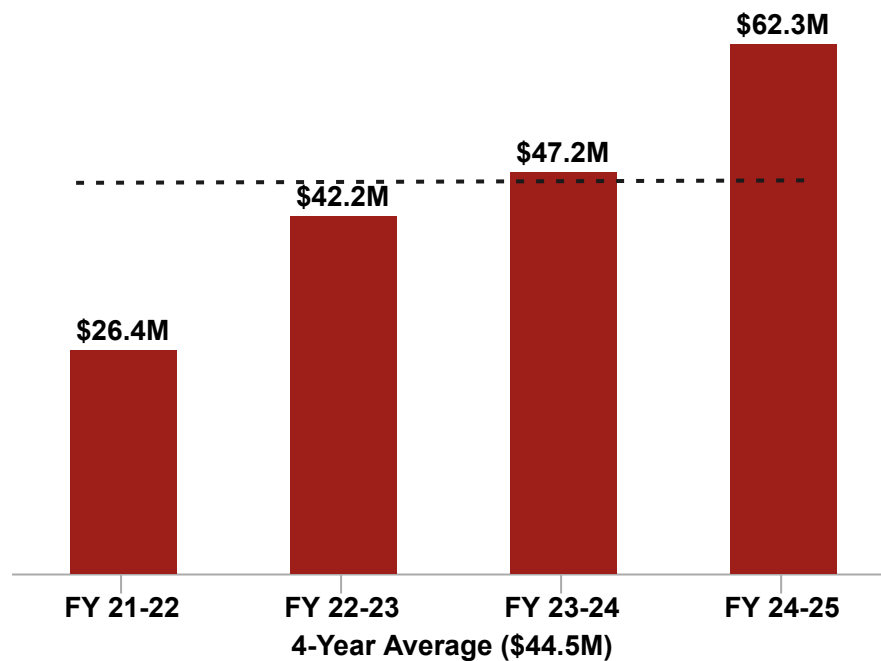
DEPARTMENT WITH LARGEST INCREASE

DPSS had the largest increase in Employment expenses in FY 24-25. The department spent \$10.1 million, compared to \$1.4 million in FY 23-24. The \$8.7 million rise is attributed to increased judgments.

DEPARTMENT WITH LARGEST DECREASE

DCFS had the largest decrease in Employment expenses in FY 24-25. The department spent \$1.7 million in FY 24-25, compared to \$4.9 million in FY 23-24. This \$3.2 million reduction is attributed to decreased settlements.

LITIGATION EXPENSES



GENERAL LIABILITY

General Liability was the third costliest case type for the County, accounting for 23 percent of total expenses. The County spent \$51.9 million on General Liability, up from \$42.9 million spent in FY 23-24. The four-year average is \$69.7 million.

Of the \$51.9 million spent on General Liability lawsuits, 58 percent was incurred by three departments:

1. DPW – \$12.8M
2. LASD – \$10.3M
3. DCFS – \$6.8M

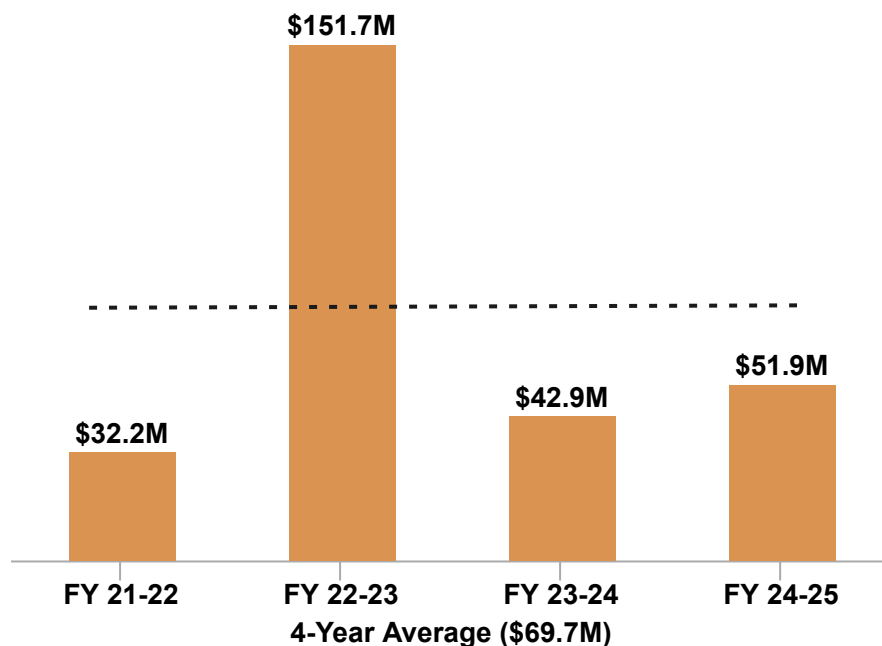
DEPARTMENT WITH LARGEST INCREASE

LASD had the largest increase in General Liability expenses in FY 24-25. The department spent \$10.3 million on General Liability, compared to \$1.7 million in FY 23-24. The \$8.6 million increase is largely attributed to judgments.

DEPARTMENT WITH LARGEST DECREASE

DPW and DCFS had the largest decrease in General Liability expenses in FY 24-25. Both DPW and DCFS decreased their total litigation expenses by at least \$1 million.

LITIGATION EXPENSES



AUTO LIABILITY

Auto Liability was the fourth costliest case type for the County, accounting for 17 percent of total expenses in FY 24-25. The County spent \$38.4 million on Auto Liability in FY 24-25, up from \$24.1 million in FY 23-24. The four-year average is \$27 million.

Of the \$38.4 million spent on Auto Liability lawsuits in FY 24-25, 76 percent was incurred by LASD (\$29.1 million).

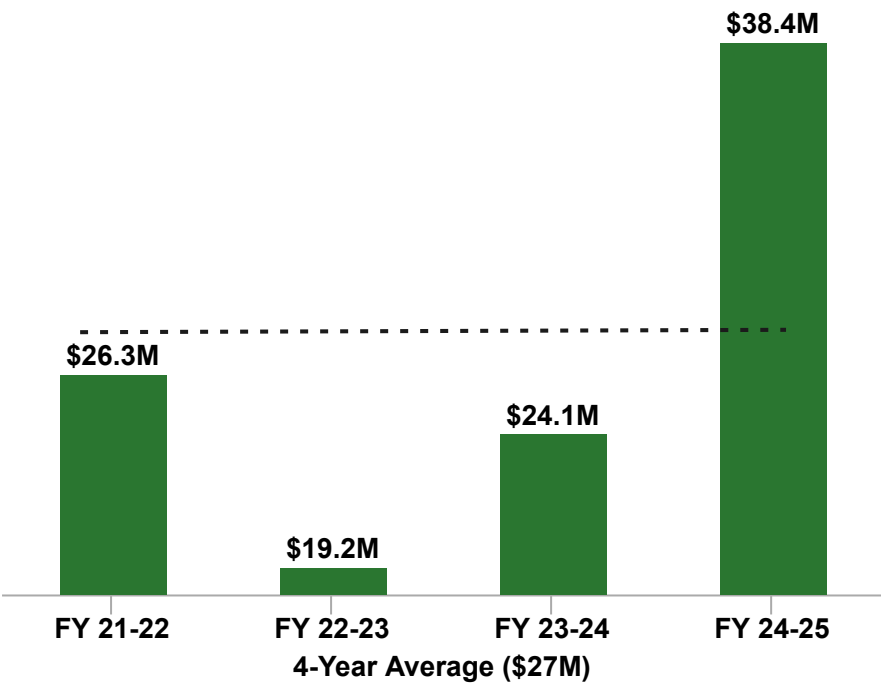
DEPARTMENT WITH LARGEST INCREASE

LASD had the largest increase in Auto Liability expenses in FY 24-25. The department spent \$29.1 million on Auto Liability, compared to \$15.8 million in FY 23-24. This \$13.3 million increase is largely attributed to increased settlements.

DEPARTMENT WITH LARGEST DECREASE

DPW had the largest decrease in Auto Liability expenses in FY 24-25. The department spent \$1.6 million in FY 24-25, compared to \$3.2 million in FY 23-24. This \$1.6 million reduction is attributed to a decrease in settlements.

LITIGATION EXPENSES



MEDICAL MALPRACTICE

Medical Malpractice was the fifth costly case type for the County, accounting for five percent of total litigation expenses in FY 24-25.

The County spent \$11.6 million on Medical Malpractice in FY 24-25, up from \$10 million in FY 23-24. The four-year average is \$13.3 million.

Of the \$11.6 million spent on Medical Malpractice lawsuits in FY 24-25, 56 percent was incurred by DHS (\$6.6 million).

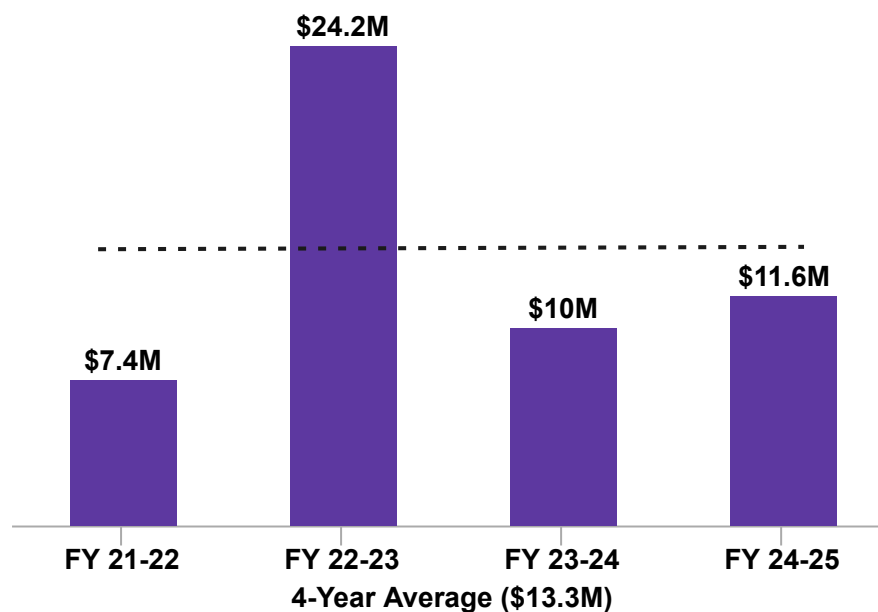
DEPARTMENT WITH LARGEST INCREASE

Fire had the largest increase in Medical Malpractice expenses in FY 24-25. The department spent \$1.7 million, compared to \$127,469 in FY 23-24. This \$1.6 million increase is attributed to settlements.

DEPARTMENT WITH LARGEST DECREASE

DHS had the largest decrease in Medical Malpractice expenses in FY 24-25. The department spent \$6.5 million compared to \$7.3 million in FY 23-24. The difference is attributed to a decrease in settlements.

LITIGATION EXPENSES



Overview | Litigation Cost Report FY 24-25

| Department | Auto Liability | Employment | Environmental | General Liability | Law Enforcement | Medical Malpractice | Total Expenses | % Change from FY 23-24 |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| LASD | \$29,092,089 | \$14,102,990 | | \$10,339,313 | \$56,726,883 | \$1,741,130 | \$112,002,405 | 12% |
| DHS | \$12,807 | \$11,281,713 | | \$1,412,415 | | \$6,526,970 | \$19,233,905 | 7% |
| DPW | \$1,644,088 | \$568,947 | \$482,318 | \$12,754,615 | | | \$15,449,968 | -13% |
| Fire | \$1,319,309 | \$9,382,028 | | \$1,574,882 | \$225,005 | \$1,708,221 | \$14,209,445 | 66% |
| DPSS | | \$10,084,469 | | \$432,130 | | | \$10,516,599 | 558% |
| DCFS | \$729,676 | \$1,736,255 | | \$6,802,203 | | \$1,381 | \$9,269,515 | -31% |
| PubDef | \$1,925,497 | \$790,681 | | \$148,362 | \$3,793,379 | | \$6,657,919 | 786% |
| DAO | \$76,500 | \$3,364,095 | | \$227,975 | \$2,441,292 | \$40,357 | \$6,150,219 | -75% |
| Probation | \$19,531 | \$3,173,012 | | \$2,229,324 | \$376,700 | \$405 | \$5,798,972 | 27% |
| DMH | \$90,185 | \$1,466,337 | | \$1,329,796 | \$12,110 | \$297,710 | \$3,196,138 | 3% |
| Non-Jurisdictional | \$506,283 | \$67,197 | | \$2,313,118 | \$17,613 | \$13,391 | \$2,917,602 | 74% |
| DPR | \$507,284 | \$479,147 | | \$1,183,372 | | | \$2,169,803 | 97% |
| Assessor | \$19,725 | \$347,870 | | \$1,624,499 | \$1,740 | | \$1,993,834 | 11% |
| DPH | \$123,547 | \$1,141,409 | \$3,505 | \$542,718 | | \$38,236 | \$1,849,415 | -14% |
| ISD | \$237,386 | \$96,077 | | \$1,462,431 | | | \$1,795,894 | 9% |
| DPR | | \$72,765 | \$819,398 | \$619,763 | | | \$1,511,926 | -30% |
| RRCC | \$3,759 | \$70 | | \$872,211 | | | \$876,040 | -31% |
| BH | \$43,077 | \$96,949 | | \$456,190 | | | \$596,216 | -23% |
| Auditor | | \$533,026 | | \$56,744 | | | \$589,770 | 86% |
| DCBA | | | | \$510,431 | | | \$510,431 | 0% |
| CEO | \$13,908 | | | \$457,739 | | | \$471,647 | -7% |
| TTC | | \$126,658 | | \$276,927 | | | \$403,585 | -30% |
| AD | \$153,018 | \$119,807 | | \$60,544 | | | \$333,369 | 111% |
| MEC | | \$38,870 | | \$225,327 | \$12,738 | \$52,716 | \$329,651 | 18% |
| CSSD | \$26,005 | \$97,270 | | \$183,185 | | | \$306,460 | 12% |
| CoCo | | \$114,281 | | \$136,236 | \$2,287 | | \$252,804 | -25% |
| BOS | \$33,040 | \$51,690 | | \$79,100 | \$21,164 | \$534 | \$185,528 | -73% |
| DACC | \$27,160 | \$54,142 | | \$65,107 | | | \$146,409 | -48% |
| ACWM | \$87,232 | | | | | | \$87,232 | 353% |
| DHR | | \$71,987 | | | | | \$71,987 | -64% |
| APD | | | | \$67,795 | | | \$67,795 | 269% |
| Superior Court | | | | | \$40,958 | | \$40,958 | |
| Museum of Art | \$5,309 | | | | | | \$5,309 | -100% |
| MVA | | | | \$1,095 | | | \$1,095 | |
| Unallocated Expenses | \$1,740,490 | \$2,848,075 | | \$3,471,503 | | \$1,206,391 | \$9,266,459 | 3% |
| Total | \$38,436,905 | \$62,307,817 | \$1,305,221 | \$51,917,050 | \$63,671,869 | \$11,627,442 | \$229,266,304 | 4% |

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Litigation Activities

New Lawsuits

Dismissals

Trials

Writs

Appeals

Recoveries

Contract Cities and
Special Districts

Judgments and
Settlements



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LITIGATION ACTIVITIES

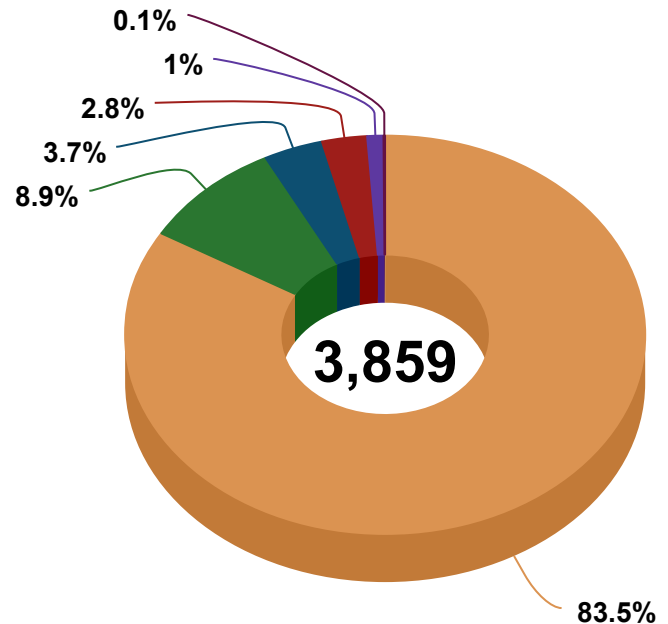
NEW LAWSUITS

The number of new lawsuits served on the County increased to 3,859 in FY 24-25, from 2,675 in FY 23-24. Among all departments, Probation was sued more often than any other County department in FY 24-25.

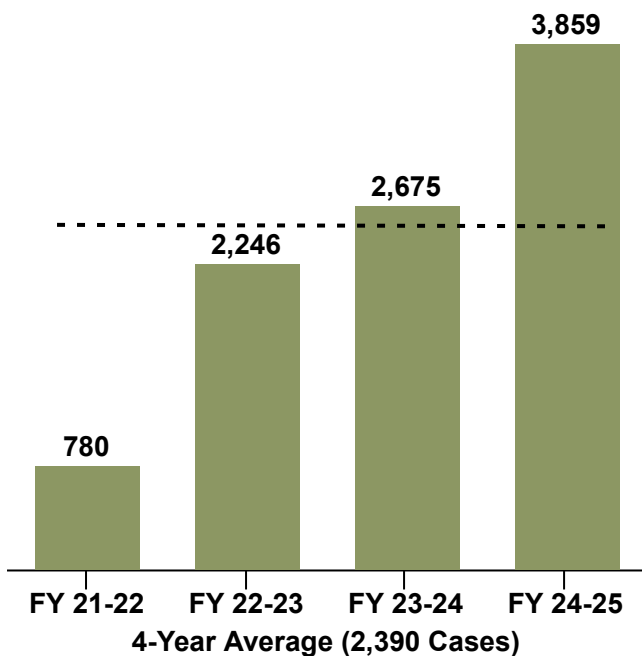
Probation was served with 1,984 lawsuits in FY 24-25, an increase from 304 in FY 23-24. DCFS was second with 419 new lawsuits in FY 24-25, compared to 882 in FY 23-24. LASD was third, with 252 new lawsuits in FY 24-25, compared to 304 in FY 23-24. DPW was fourth, with 106 new lawsuits in FY 24-25, compared to 89 in FY 23-24.

Ten additional departments were named in 10 or more new lawsuits in FY 24-25.

NEW LAWSUITS BY CASE TYPE



NEW LAWSUITS



- General Liability - 83.5%
- Auto Liability - 8.9%
- Law Enforcement - 3.7%
- Employment - 2.8%
- Medical Malpractice - 1%
- Environmental - 0.1%

The County was also named in 821 non-jurisdictional lawsuits in FY 24-25, compared to 741 in FY 23-24. These lawsuits consist of allegations that do not involve the County, County officers or employees acting in the scope of their employment, or County property.

The new lawsuits cover six case types:

- 1) General Liability (3,224)
- 2) Auto Liability (342)
- 3) Law Enforcement (141)
- 4) Employment (109)
- 5) Medical Malpractice (39)
- 6) Environmental (4)

DISMISSALS

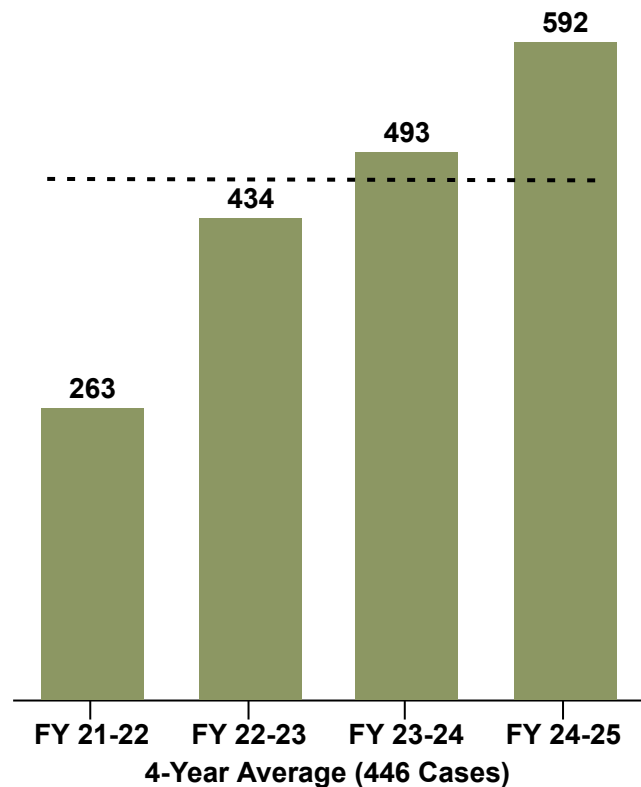
This section reports the number of lawsuits dismissed by a trial court without any County payment or other liability. These dismissals are usually the result of: (1) a voluntary dismissal initiated by the plaintiff, often resulting from a pretrial court ruling exposing defects in the lawsuit or insufficient evidence to win at trial; or (2) an involuntary dismissal ordered by the court after a demurrer is sustained or a pretrial motion to dismiss, motion to strike, or motion for summary judgment is granted.

Involuntary dismissals, which are subject to appeal by the plaintiff, are not reported until the appeal period has expired, which can range from 30 days for federal lawsuits to as long as 180 days for some state court lawsuits. Involuntary dismissals that have been appealed are not reported in this section. Instead, they are reported in the Appellate Decisions section of this report, after the appellate decision is final.

Finally, lawsuits that were settled in exchange for a waiver of costs by the County are not reported in the Dismissals section of this Report.

A total of 592 lawsuits against the County were dismissed in FY 24-25, compared to 493 in FY 23-24. Of the 592 dismissals, 560 were voluntary dismissals. Voluntary dismissals accounted for 95 percent of all FY 24-25 dismissals.

NUMBER OF DISMISSED LAWSUITS



TRIALS

In FY 24-25, the County had 16 trials, down from 23 in FY 23-24. The County prevailed in eight trials in FY 24-25, a success rate of 50 percent.

TRIALS SUCCESS RATE



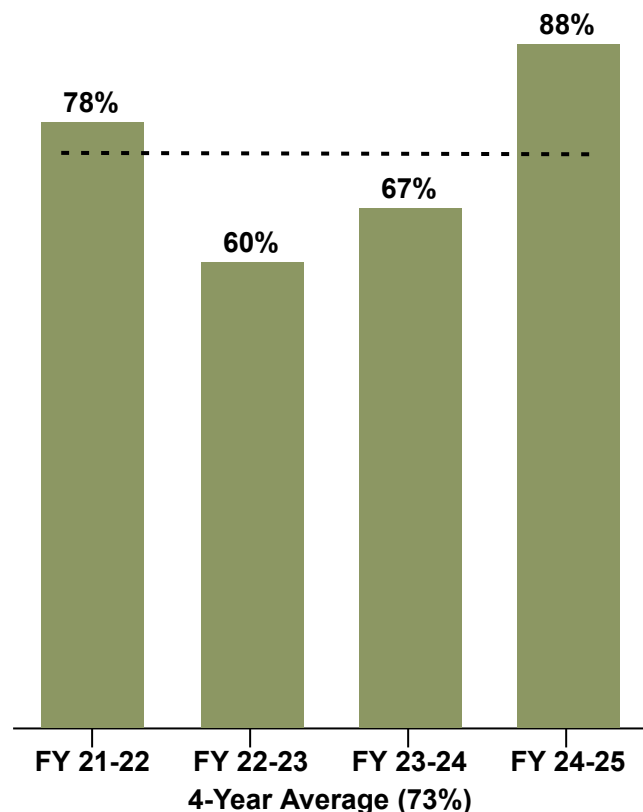
WRITS

A petition for a writ of mandate can be filed to: (1) compel an officer or agency to perform a legal duty; or (2) obtain court review of an administrative decision made by an officer or agency. A petition for a writ of prohibition can be filed to prevent an officer or agency from acting in excess of the officer's or agency's jurisdiction.

The County was named as a party in 26 writ petitions in FY 24-25, down from 24 in FY 23-24. The 26 writ petitions involved the following departments: LASD, DRP, DCFS, DPR, DPW, COCO, DHS, ACC and DMH.

The County prevailed in 23 of the 26 writ actions, a success rate of 88 percent, compared to the 67 percent success rate in FY 23-24.

WRITS SUCCESS RATE

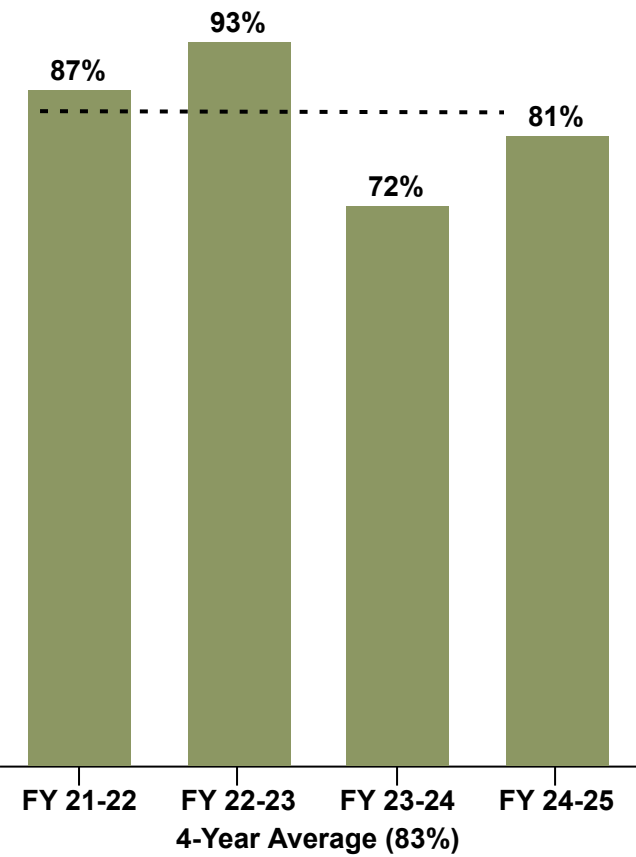


APPEALS

FINAL APPELLATE DECISIONS

The County was a party to 21 appeals in FY 24-25, winning 17 of them resulting in an 81% percent success rate.

APPELLATE SUCCESS RATE



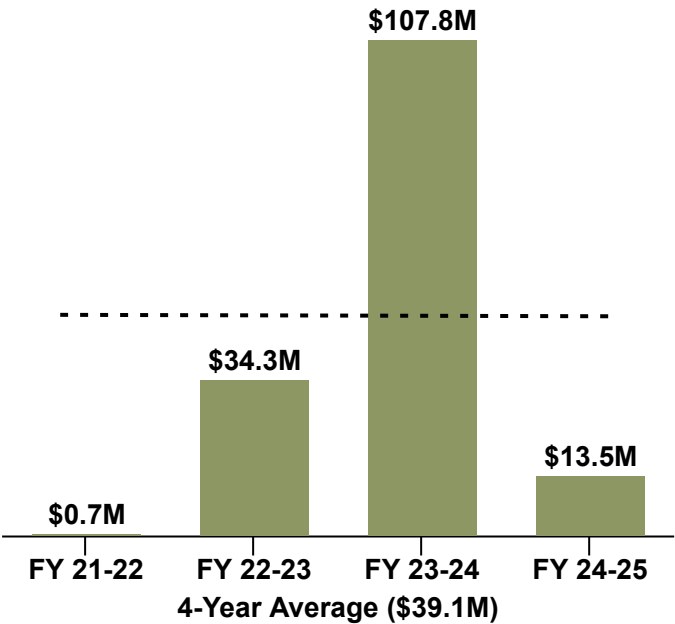
RECOVERIES

The County recovered \$13.5 million through litigation efforts in 20 lawsuits in FY 24-25.

County Counsel's Affirmative Litigation and Consumer Protection Division (ALCP) works to bring high-impact lawsuits to protect the County's interests, stop unfair business practices, end code violations, and protect County residents from threats to the public health and environmental harms.

Notable recoveries included \$9.7 million from ALCP's work on the Johnson & Johnson litigation, \$2.1 million from the Ordorica litigation, \$957,227 from the Monsanto litigation, and \$222,740 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

RECOVERIES



CONTRACT CITIES AND SPECIAL DISTRICTS

Of the \$229.3 million reported in annual litigation expenses in FY 24-25, the Contract Cities Liability Trust Fund (Fund) and Special Districts reimbursed the County \$42.4 million.

CONTRACT CITIES

The Fund is a trust account capitalized by contract cities that contract for County employees to perform services in their cities. Litigation expenses that arise from these operations are initially paid by the County. The County is then reimbursed by the Fund for those expenses.

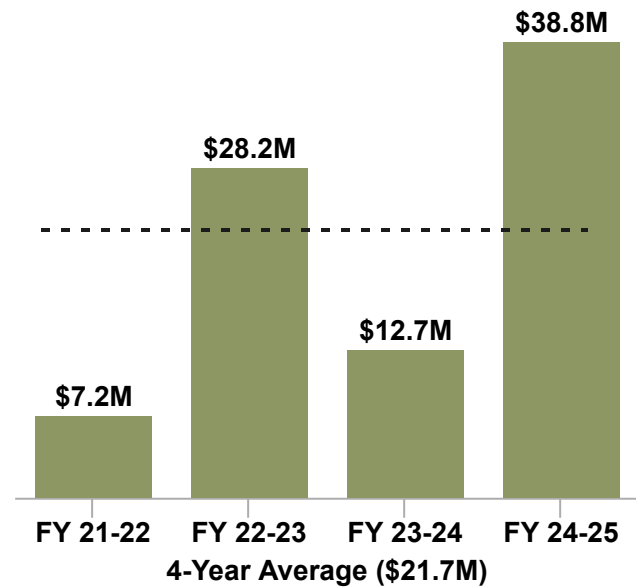
The Fund is self-insured for liabilities up to two or three million dollars, depending on the period of coverage, and the Fund maintains excess insurance policies to cover losses of up to \$50 million.

In FY 24-25, the Fund reimbursed \$39.1 million of the \$42.4 million. Of the \$39.1 million paid by the Fund, \$38.8 million was for settlements, fees, and costs arising from alleged misconduct of Sheriff's deputies contractually assigned to various cities throughout the County. The remaining \$272,322 was for fees, costs and a settlement associated with DPW.

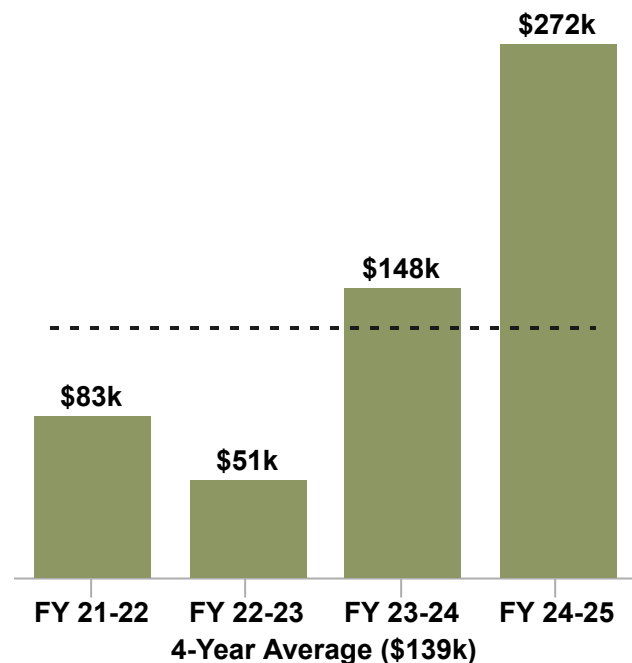
SPECIAL DISTRICTS

In FY 24-25, the County was reimbursed \$3.3 million for litigation expenses incurred on behalf of its special districts, each supported by its own funding source, as follows: Flood Control District, \$2,371,100; Sewer and Drain District, \$667,201; Waterworks District, \$79,324; and Road District, \$137,633.

LASD TRUST FUND



DPW TRUST FUND



JUDGMENTS AND SETTLEMENTS

JUDGMENTS OVER \$2.5M

| Case Name | Case No. | Dept. | Case Type | Judgment Amount |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-------|--|-----------------|
| <i>M.G. (a minor)</i> | 20STCV15846 | LASD | General Liability - Dangerous Condition | \$7,493,008 |
| <i>Trina Ray</i> | 2:17-cv-04239 | DPSS | Employment - Wage & Hour / OT | \$7,325,000 |
| <i>Timothy Jang, M.D.</i> | BC587400 | DHS | Employment - Retaliation | \$4,794,242 |
| <i>Jennifer Seetoo</i> | 20STCV03294 | LASD | Employment - Gender Discrimination | \$3,774,979 |

SETTLEMENTS OVER \$2.5M

| Case Name | Case No. | Dept. | Case Type | Settlement Amount |
|--|---------------|--------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| <i>Romelia Chaidez, et al.</i> | 21STCV37845 | LASD | Auto Liability - Unsafe Speed | \$10,525,000 (\$17.2M total) |
| <i>Isaias Cervantes, et al.</i> | 21STCV29317 | LASD | Law Enforcement - Excessive Force | \$8,720,585 (\$25M total) |
| <i>Heidi Carlon, et al.</i> | 22STCV02526 | Fire | Employment - Employee Conduct | \$7,200,000 |
| <i>Samuel Nelson</i> | 2:22-cv-00832 | LASD | Law Enforcement - Excessive Force | \$7,000,000 |
| <i>Carlos Towns, et al.</i> | 2:23-cv-01635 | LASD | Law Enforcement - Excessive Force | \$5,250,000 |
| <i>Dianne Lugardo</i> | 20STCV15283 | LASD | Auto Liability - Unsafe Speed | \$4,700,000 |
| <i>Corey Williams</i> | 2:21-cv-08077 | Public Defender | Law Enforcement - Wrongful Prosecution | \$3,650,000 |
| <i>Lisa Vargas</i> | 2:19-cv-03279 | LASD | Law Enforcement - Excessive Force | \$3,000,000 |

FY 24-25 SETTLEMENTS OVER \$2.5M

TIMELINE BY INCIDENT YEAR

| | |
|------|---|
| 2018 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Lisa Vargas</i> (LASD) - \$3M |
| 2019 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Dianne Lugardo</i> (LASD) - \$4.7M• <i>Corey Williams</i> (PubDef) - \$3.7M |
| 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Romelia Chaidez, et al.</i> (LASD) - \$10.5M (\$17.2M total)• <i>Samuel Nelson</i> (LASD) - \$7M |
| 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Isaias Cervantes, et al.</i> (LASD) - \$8.7M (\$25M total)• <i>Heidi Carlon, et al.</i> (Fire) - \$7.2M |
| 2023 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Carlos Towns, et al.</i> (LASD) - \$5.3M |

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Top Five Departments

Sheriff's Dept.
Health Services
Public Works
Fire
Public Social
Services



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Sheriff's Department



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SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

Total Expenses — Expenses, consisting of judgments, settlements, attorney's fees, and costs, for the Sheriff's Department increased to \$112,002,405 in FY 24-25, from \$99,902,321 in FY 23-24. The four-year average is \$108,911,485.

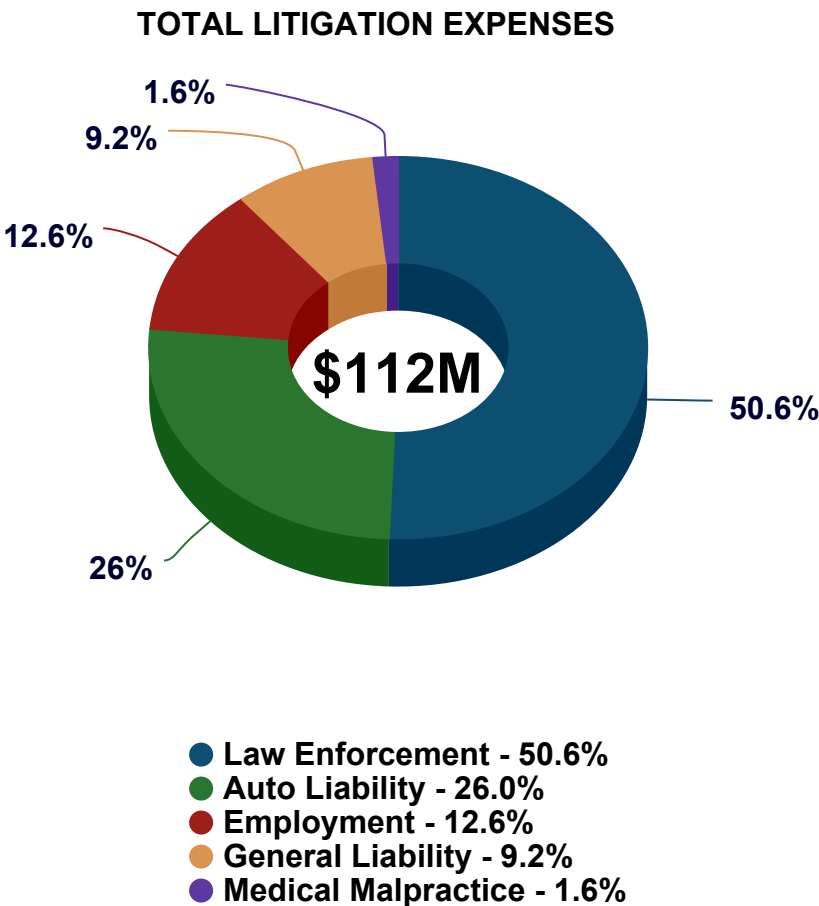
Judgments and Settlements — Judgments and settlements increased to \$69,188,984 in FY 24-25, from \$62,892,699 in FY 23-24. The four-year average is \$74,184,323.

Fees and Costs — Fees and costs increased to \$42,813,421, from \$37,009,622 in FY 23-24. The four-year average is \$34,727,163.

Lawsuits — Lawsuits decreased to 832 in FY 24-25, from 833 in FY 23-24. Of the 832 lawsuits, 417 were Law Enforcement, 250 were Auto Liability, 86 were Employment, 51 were General Liability, and 28 were Medical Malpractice.

Contract Cities — The County received reimbursement of \$38,825,075 from the Contract Cities Liability Trust Fund for expenses incurred in defending lawsuits arising from services provided by the Department to Contract Cities. In FY 24-25, reimbursement was received for three case types: Auto Liability (\$21,346,240), Law Enforcement (\$17,412,623), and General Liability (\$66,212).

Most Expensive Case Types — Law Enforcement, with total expenses of \$56,726,883 was the Department's costliest case type. Law Enforcement total expenses decreased by \$15,307,767 in FY 24-25, from \$72,034,649 in FY 23-24. The second costliest case type was Auto Liability, which had an increase of \$13,263,636 in expenses from \$15,828,453 in FY 23-24 to \$29,092,089 in FY 24-25.

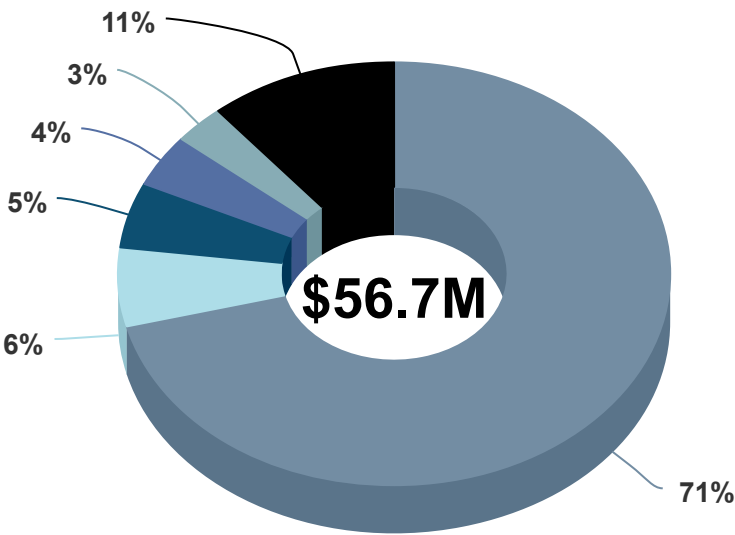


| TOTAL EXPENSES | JUDGMENTS & SETTLEMENTS | FEES & COSTS | LAWSUITS |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| compared to FY 23-24 | compared to FY 23-24 | compared to FY 23-24 | compared to FY 23-24 |
| ↑ 12% | ↑ 10% | ↑ 16% | ↓ 0.1% |

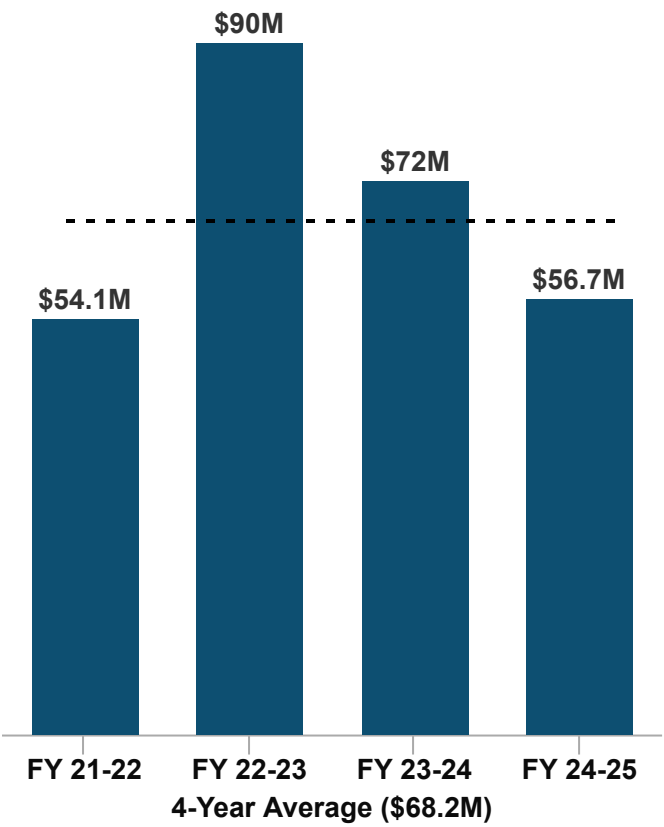
LAW ENFORCEMENT

Law Enforcement was LASD's costliest case type in FY 24-25. The Department spent \$56,726,883 on Law Enforcement lawsuits in FY 24-25, down from \$72,034,649 in FY 23-24. Of the total spent on Law Enforcement lawsuits, \$33,405,925 was for judgments and settlements, and \$23,320,958 was for fees and costs. The Department defended 417 Law Enforcement lawsuits in FY 24-25, down from 423 in FY 23-24.

EXPENSES BY CASE SUBTYPE



LITIGATION EXPENSES



- Excessive Force - 71%
- Jail Conditions - 6%
- False Arrest - 5%
- Civil Rights Violation - 4%
- Failure to Protect - 3%
- All Other Case Subtypes - 11%

LAW ENFORCEMENT EXPENSES COMPARISON

| Case Subtype | # of Lawsuits | Total Expenses FY 24-25 | % Change from FY 23-24 |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Excessive Force | 147 | \$40,050,012 | 88% |
| Other-Law Enforcement | 70 | \$3,510,553 | 13% |
| Jail Conditions | 26 | \$3,442,372 | -83% |
| False Arrest | 36 | \$2,681,872 | 70% |
| Civil Rights Violation | 29 | \$1,992,825 | -15% |
| Failure to Protect | 48 | \$1,502,318 | 78% |
| Detention | 11 | \$1,135,149 | -81% |
| Search And Seizure | 14 | \$871,465 | -67% |
| Wrongful Prosecution | 5 | \$528,726 | 2597% |
| Non-Patrol/Non-Custody | 8 | \$510,576 | 10% |
| Sexual Assault By Deputy | 11 | \$289,311 | -79% |
| False Imprisonment | 8 | \$182,879 | 1232% |
| Malicious Prosecution | 1 | \$26,975 | -100% |
| Wrongful Seizure | 3 | \$1,850 | -80% |
| TOTAL | 417 | \$56,726,883 | -21% |

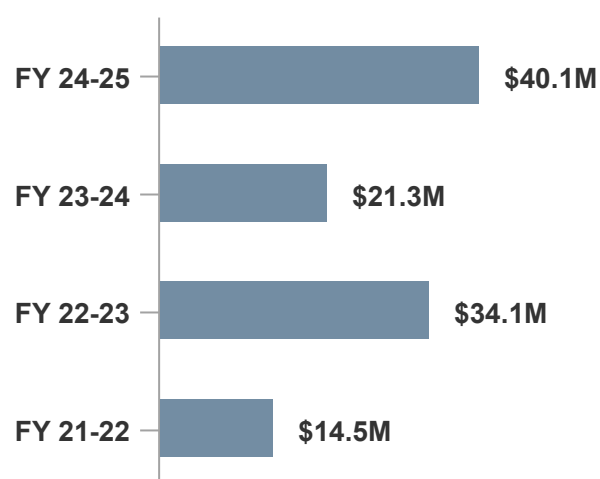
EXCESSIVE FORCE

Excessive Force was the Department's costliest Law Enforcement case subtype in FY 24-25.

The Department spent \$40,050,012 on Excessive Force lawsuits in FY 24-25, compared to \$21,343,366 in FY 23-24. Of the total spent on Excessive Force, \$30,156,531 was for judgments and settlements, and \$9,893,481 was for fees and costs.

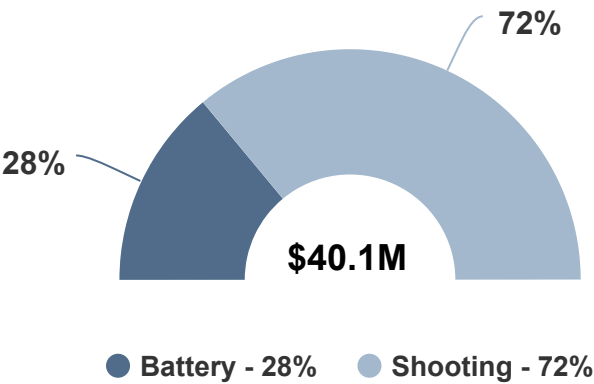
The Department defended 147 Excessive Force lawsuits in FY 24-25, down from 158 in FY 23-24.

EXCESSIVE FORCE LITIGATION EXPENSES



Excessive Force lawsuits are classified into two detailed case subtypes: Battery and Shooting.

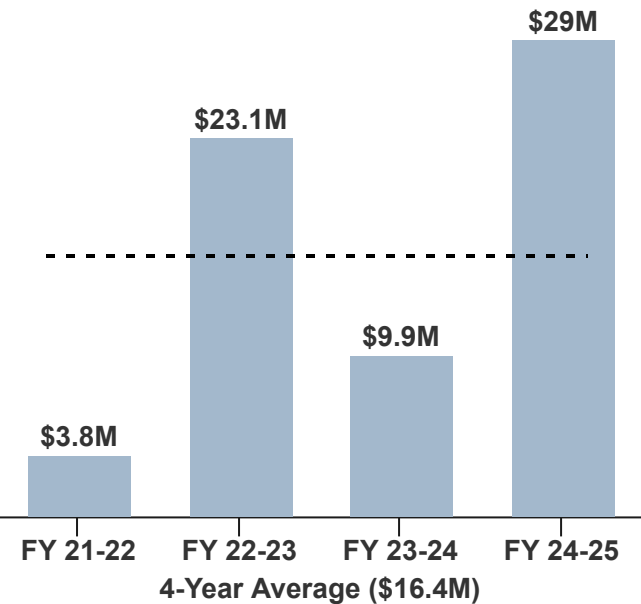
**EXCESSIVE FORCE
BATTERY AND SHOOTING**



SHOOTING

In FY 24-25, Shooting was the costliest Excessive Force detailed case subtype. The Department spent \$29,016,054 on Shooting lawsuits in FY 24-25, compared to \$9,877,330 in FY 23-24. Of the total spent on Shooting, \$25,220,586 was for judgments and settlements, and \$3,795,468 was for fees and costs. The Department defended 55 Shooting lawsuits in FY 24-25, down from 56 in FY 23-24.

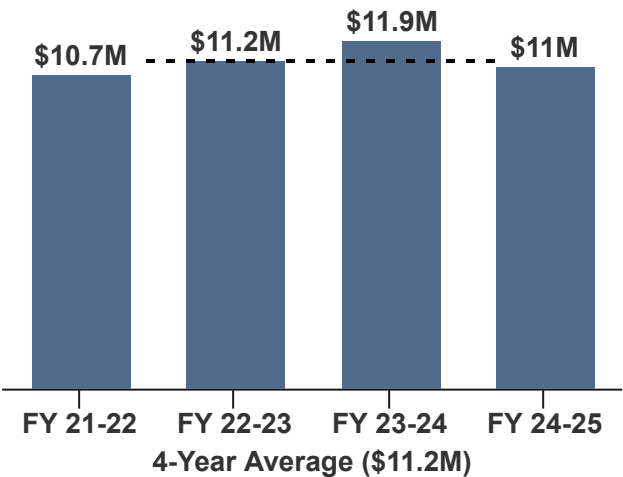
**SHOOTING
LITIGATION EXPENSES**



BATTERY

In FY 24-25, Battery was the second costliest Excessive Force detailed case subtype. The Department spent \$11,033,958 on Battery lawsuits in FY 24-25, compared to \$11,903,159 in FY 23-24. Of the total spent on Battery, \$4,935,945 was for judgments and settlements, and \$6,098,013 was for fees and costs. The Department defended 92 Battery lawsuits in FY 24-25, down from 108 in FY 23-24.

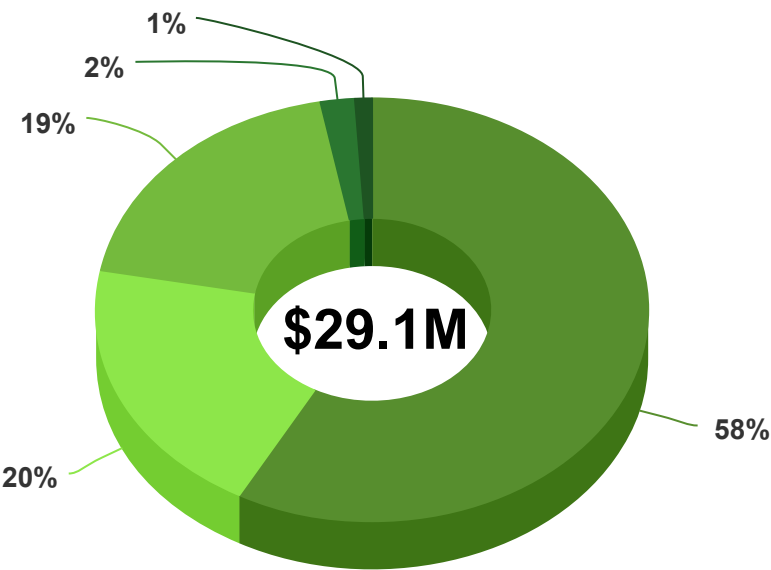
**BATTERY
LITIGATION EXPENSES**



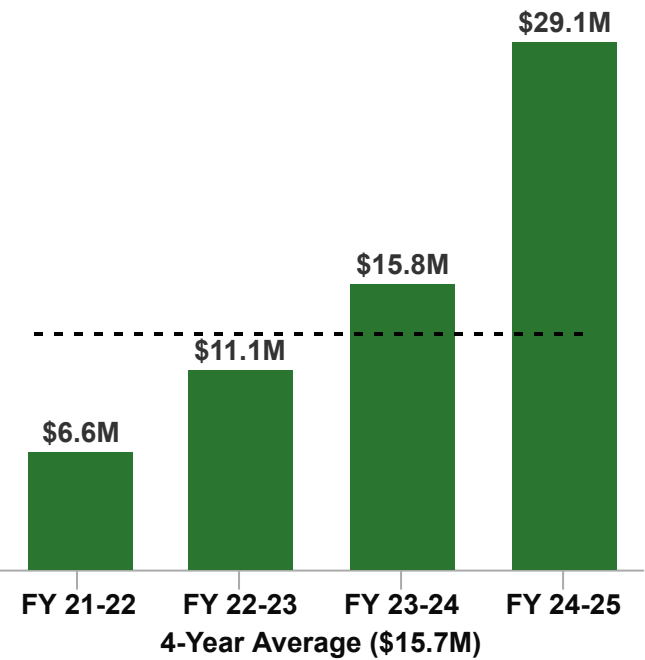
AUTO LIABILITY

Auto Liability was LASD's second costliest case type in FY 24-25. The Department spent \$29,092,089 on Auto Liability lawsuits in FY 24-25, compared to \$15,828,453 in FY 23-24. Of the total spent on Auto Liability lawsuits, \$22,574,955 was for judgments and settlements, and \$6,517,134 was for fees and costs. The Department defended 250 Auto Liability lawsuits in FY 24-25, up from 228 in FY 23-24.

EXPENSES BY CASE SUBTYPE



LITIGATION EXPENSES



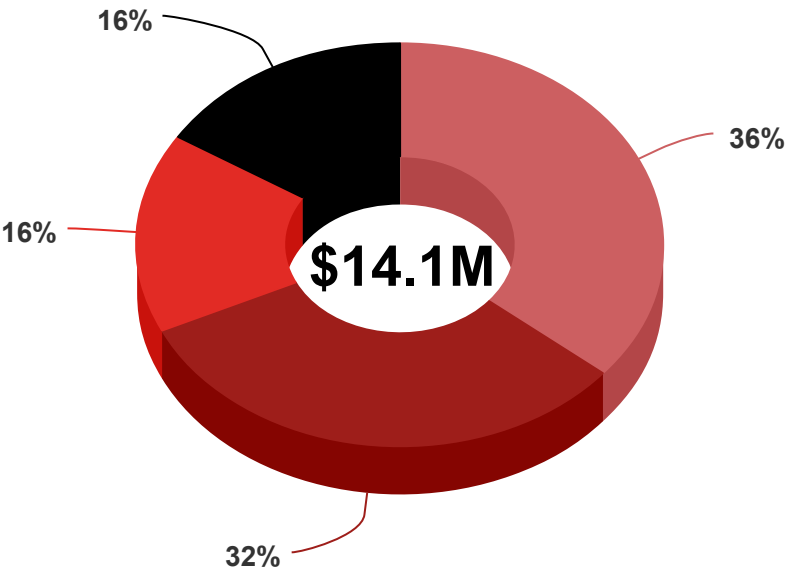
- Unsafe Speed - 58%
- Inattention - 20%
- Unsafe Maneuver - 19%
- Service Call - 2%
- Pursuit - 1%

| Case Subtype | # of Lawsuits | Total Expenses FY 24-25 | % Change from FY 23-24 |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Unsafe Speed | 48 | \$16,758,591 | 377% |
| Inattention | 80 | \$5,854,951 | 95% |
| Unsafe Maneuver | 110 | \$5,554,646 | -2% |
| Service Call | 6 | \$619,089 | -82% |
| Pursuit | 6 | \$304,812 | 126% |
| TOTAL | 250 | \$29,092,089 | 84% |

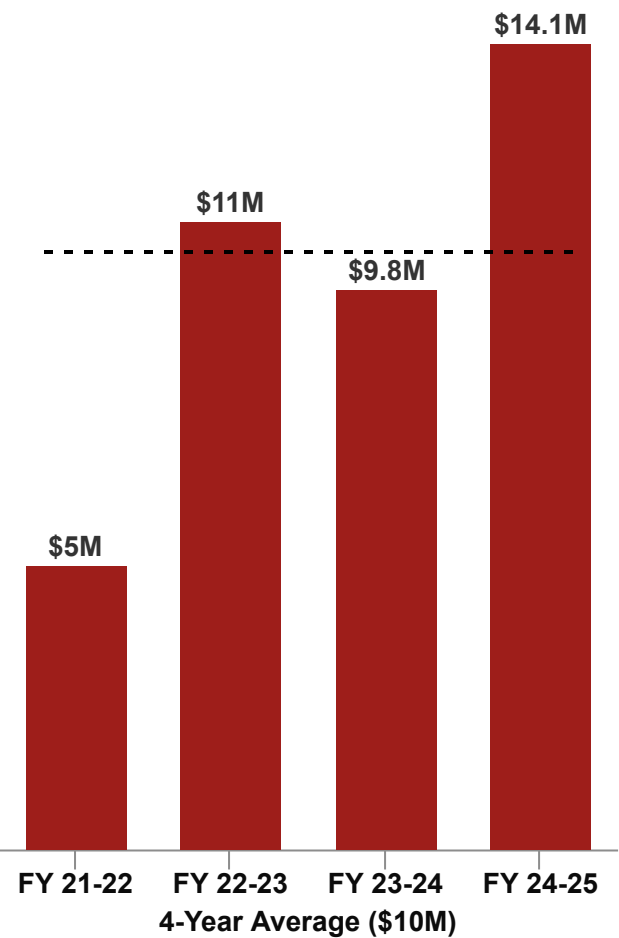
EMPLOYMENT

Employment was LASD's third costliest case type in FY 24-25. The Department spent \$14,102,990 on Employment lawsuits, compared to \$9,818,931 in FY 23-24. Of the total spent on Employment lawsuits, \$3,974,846 was for judgments and settlements, and \$10,128,144 was for fees and costs. The Department defended 86 Employment lawsuits in FY 24-25, down from 90 in FY 23-24.

EXPENSES BY CASE SUBTYPE



LITIGATION EXPENSES



- Retaliation - 36%
- Gender Discrimination - 32%
- Race Discrimination - 16%
- All Other Case Subtypes - 16%

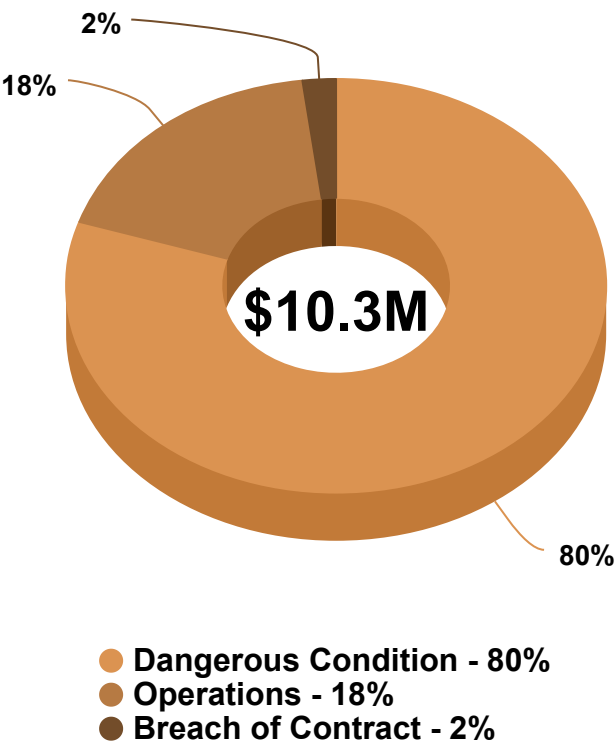
EMPLOYMENT EXPENSES COMPARISON

| Case Subtype | # of Lawsuits | Total Expenses FY 24-25 | % Change from FY 23-24 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Retaliation | 34 | \$5,111,980 | 29% |
| Gender Discrimination | 5 | \$4,536,145 | 1256% |
| Race Discrimination | 8 | \$2,189,739 | -45% |
| Sexual Harassment | 5 | \$452,677 | 124% |
| Denial of Promotion | 1 | \$401,500 | 580% |
| Wage & Hour/Over-Time | 6 | \$396,223 | 27% |
| Wrongful Termination | 9 | \$318,595 | 37% |
| Failure to Promote | 1 | \$146,008 | 81% |
| Breach of Settlement Agreement | 1 | \$106,918 | 11% |
| Disability Discrimination | 3 | \$104,649 | 149% |
| Age Discrimination | 2 | \$85,204 | -66% |
| Failure to Hire | 1 | \$71,096 | 208% |
| National Origin Discrimination | 1 | \$60,219 | 267% |
| Employee Benefits | 3 | \$56,726 | 19% |
| Investigating Employee Conduct | 2 | \$46,913 | -68% |
| COVID-19 | 1 | \$6,078 | 177% |
| Sexual Orientation Discrimination | 1 | \$4,884 | No Expenses |
| Denial of Retirement Benefits | 1 | \$3,751 | No Expenses |
| Wrongful Suspension | 1 | \$3,685 | -87% |
| TOTAL | 86 | \$14,102,990 | 44% |

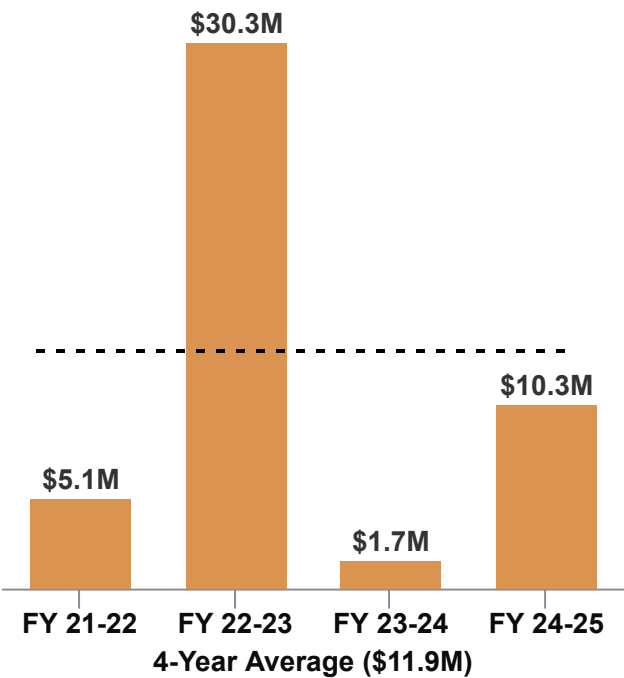
GENERAL LIABILITY

General Liability was LASD's fourth costliest case type in FY 24-25. The Department spent \$10,339,313 on General Liability lawsuits, compared to \$1,686,319 in FY 23-24. Of the total spent on General Liability lawsuits, \$8,115,758 was for judgments and settlements, and \$2,223,555 was for fees and costs. The Department defended 51 General Liability lawsuits in FY 24-25, down from 63 in FY 23-24.

EXPENSES BY CASE SUBTYPE



LITIGATION EXPENSES



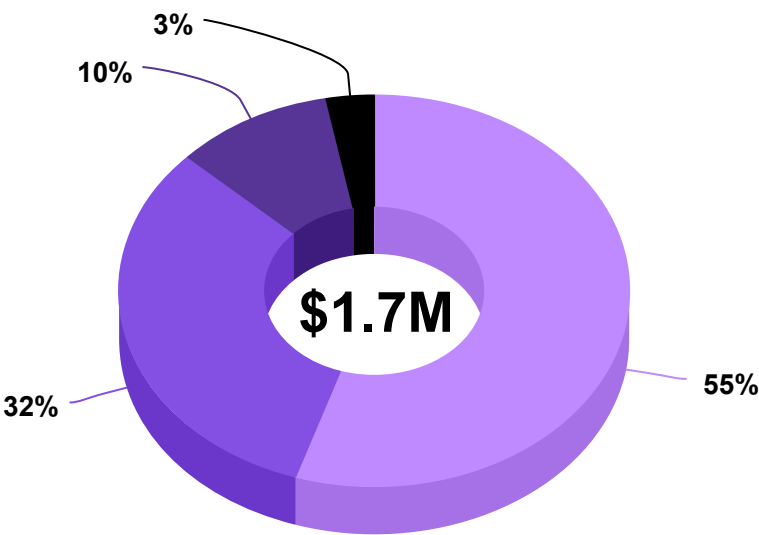
| Case Subtype | # of Lawsuits | Total Expenses FY 24-25 | % Change from FY 23-24 |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Dangerous Condition | 6 | \$8,253,912 | 3128% |
| Operations | 42 | \$1,830,304 | 29% |
| Breach of Contract | 3 | \$255,097 | 1731% |
| TOTAL | 51 | \$10,339,313 | 513% |

MEDICAL MALPRACTICE

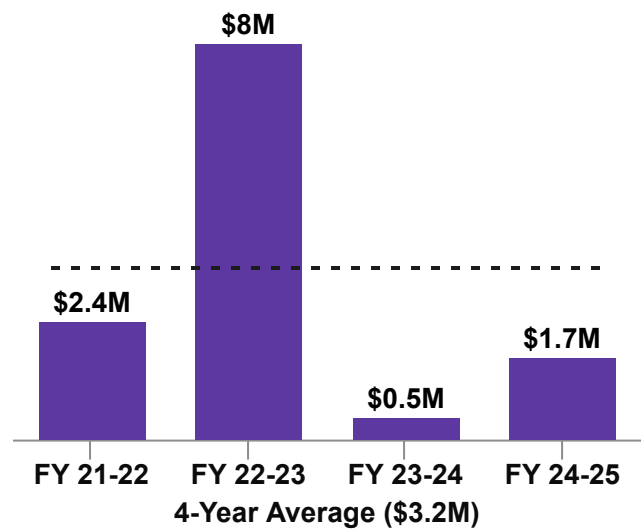
Medical Malpractice was the least costly case type for LASD in FY 24-25. The Department spent \$1,741,130 on Medical Malpractice lawsuits in FY 24-25, compared to \$533,969 in FY 23-24. Of the total spent on Medical Malpractice, \$1,117,500 was for judgments and settlements, and \$623,630 was for fees and costs.

The Department defended 28 Medical Malpractice lawsuits in FY 24-25, down from 29 in FY 23-24.

EXPENSES BY CASE SUBTYPE



LITIGATION EXPENSES



- Delay In Treatment - 55%
- Failure To Monitor - 32%
- Failure To Treat - 10%
- All Other Case Subtypes - 3%

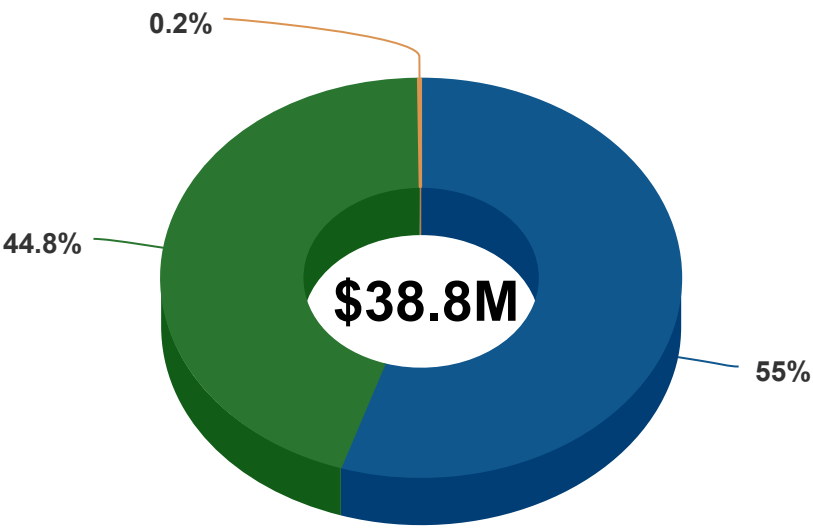
| Case Subtype | # of Lawsuits | Total Expenses FY 24-25 | % Change from FY 23-24 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Delay in Treatment | 7 | \$963,716 | 234% |
| Failure to Monitor | 4 | \$551,493 | 405% |
| Failure to Treat | 10 | \$165,494 | 130% |
| Lack of/Delayed Medical Custody Care | 2 | \$24,914 | 1410% |
| Withholding of Medication | 1 | \$21,901 | 111% |
| Negligent Treatment | 3 | \$10,159 | -43% |
| Delay in Diagnosis | 1 | \$3,453 | -82% |
| TOTAL | 28 | \$1,741,130 | 226% |

CONTRACT CITIES

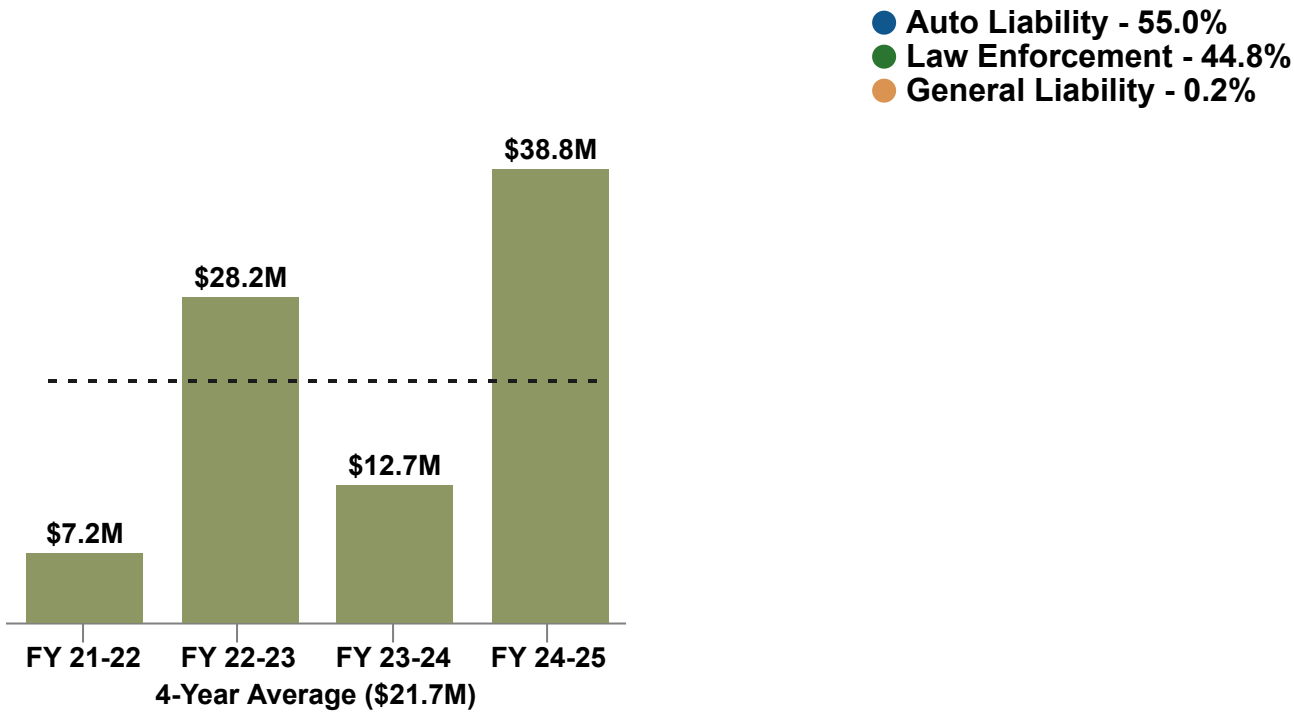
Contract Cities spent \$38,825,075 on lawsuits in FY 24-25, compared to \$12,673,214 in FY 23-24. Of the total spent in FY 24-25, \$30,652,807 was for judgments and settlements, \$8,172,268 was for fees and costs.

Contract Cities expenses include Auto Liability, Law Enforcement, and General Liability lawsuits. Auto Liability, with total expenses of \$21,346,240, was Contract Cities' costliest case type. The second costliest case type was Law Enforcement, with total expenses of \$17,412,623. General Liability was the least costly case type at \$66,212.

EXPENSES BY CASE TYPE



LITIGATION EXPENSES



CONTRACT CITIES

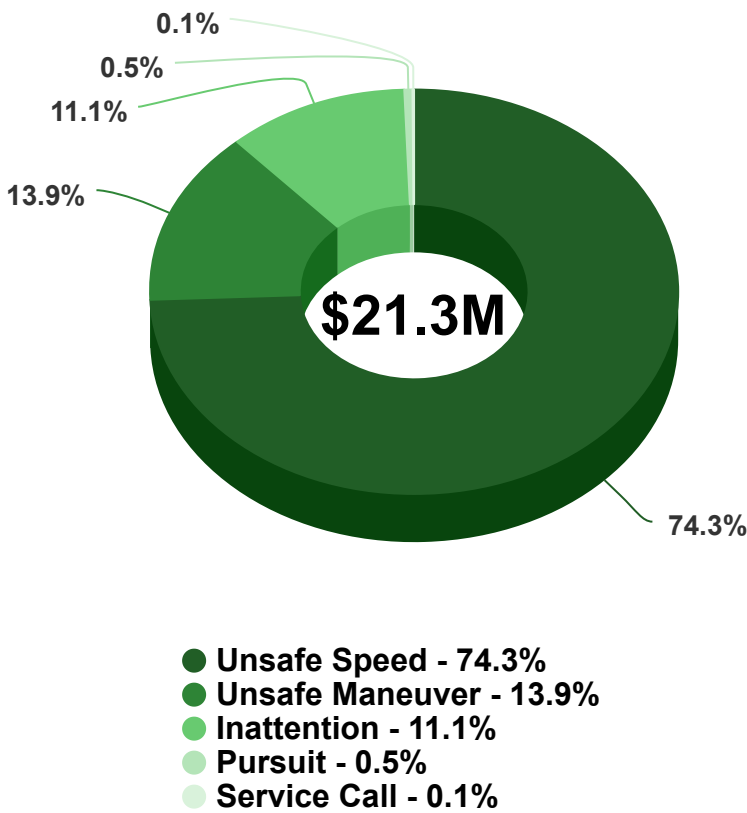
Auto Liability

Auto Liability was the costliest case type for Contract Cities. Contract Cities spent \$21,346,240 on Auto Liability lawsuits in FY 24-25, compared to \$5,911,695 in FY 23-24.

Of the total spent in FY 24-25, \$18,237,221 was for judgments and settlements, and \$3,109,019 was for fees and costs.

LASD defended 126 Auto Liability lawsuits on behalf of Contract Cities in FY 24-25, up from 110 in FY 23-24.

EXPENSES BY CASE TYPE



| Case Subtype | # of Lawsuits | Total Expenses FY 24-25 |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Unsafe Speed | 24 | \$15,868,907 |
| Unsafe Maneuver | 56 | \$2,977,525 |
| Inattention | 38 | \$2,377,876 |
| Pursuit | 3 | \$107,697 |
| Service Call | 5 | \$14,235 |
| TOTAL | 126 | \$21,346,240 |

CONTRACT CITIES

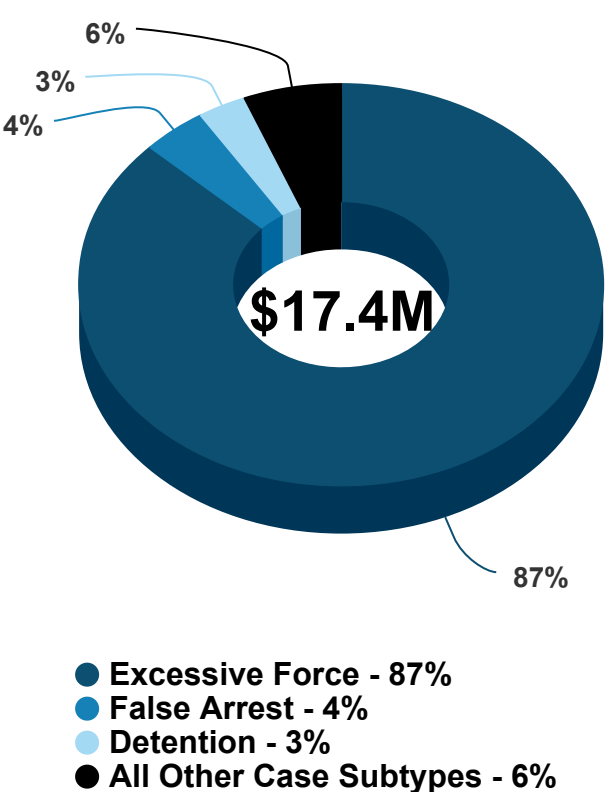
Law Enforcement

In FY 24-25, Law Enforcement was the second costliest case type for Contract Cities. Contract Cities spent \$17,412,623 on Law Enforcement lawsuits in FY 24-25, compared to \$6,505,152 in FY 23-24.

Of the total spent on Law Enforcement lawsuits in FY 24-25, \$12,415,586 was for judgments and settlements, and \$4,997,037 was for fees and costs.

LASD defended 99 Law Enforcement lawsuits on behalf of Contract Cities in FY 24-25, down from 111 in FY 23-24.

EXPENSES BY CASE TYPE



| Case Subtype | # of Lawsuits | Total Expenses FY 24-25 |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Excessive Force | 52 | \$15,194,175 |
| False Arrest | 12 | \$740,593 |
| Detention | 1 | \$507,885 |
| Search And Seizure | 8 | \$493,777 |
| Civil Rights Violation | 9 | \$214,652 |
| Law Enforcement Other | 10 | \$172,037 |
| Failure to Protect | 5 | \$75,374 |
| Sexual Assault By Deputy | 2 | \$14,130 |
| TOTAL | 99 | \$17,412,623 |

CONTRACT CITIES

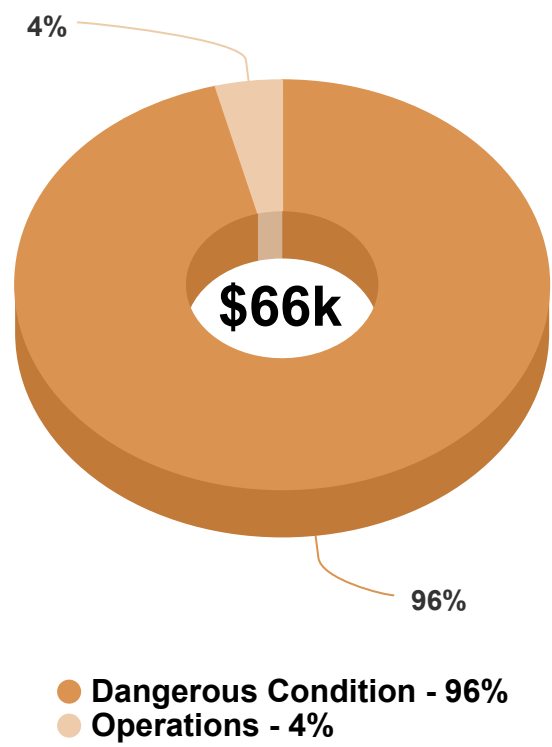
General Liability

General Liability was the least costly case type for Contract Cities. Contract Cities spent \$66,212 on General Liability lawsuits in FY 24-25, compared to \$256,367 in FY 23-24.

The \$66,212 consisted entirely of fees and costs.

LASD defended five General Liability lawsuits on behalf of Contract Cities in FY 24-25, up from four in FY 23-24.

EXPENSES BY CASE TYPE



| Case Subtype | # of Lawsuits | Total Expenses FY 24-25 |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Dangerous Condition | 2 | \$63,694 |
| Operations | 3 | \$2,518 |
| TOTAL | 5 | \$66,212 |

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Department of Health Services



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HEALTH SERVICES

Total Expenses — Expenses, consisting of judgments, settlements, attorneys' fees, and costs, for the Department of Health Services (DHS) increased to \$19,233,905 in FY 24-25, from \$18,009,111 in FY 23-24. The four-year average was \$16,022,246.

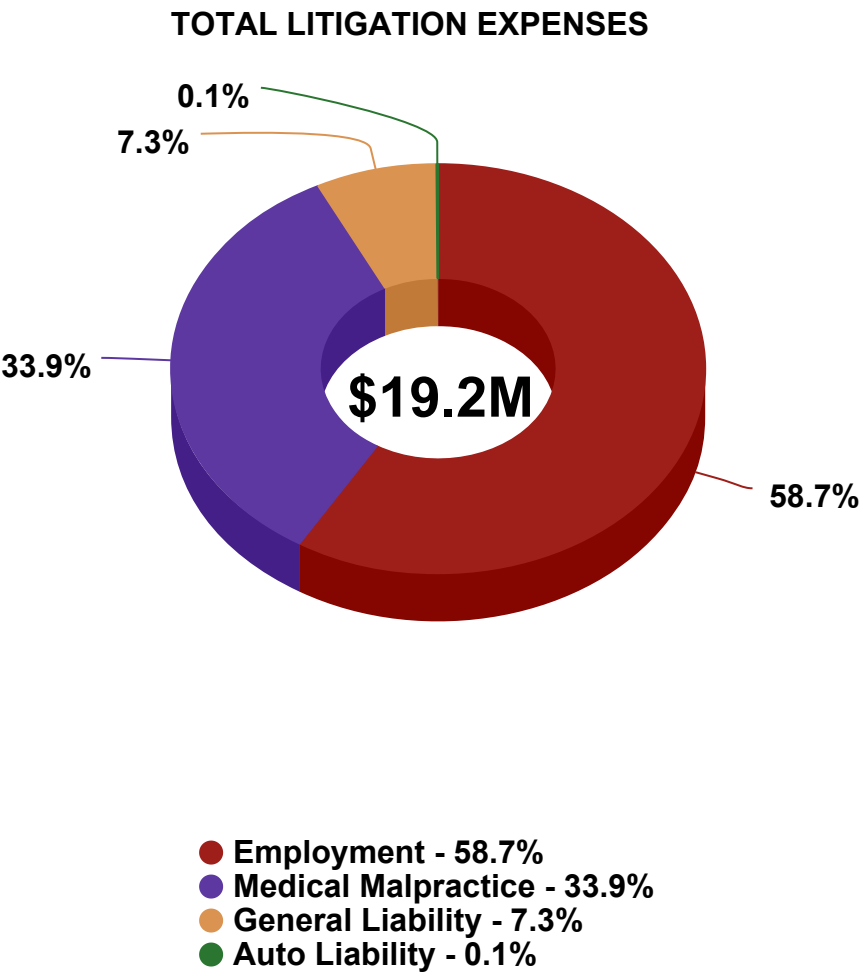
Judgments and Settlements — Judgments and settlements increased to \$11,381,588 in FY 24-25, from \$11,298,221 in FY 23-24. The four-year average was \$9,836,743.

Fees and Costs — Fees and costs increased to \$7,852,317 in FY 24-25, from \$6,710,890 in FY 23-24. The four-year average was \$6,185,502.

Lawsuits — Lawsuits rose to 230 in FY 24-25, from 224 in FY 23-24. Of the 230 lawsuits, 117 were Medical Malpractice, 73 were Employment, 38 were General Liability, and two were Auto Liability.

Expenses by Facility — The share of total expenses by medical facility in FY 24-25 was: Ambulatory Care Network, 4.4 percent; Correctional Health Services, 15 percent; Harbor-UCLA Medical Center, 40.7 percent; Juvenile Court Health Services, 0.1 percent; LA General Medical Center, 23.2 percent; Olive View-UCLA Medical Center, 5.9 percent; Rancho Los Amigos National Rehab Center, 0.5 percent; Other DHS Facilities, 9.7 percent; and MLK/Drew, 0.4 percent.

Most Expensive Case Types — Employment, with total expenses of \$11,281,713, was DHS's costliest case type. Employment expenses increased by \$1,302,622 in FY 24-25, from \$9,979,091 in FY 23-24. The second costliest case type was Medical Malpractice, which had a decrease of \$723,465 in expenses from \$7,250,435 in FY 23-24, to \$6,526,970 in FY 24-25.



TOTAL EXPENSES
compared to FY 23-24

↑ 7%

JUDGMENTS & SETTLEMENTS
compared to FY 23-24

↑ 1%

FEES & COSTS
compared to FY 23-24

↑ 17%

LAWSUITS
compared to FY 23-24

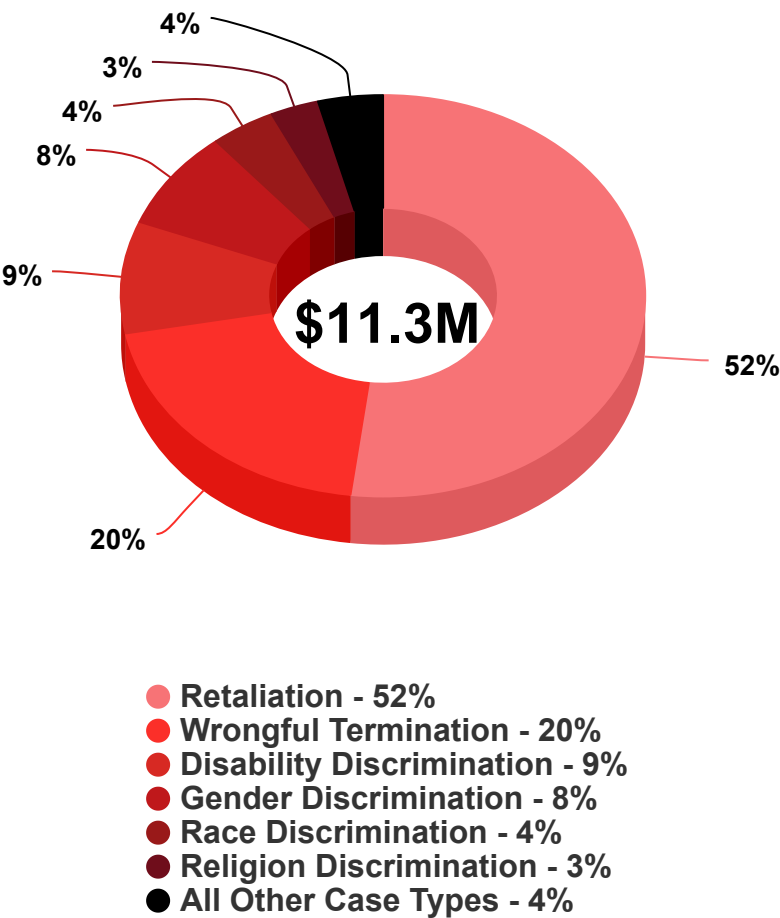
↑ 3%

EMPLOYMENT

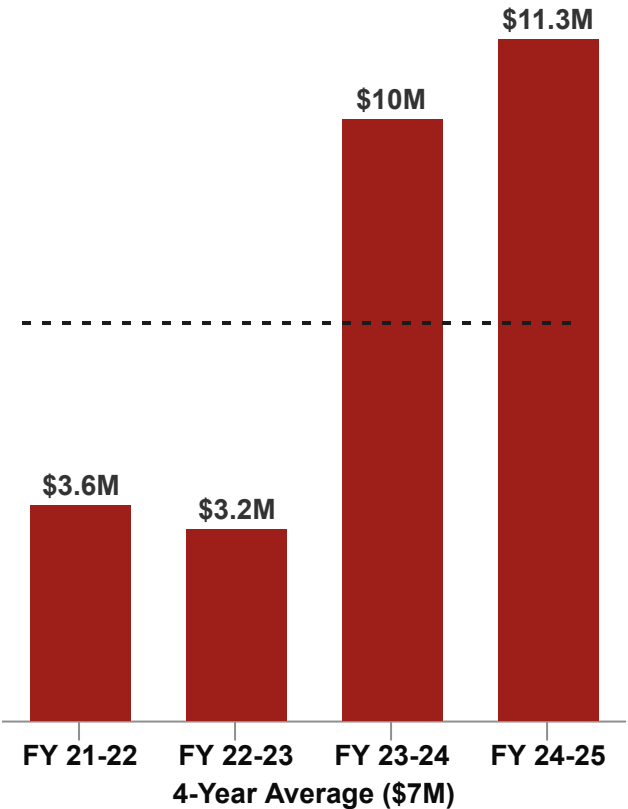
Employment was the costliest case type for DHS in FY 24-25. The Department spent \$11,281,713 on Employment lawsuits in FY 24-25, compared to \$9,979,091 in FY 23-24. Of the total spent, \$6,318,834 was for judgments and settlements, and \$4,962,879 was for fees and costs.

DHS defended 73 Employment lawsuits in FY 24-25, same as in FY 23-24.

EXPENSES BY CASE SUBTYPE



LITIGATION EXPENSES



EMPLOYMENT EXPENSES COMPARISON

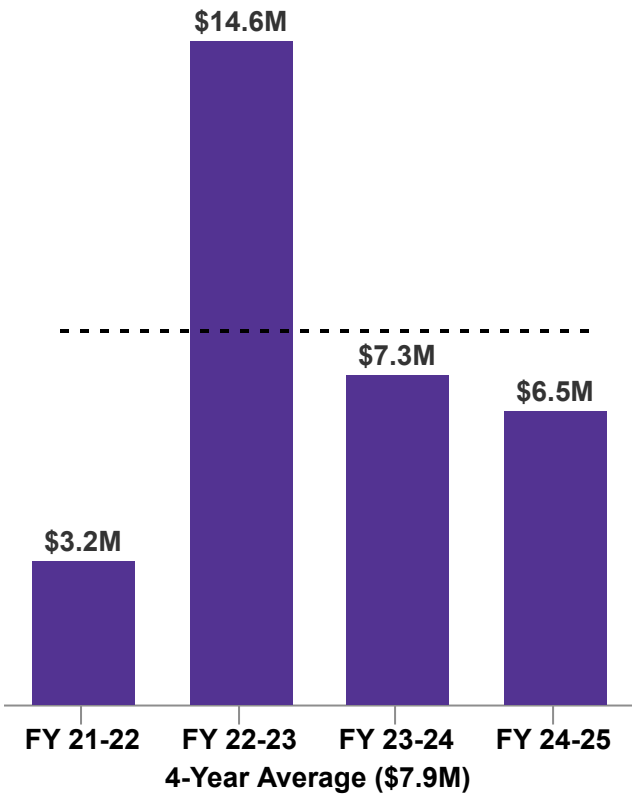
| Case Subtype | # of Lawsuits | Total Expenses FY 24-25 | % Change from FY 23-24 |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Retaliation | 13 | \$5,866,613 | 336% |
| Wrongful Termination | 13 | \$2,234,818 | 323% |
| Disability Discrimination | 16 | \$1,040,691 | 4% |
| Gender Discrimination | 8 | \$849,781 | 191% |
| Race Discrimination | 7 | \$397,921 | -93% |
| Religion Discrimination | 2 | \$361,399 | 383% |
| Sexual Harassment | 7 | \$330,188 | -51% |
| Denial of Promotion | 1 | \$88,946 | 2% |
| Sexual Assault | 1 | \$54,556 | -58% |
| Age Discrimination | 2 | \$35,639 | -30% |
| Denial of Retirement Benefits | 1 | \$13,357 | -8% |
| Wage & Hour/OT/Employee Benefits | 2 | \$7,804 | No Expenses |
| TOTAL | 73 | \$11,281,713 | 13% |

MEDICAL MALPRACTICE

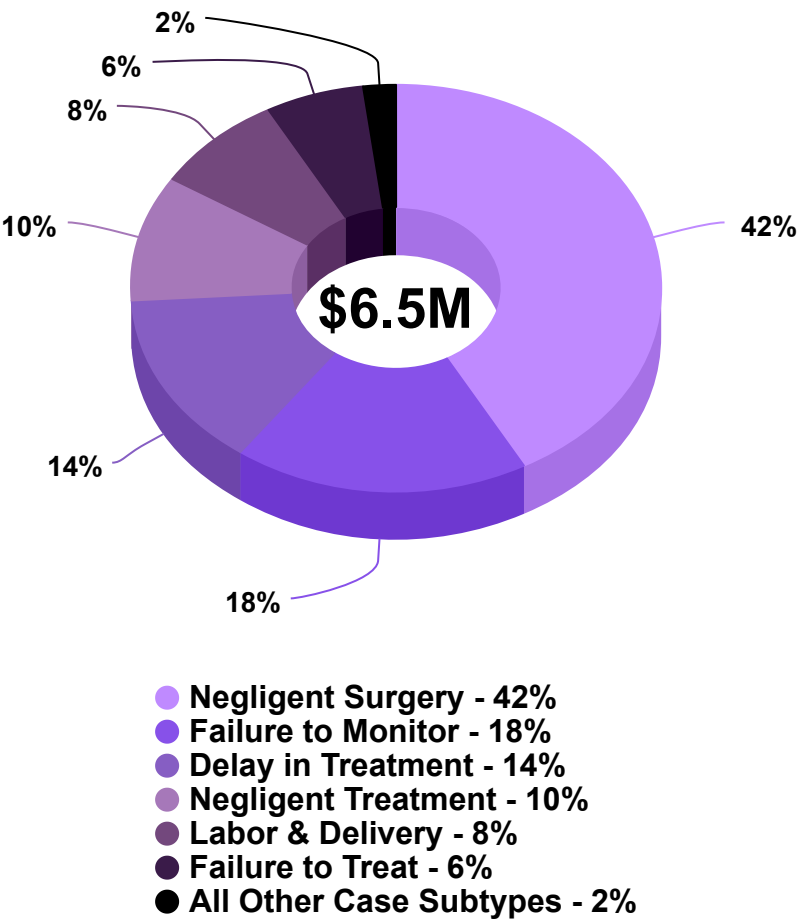
Medical Malpractice was the second costliest case type for DHS in FY 24-25. The Department spent \$6,526,970 on Medical Malpractice lawsuits in FY 24-25, down from \$7,250,435 in FY 23-24. Of the total spent on Medical Malpractice lawsuits, \$4,952,004 was for judgments and settlements, and \$1,574,966 was for fees and costs.

The Department defended 117 Medical Malpractice lawsuits in FY 24-25, up from 113 in FY 23-24.

LITIGATION EXPENSES



EXPENSES BY CASE SUBTYPE



MEDICAL MALPRACTICE EXPENSES COMPARISON

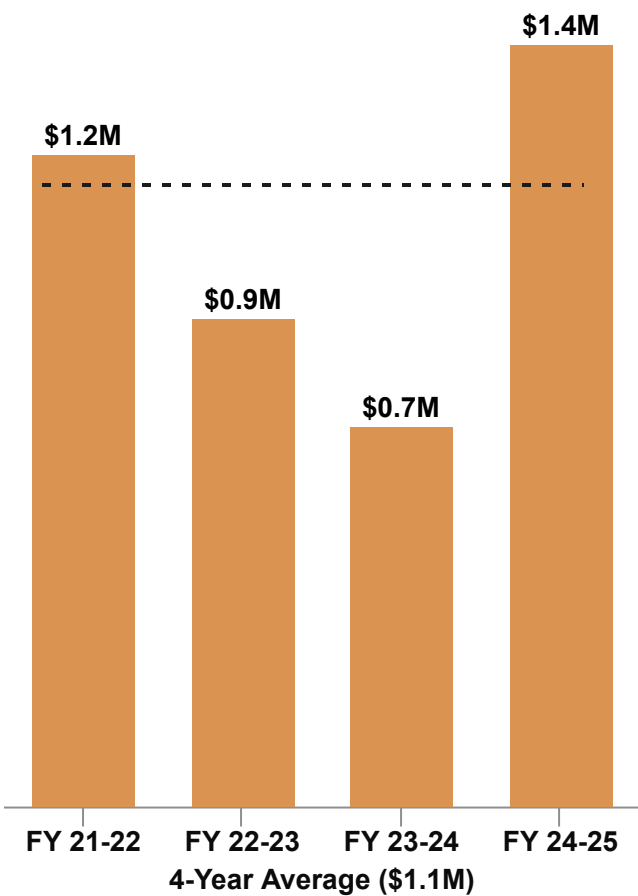
| Case Subtype | # of Lawsuits | Total Expenses FY 24-25 | % Change from FY 23-24 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Negligent Surgery | 17 | \$2,710,455 | 965% |
| Failure to Monitor | 13 | \$1,160,288 | 238% |
| Delay in Treatment | 10 | \$923,947 | 137% |
| Negligent Treatment | 29 | \$630,545 | -10% |
| Labor & Delivery | 15 | \$540,410 | -88% |
| Failure to Treat | 21 | \$361,385 | -7% |
| Delay in Diagnosis | 2 | \$74,914 | 295% |
| Wrong Medication | 1 | \$43,890 | -56% |
| Failure to Diagnose | 4 | \$41,551 | 8% |
| Withholding of Medication | 1 | \$21,901 | 111% |
| Lack of/Delayed Medical Custody Care | 1 | \$9,860 | 498% |
| Administration of Medication | 2 | \$5,099 | -43% |
| Misdiagnosis | 1 | \$2,725 | -94% |
| TOTAL | 117 | \$6,526,970 | -10% |

GENERAL LIABILITY

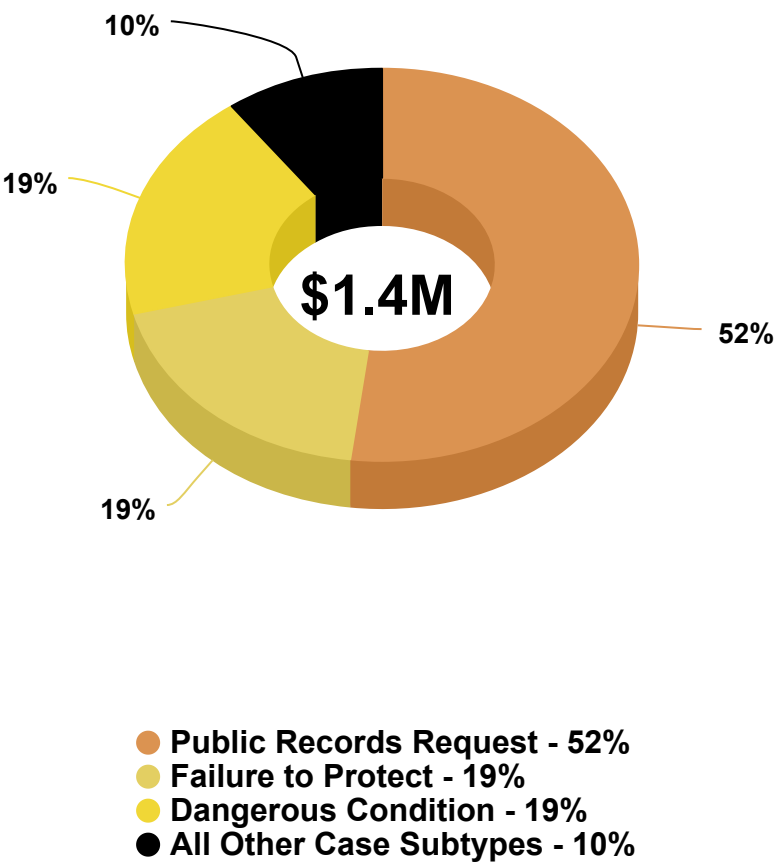
General Liability was DHS's third costliest case type in FY 24-25. The Department spent \$1,412,415 on General Liability lawsuits, compared to \$739,454 in FY 23-24. Of the total spent on General Liability lawsuits, \$110,750 was for judgments and settlements, and \$1,301,665 was for fees and costs.

The Department defended 38 General Liability lawsuits in FY 24-25, up from 36 in FY 23-24.

LITIGATION EXPENSES



EXPENSES BY CASE SUBTYPE



GENERAL LIABILITY EXPENSES COMPARISON

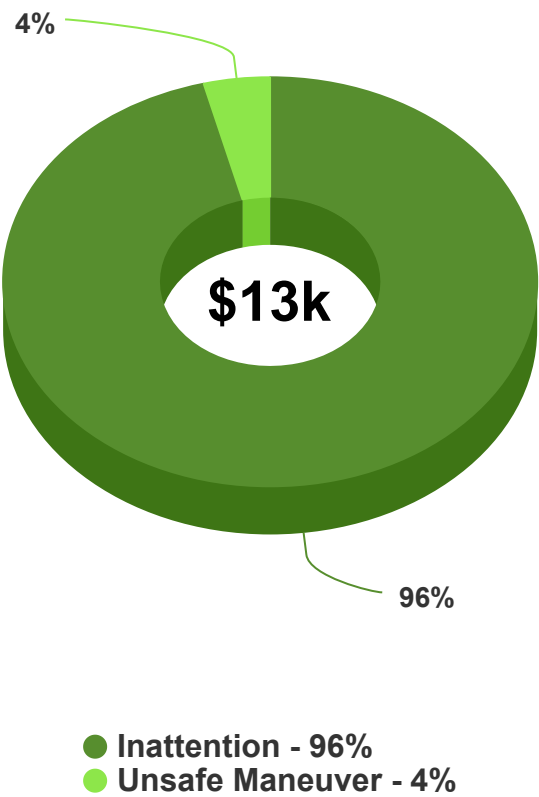
| Case Subtype | # of Lawsuits | Total Expenses FY 24-25 | % Change from FY 23-24 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Public Records Request | 1 | \$734,392 | 465% |
| Failure to Protect | 9 | \$274,163 | -17% |
| Dangerous Condition | 13 | \$267,636 | 28% |
| Breach of Contract | 3 | \$53,736 | 134% |
| Civil Rights Violation | 5 | \$48,533 | 235% |
| Transfer of Structural Settlement | 1 | \$18,000 | 0% |
| Operations | 5 | \$14,450 | 2611% |
| Sexual Assault by Employee | 1 | \$1,505 | 72% |
| TOTAL | 38 | \$1,412,415 | 91% |

AUTO LIABILITY

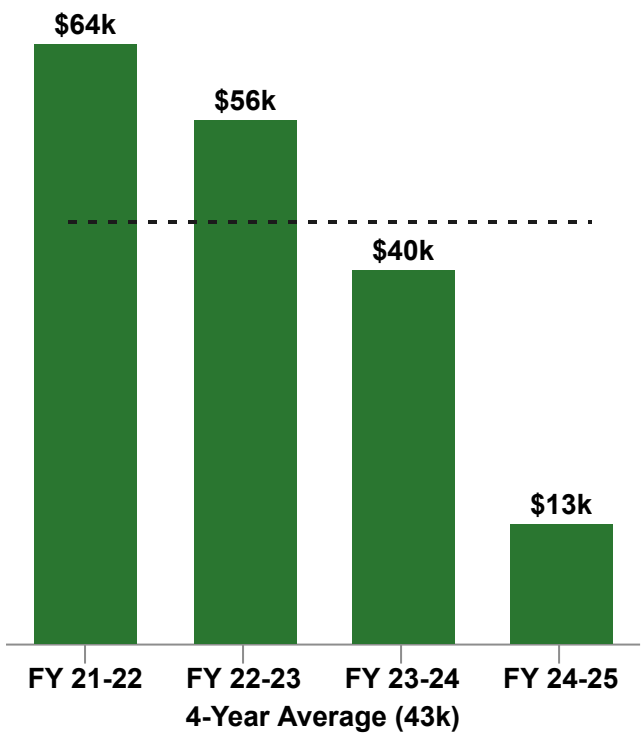
Auto Liability was DHS's least costly case type in FY 24-25. The Department spent \$12,807 on Auto Liability, compared to \$40,131 in FY 23-24. Of the total spent on Auto Liability lawsuits, no expenses were for judgments and settlements, and \$12,807 was for fees and costs.

The Department defended two Auto Liability lawsuits in FY 24-25, same count as in FY 23-24.

EXPENSES BY CASE SUBTYPE



LITIGATION EXPENSES



| Case Subtype | # of Lawsuits | Total Expenses FY 24-25 | % Change from FY 23-24 |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Inattention | 1 | \$12,316 | 147% |
| Unsafe Maneuver | 1 | \$491 | -99% |
| TOTAL | 2 | \$12,807 | -68% |

FACILITIES

Ambulatory Care Network (ACN)

Annual litigation expenses totaled \$841,832 for 14 cases, with the following breakdown: Employment - \$95,174; Medical Malpractice - \$732,837; General Liability - \$1,505; and Auto Liability - \$12,316.

Correctional Health Services (CHS)

Annual litigation expenses totaled \$2,882,460 for 55 cases, with the following breakdown: Employment - \$1,966,212; Medical Malpractice - \$636,037; and General Liability - \$280,211.

Harbor-UCLA Medical Center

Annual litigation expenses totaled \$7,826,697 for 40 cases, with the following breakdown: Employment - \$6,656,686; Medical Malpractice - \$368,608; and General Liability - \$801,403.

Juvenile Court Health Services (JCHS)

Annual litigation expenses totaled \$23,810 for three cases, with the following breakdown: Medical Malpractice - \$405; and General Liability - \$23,405.

LA General Medical Center

Annual litigation expenses totaled \$4,463,283 for 70 cases, with the following breakdown: Employment - \$758,106; Medical Malpractice - \$3,545,913; and General Liability - \$159,264.

Olive View-UCLA Medical Center

Annual litigation expenses totaled \$1,135,103 for 14 cases, with the following breakdown: Employment - \$7,088; Medical Malpractice - \$1,063,851; and General Liability - \$64,164.

Rancho Los Amigos National Rehab Center (Rancho Los Amigos)

Annual litigation expenses totaled \$104,037 for four cases, with the following breakdown: Employment - \$56,602; and Medical Malpractice - \$47,435.

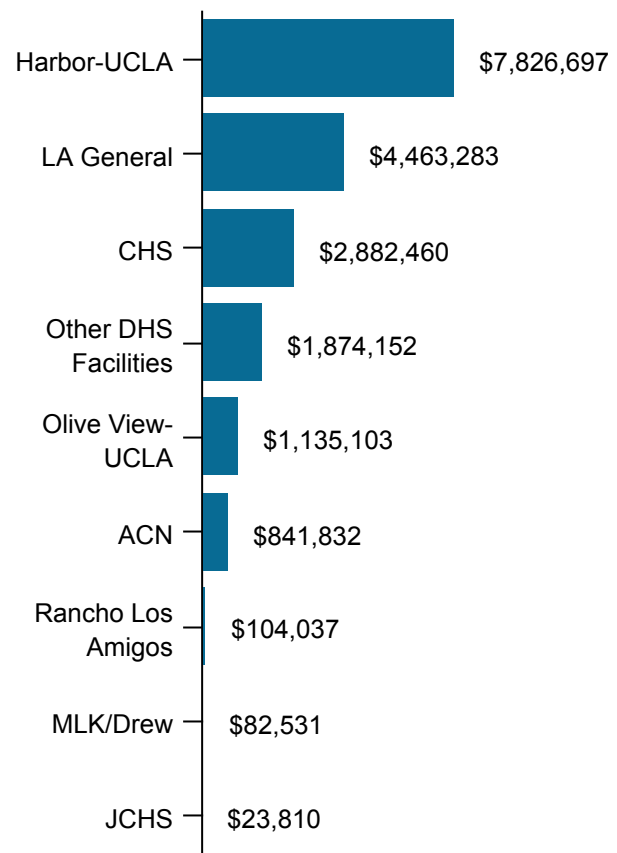
Other DHS Facilities

Annual litigation expenses totaled \$1,874,152 for 38 cases, as follows: Employment - \$1,741,845; Medical Malpractice - \$49,353; General Liability - \$82,463; and Auto Liability - \$491.

MLK/Drew

Annual litigation expenses totaled \$82,531 for six medical malpractice cases.

EXPENSES BY FACILITY



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Department of Public Works



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PUBLIC WORKS

Total Expenses — Expenses, consisting of judgments, settlements, attorney's fees, and costs, for the Department of Public Works (DPW) decreased to \$15,449,968 in FY 24-25 from \$17,856,125 in FY 23-24. The four-year average amounted to \$17,538,332.

Judgments and Settlements — Judgments and settlements decreased to \$4,596,300 from \$10,349,763 in FY 23-24. The four-year average amounted to \$10,685,947.

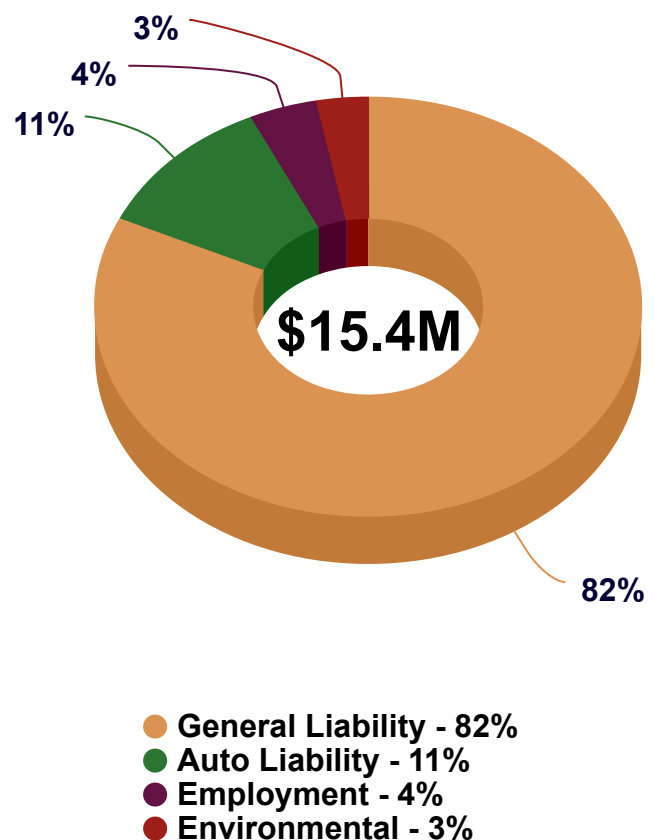
Fees and Costs — Fees and costs increased to \$10,853,668 in FY 24-25, from \$7,506,362 in FY 23-24. The four-year average amounted to \$6,852,385.

Lawsuits — Lawsuits rose to 266 in FY 24-25, from 221 in FY 23-24. Of the 266 lawsuits, 211 were General Liability, 37 were Auto Liability, 13 were Employment, and five were Environmental.

Contract Cities/Special Districts — Of the \$15,449,968 in litigation expenses incurred by DPW in FY 24-25, \$3,527,580 was reimbursed by Special Districts (Waterworks, Flood Control, Sewer & Drain, and Road), and by Contract Cities.

Most Expensive Case Types — General Liability, with total expenses of \$12,754,615, was the Department's costliest case type. General Liability total expenses decreased by \$1,100,211 in FY 24-25, from \$13,854,826 in FY 23-24. The second costliest case type was Auto Liability, which had a decrease of \$1,602,810 in expenses from \$3,246,898 in FY 23-24 to \$1,644,088 in FY 24-25.

TOTAL LITIGATION EXPENSES



TOTAL EXPENSES
compared to FY 23-24

↓ 13%

JUDGMENTS & SETTLEMENTS
compared to FY 23-24

↓ 56%

FEES & COSTS
compared to FY 23-24

↑ 45%

LAWSUITS
compared to FY 23-24

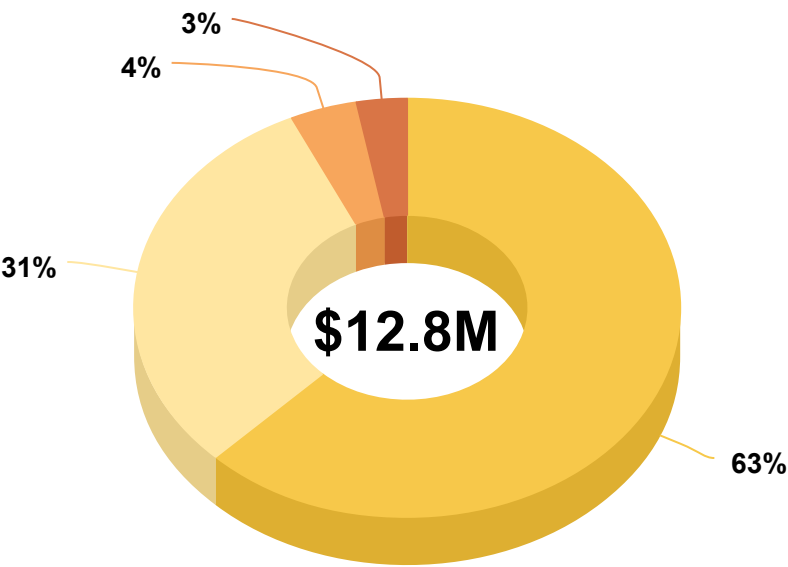
↑ 20%

GENERAL LIABILITY

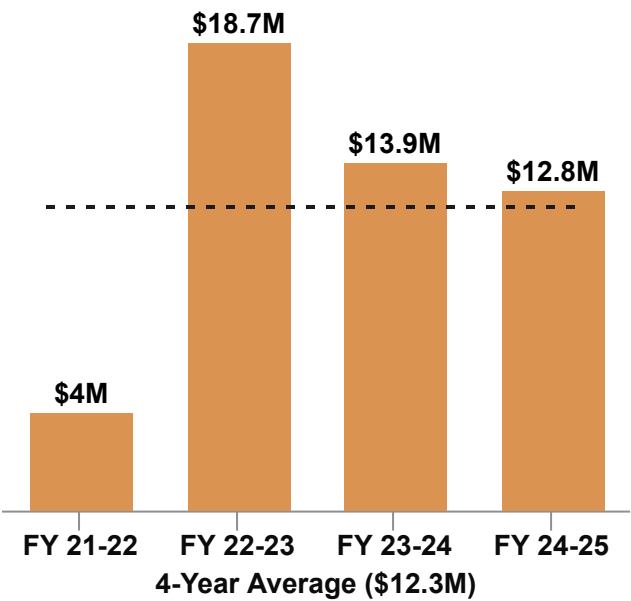
General Liability was DPW's costliest case type in FY 24-25. The Department spent \$12,754,615 on General Liability lawsuits, compared to \$13,854,826 in FY 23-24. Of the total spent on General Liability, \$3,669,604 was for judgments and settlements, and \$9,085,011 was for fees and costs.

The Department defended 211 General Liability lawsuits in FY 24-25, up from 175 in FY 23-24.

EXPENSES BY CASE SUBTYPE



LITIGATION EXPENSES



- Dangerous Condition - 63%
- Operations - 31%
- Real Property - 4%
- Breach of Contract - 3%

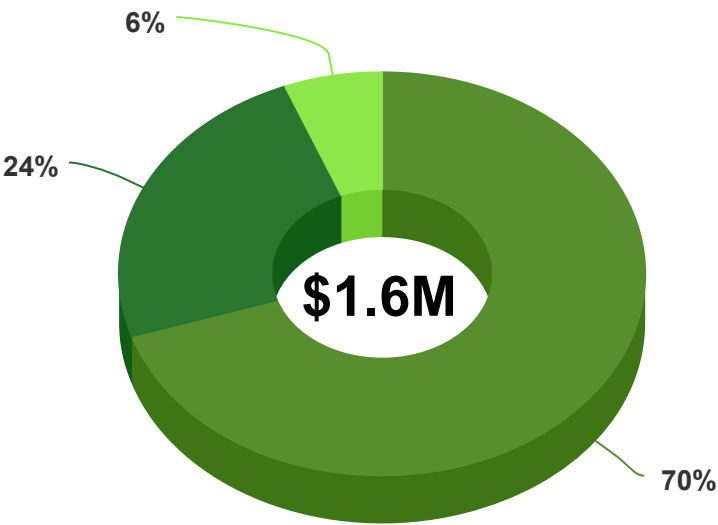
| Case Subtype | # of Lawsuits | Total Expenses FY 24-25 | % Change from FY 23-24 |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Dangerous Condition | 145 | \$8,007,854 | -23% |
| Operations | 31 | \$3,901,101 | 57% |
| Real Property | 32 | \$526,119 | -40% |
| Breach of Contract | 3 | \$319,541 | 466% |
| TOTAL | 211 | \$12,754,615 | -8% |

AUTO LIABILITY

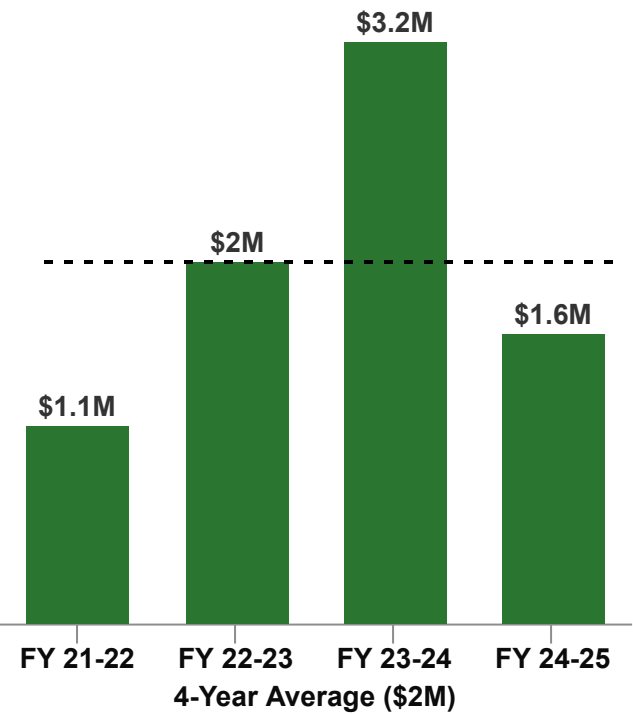
Auto Liability was DPW's second costliest case type in FY 24-25. The Department spent \$1,644,088 on Auto Liability lawsuits in FY 24-25, compared to \$3,246,898 in FY 23-24. Of the total spent on Auto Liability, \$726,696 was for judgments and settlements, and \$917,392 was for fees and costs.

The Department defended 37 Auto Liability lawsuits in FY 24-25, up from 26 in FY 23-24.

EXPENSES BY CASE SUBTYPE



LITIGATION EXPENSES



- Unsafe Maneuver - 70%
- Inattention - 24%
- Unsafe Speed - 6%

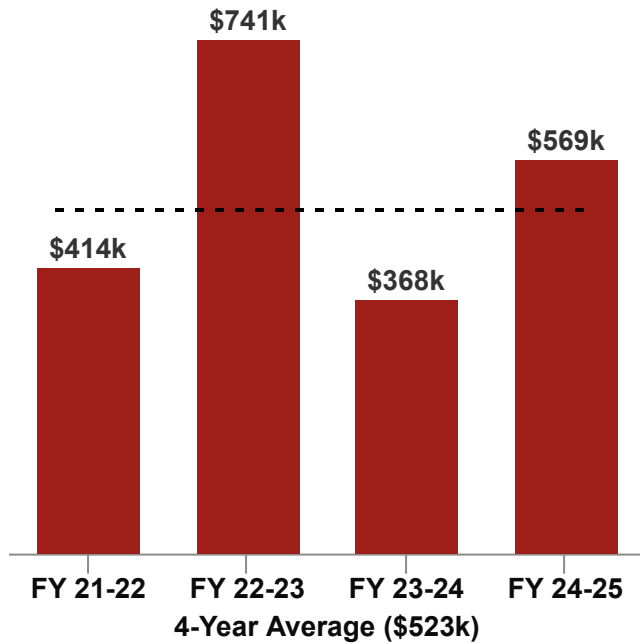
| Case Subtype | # of Lawsuits | Total Expenses FY 24-25 | % Change from FY 23-24 |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Unsafe Maneuver | 15 | \$1,148,777 | -62% |
| Inattention | 18 | 393,718 | 68% |
| Unsafe Speed | 4 | \$101,593 | 318% |
| TOTAL | 37 | \$1,644,088 | -49% |

EMPLOYMENT

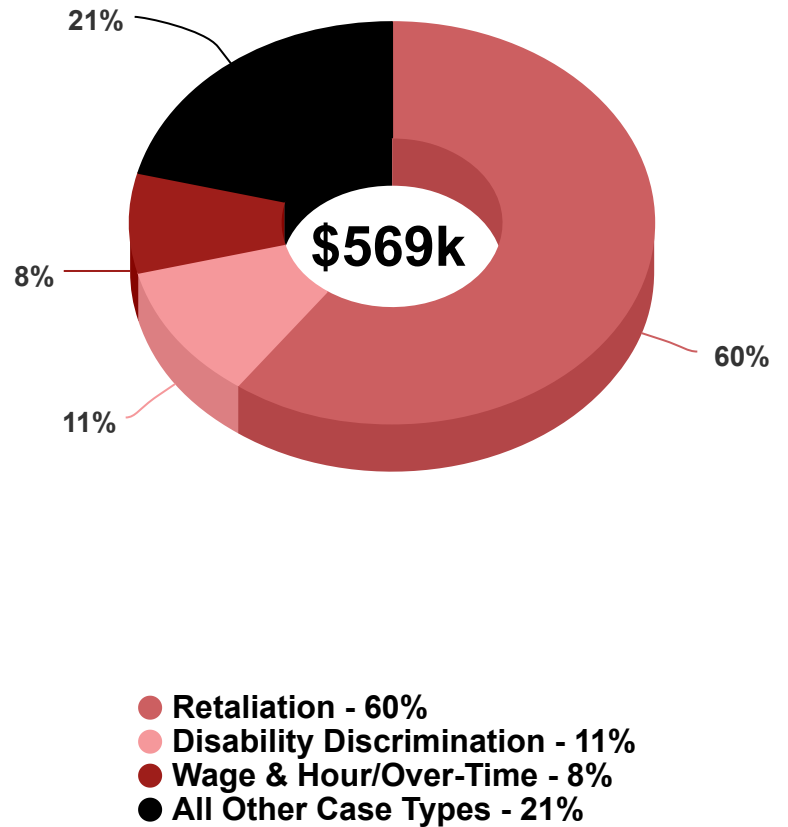
Employment was the third costliest case type for DPW in FY 24-25. DPW spent \$568,947 on Employment lawsuits, compared to \$367,772 in FY 23-24. Of the total spent on Employment, \$200,000 was for judgments and settlements, and \$368,947 was for fees and costs.

DPW defended 13 Employment lawsuits in FY 24-25, the same as in FY 23-24.

LITIGATION EXPENSES



EXPENSES BY CASE SUBTYPE



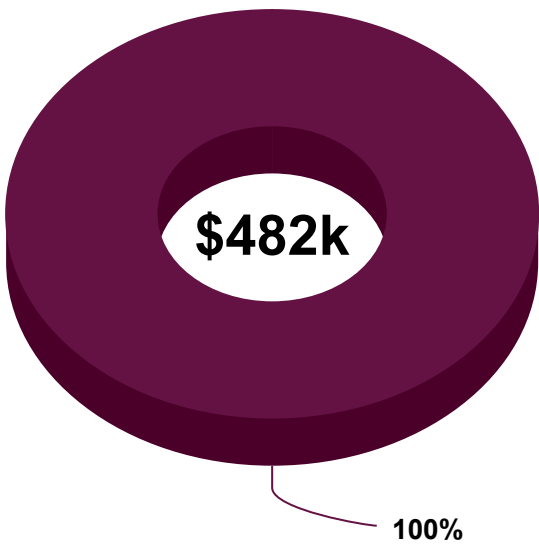
| Case Subtype | # of Lawsuits | Total Expenses FY 24-25 | % Change from FY 23-24 |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Retaliation | 3 | \$341,808 | 426% |
| Disability Discrimination | 3 | \$65,067 | -9% |
| Wage & Hour/Over-Time | 1 | \$47,732 | -33% |
| Wrongful Termination | 2 | \$36,550 | -20% |
| National Origin Discrimination | 2 | \$35,115 | 5% |
| Race Discrimination | 1 | \$27,509 | -64% |
| Age Discrimination | 1 | \$15,166 | 254% |
| TOTAL | 13 | \$568,947 | 55% |

ENVIRONMENTAL

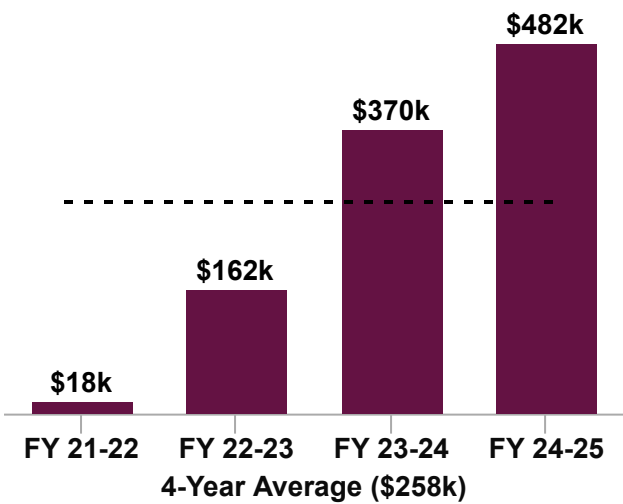
Environmental was the fourth costliest case type for DPW in FY 24-25. DPW spent \$482,318 on Environmental lawsuits in FY 24-25 compared to \$369,812 in FY 23-24. The \$482,318 consisted entirely of fees and costs.

The Department defended five Environmental lawsuits in FY 24-25, the same as in FY 23-24.

EXPENSES BY CASE SUBTYPE



LITIGATION EXPENSES



| Case Subtype | # of Lawsuits | Total Expenses FY 24-25 | % Change from FY 23-24 |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Compliance with CEQA | 5 | \$482,318 | 30% |
| TOTAL | 5 | \$482,318 | 30% |

SPECIAL DISTRICTS AND CONTRACT CITIES

Of the \$15,449,968 DPW spent on litigation in FY 24-25, \$3,527,580 was reimbursed by Special Districts (Waterworks, Flood Control, Sewer & Drain, and Road) and Contract Cities. The reimbursed amount is more than the \$1,876,852 reimbursed in FY 23-24.

Of the total reimbursement, \$2,371,100 was reimbursed by Flood Control; \$667,201 was reimbursed by Sewer & Drain; \$137,633 was reimbursed by Road; \$79,324 was reimbursed by Waterworks; and \$272,322 was reimbursed by Contract Cities.

Although Special Districts and Contract Cities' expenses are included in the Department's overall expenses, they are not ultimately paid with County funds because of the reimbursement to the Department. After the \$3,527,580 in reimbursements is credited to the litigation expenses, the bottom-line payment by the Department in FY 24-25 is \$11,922,388.

| Case Subtype | # of Lawsuits | Total Expenses FY 24-25 | % Change from FY 23-24 |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Flood Control - Special District | 30 | \$2,371,100 | 87% |
| Sewer & Drain - Special District | 8 | \$667,201 | 179% |
| Contract Cities | 8 | \$272,322 | 84% |
| Road - Special District | 13 | \$137,633 | 363% |
| Waterworks - Special District | 5 | \$79,324 | -59% |
| TOTAL | 64 | \$3,527,580 | 88% |



Fire Department



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FIRE DEPARTMENT

Total Expenses — Expenses, consisting of judgments, settlements, attorney's fees, and costs, for the Fire Department increased to \$14,209,445 in FY 24-25, from \$8,556,049 in FY 23-24. The four-year average amounted to \$17,647,557.

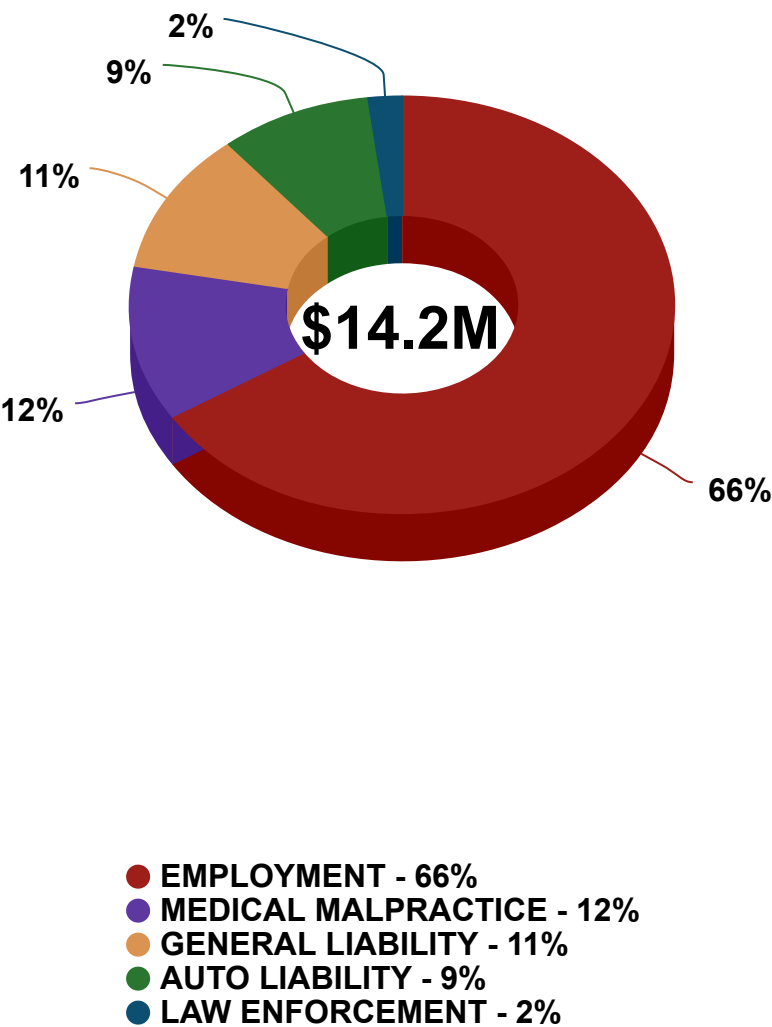
Judgments and Settlements — Judgments and settlements increased to \$9,648,254 in FY 24-25, from \$5,046,786 in FY 23-24. The four-year average amounted to \$13,576,806.

Fees and Costs — Fees and costs increased to \$4,561,191 in FY 24-25, from \$3,509,263 in FY 23-24. The four-year average amounted to \$4,070,752.

Lawsuits — Lawsuits rose to 101 in FY 24-25, from 98 in FY 23-24. Of the 101 lawsuits, 41 were Auto Liability, 38 were Employment, 13 were General Liability, six were Medical Malpractice, and three were Law Enforcement.

Most Expensive Case Types — Employment, with total expenses of \$9,382,028, was the Department's costliest case type. Employment expenses increased by \$2,803,307 in FY 24-25 from \$6,578,721 in FY 23-24. The second costliest case type was Medical Malpractice, at \$1,708,221, an increase of \$1,580,752 from \$127,469 in FY 23-24.

TOTAL LITIGATION EXPENSES



TOTAL EXPENSES
compared to FY 23-24

↑ 66%

JUDGMENTS & SETTLEMENTS
compared to FY 23-24

↑ 91%

FEES & COSTS
compared to FY 23-24

↑ 30%

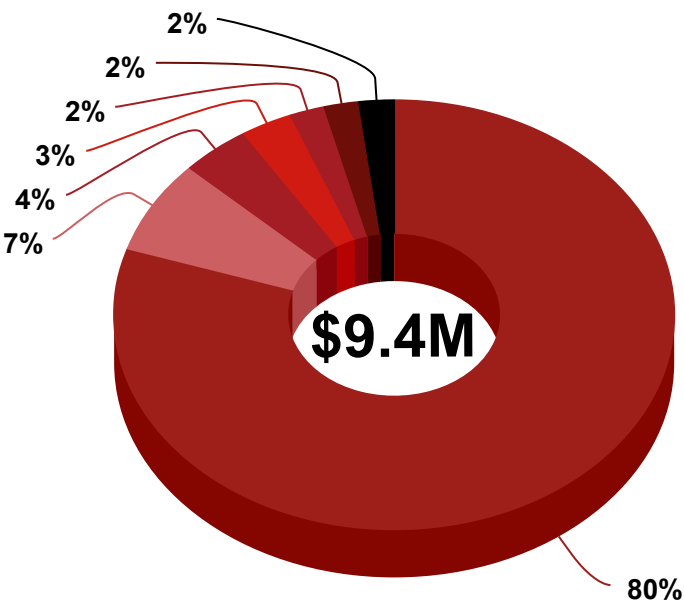
LAWSUITS
compared to FY 23-24

↑ 3%

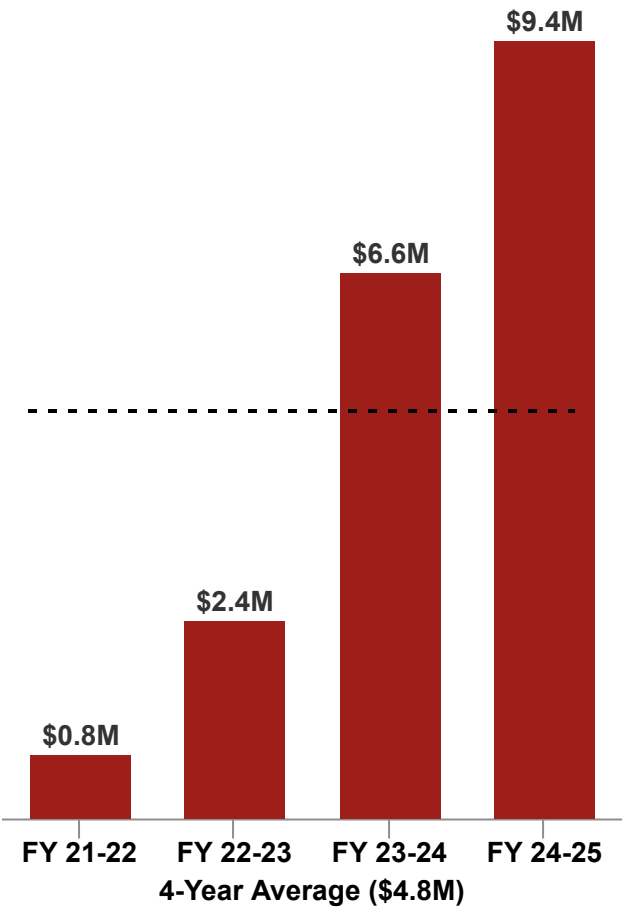
EMPLOYMENT

Employment was the Department's costliest case type in FY 24-25. The Department spent \$9,382,028 on Employment lawsuits, compared to \$6,578,721 in FY 23-24. Of the total spent on Employment lawsuits, \$7,260,000 was for judgments and settlements, and \$2,122,028 was for fees and costs. The Department defended 38 Employment lawsuits in FY 24-25, up from 33 in FY 23-24.

EXPENSES BY CASE SUBTYPE



LITIGATION EXPENSES



- Investigating Employee Conduct - 80%
- Wrongful Termination - 7%
- Retaliation - 4%
- Wage & Hour/Over-Time - 3%
- Race Discrimination - 2%
- Disability Discrimination - 2%
- All Other Case Subtypes - 2%

EMPLOYMENT EXPENSES COMPARISON

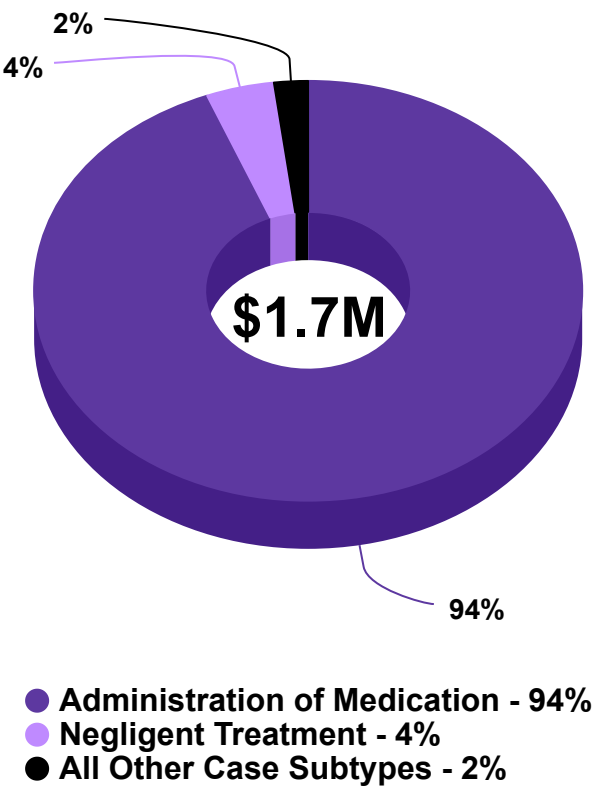
| Case Subtype | # of Lawsuits | Total Expenses FY 24-25 | % Change from FY 23-24 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Investigating Employee Conduct | 2 | \$7,470,317 | 161% |
| Wrongful Termination | 7 | \$673,769 | -16% |
| Retaliation | 6 | \$348,635 | -83% |
| Wage & Hour/Over-Time | 5 | \$271,418 | -14% |
| Race Discrimination | 6 | \$229,594 | 227% |
| Disability Discrimination | 4 | \$152,058 | 43% |
| Denial of Promotion | 2 | \$108,051 | 49% |
| Age Discrimination | 1 | \$50,302 | -4% |
| Gender Discrimination | 2 | \$43,828 | -16% |
| Refusal to Indemnify | 1 | \$17,496 | -87% |
| Failure to Promote | 1 | \$13,472 | -64% |
| National Origin Discrimination | 1 | \$3,088 | 205% |
| TOTAL | 38 | \$9,382,028 | 43% |

MEDICAL MALPRACTICE

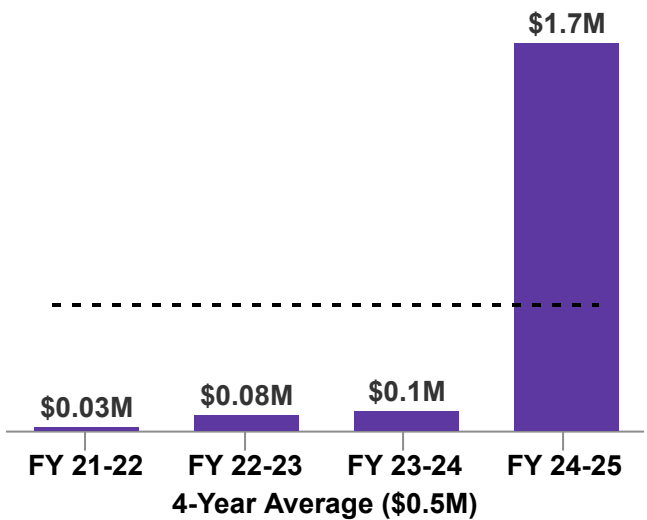
Medical Malpractice was the second costliest case type for Fire in FY 24-25. The Department spent \$1,708,221 on Medical Malpractice lawsuits in FY 24-25, compared to \$127,469 in FY 23-24. Of the total spent on Medical Malpractice lawsuits, \$1,600,000 was for judgments and settlements, and \$108,221 was for fees and costs.

The Department defended six Medical Malpractice lawsuits in FY 24-25, same as in FY 23-24.

EXPENSES BY CASE SUBTYPE



LITIGATION EXPENSES



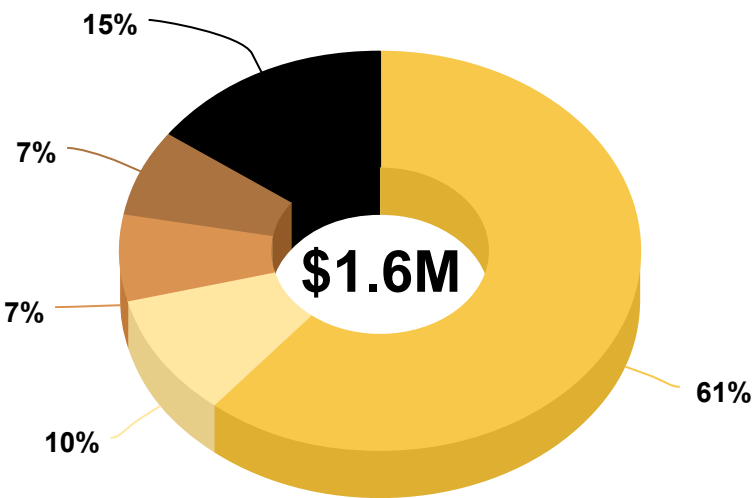
| Case Subtype | # of Lawsuits | Total Expenses FY 24-25 | % Change from FY 23-24 |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Administration of Medication | 1 | \$1,606,911 | 1762% |
| Negligent Treatment | 3 | \$69,154 | 175% |
| Failure to Monitor | 1 | \$31,155 | 357% |
| Improper Placement of 5150 Hold | 1 | \$1,001 | -89% |
| TOTAL | 6 | \$1,708,221 | 1240% |

GENERAL LIABILITY

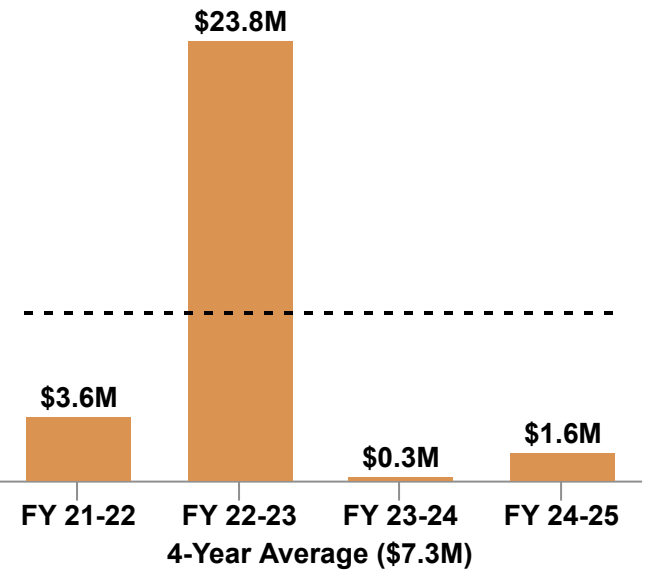
General Liability was the Department's third costliest case type in FY 24-25. The Department spent \$1,574,882 on General Liability lawsuits, compared to \$343,610 in FY 23-24.

Of the total spent on General Liability lawsuits, \$108,000 was for judgments and settlements, and \$1,466,882 was for fees and costs. The Department defended 13 General Liability lawsuits in FY 24-25, down from 14 in FY 23-24.

EXPENSES BY CASE SUBTYPE



LITIGATION EXPENSES



- Operations - 61%
- Dangerous Condition - 10%
- Sexual Assault by Employee - 7%
- Real Property - 7%
- All Other Case Subtypes - 15%

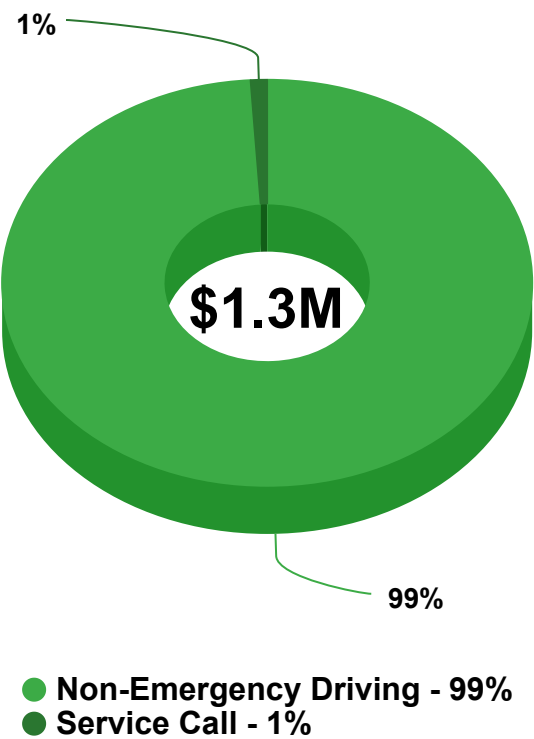
GENERAL LIABILITY EXPENSES COMPARISON

| Case Subtype | # of Lawsuits | Total Expenses FY 24-25 | % Change from FY 23-24 |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Operations | 2 | \$966,732 | 1346% |
| Dangerous Condition | 3 | \$149,899 | 194% |
| Sexual Assault by Employee | 1 | \$108,178 | 359% |
| Real Property | 2 | \$108,165 | 312% |
| Failure to Protect | 1 | \$82,975 | 20592% |
| Negligent Training | 2 | \$66,614 | 195% |
| Invasion of Privacy | 1 | \$64,364 | -1% |
| Civil Rights Violation | 1 | \$27,955 | -68% |
| TOTAL | 13 | \$1,574,882 | 358% |

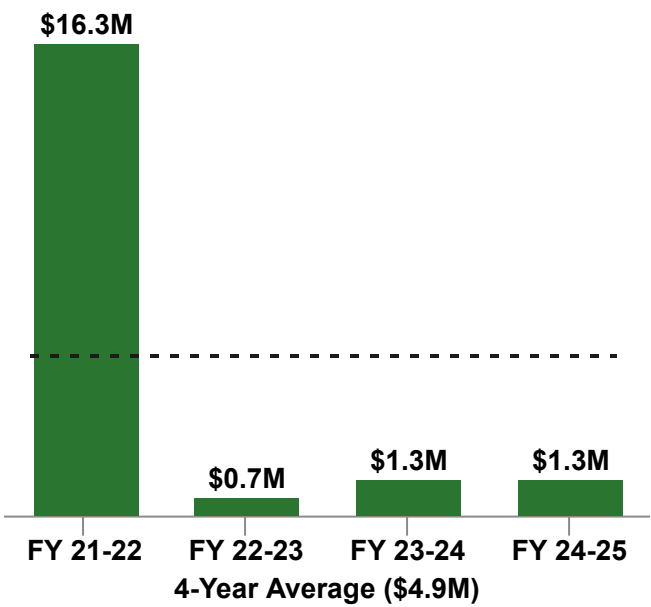
AUTO LIABILITY

Auto Liability was the Department's fourth costliest case type in FY 24-25. The Department spent \$1,319,309 on Auto Liability, compared to \$1,300,163 in FY 23-24. Of the total spent on Auto Liability lawsuits, \$680,254 was for judgments and settlements, and \$639,055 was for fees and costs. The Department defended 41 Auto Liability lawsuits in FY 24-25, down from 42 in FY 23-24.

EXPENSES BY CASE SUBTYPE



LITIGATION EXPENSES



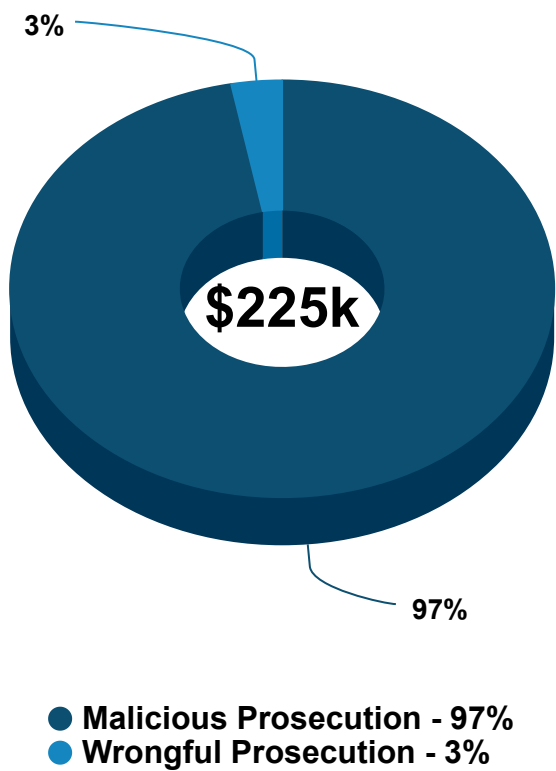
| Case Subtype | # of Lawsuits | Total Expenses FY 24-25 | % Change from FY 23-24 |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Non-Emergency Driving | 32 | \$1,088,701 | -15% |
| Service Call | 9 | \$230,608 | 1030% |
| TOTAL | 41 | \$1,319,309 | 1% |

LAW ENFORCEMENT

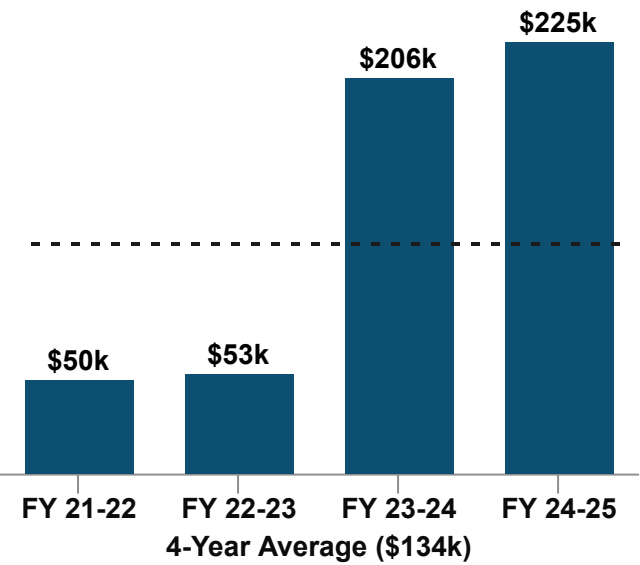
Law Enforcement was Fire's least costliest case type in FY 24-25. The Department spent \$225,005 on Law Enforcement lawsuits, compared to \$206,086 in FY 23-24. Of the total spent on Law Enforcement, \$225,005 was for fees and costs with no expenses for judgments and settlements.

Fire defended three Law Enforcement lawsuits in FY 24-25, matching FY 23-24.

EXPENSES BY CASE SUBTYPE



LITIGATION EXPENSES



| Case Subtype | # of Lawsuits | Total Expenses FY 24-25 | % Change from FY 23-24 |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Excessive Force | 2 | \$218,971 | 6% |
| Civil Rights Violation | 1 | \$6,034 | No Expenses |
| TOTAL | 3 | \$225,005 | 9% |



Department of Public Social Services



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PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES

Total Expenses — Expenses, consisting of judgments, settlements, attorney's fees, and costs, for the Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) increased to \$10,516,599 in FY 24-25 from \$1,599,249 in FY 23-24. The four-year average amounted to \$5,250,288.

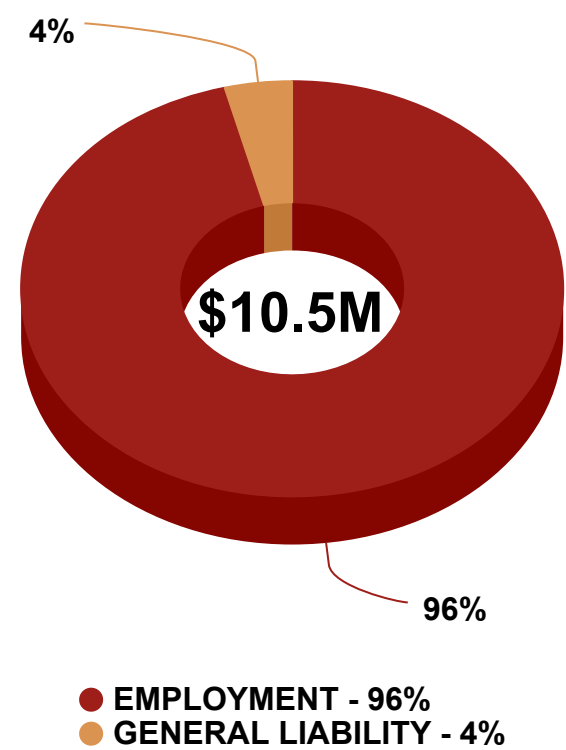
Judgments and Settlements — Judgments and settlements increased to \$8,781,610 in FY 24-25 from \$277,215 in FY 23-24. The four-year average amounted to \$3,680,396.

Fees and Costs — Fees and costs increased to \$1,734,989 in FY 24-25, from \$1,322,034 in FY 23-24. The four-year average amounted to \$1,569,892.

Lawsuits — Lawsuits rose to 55 in FY 24-25, from 48 in FY 23-24. Of the 55 lawsuits, 29 involved Employment matters, and 26 were General Liability.

Most Expensive Case Types — Employment, with total expenses of \$10,084,469, was the Department's costliest case type. Employment expenses increased by \$8,696,830 in FY 24-25, from \$1,387,639 in FY 23-24. The second costliest case type was General Liability, which had an increase of \$220,520 in expenses from \$211,610 to \$432,130 in FY 24-25.

TOTAL LITIGATION EXPENSES



TOTAL EXPENSES
compared to FY 23-24

JUDGMENTS & SETTLEMENTS
compared to FY 23-24

FEES & COSTS
compared to FY 23-24

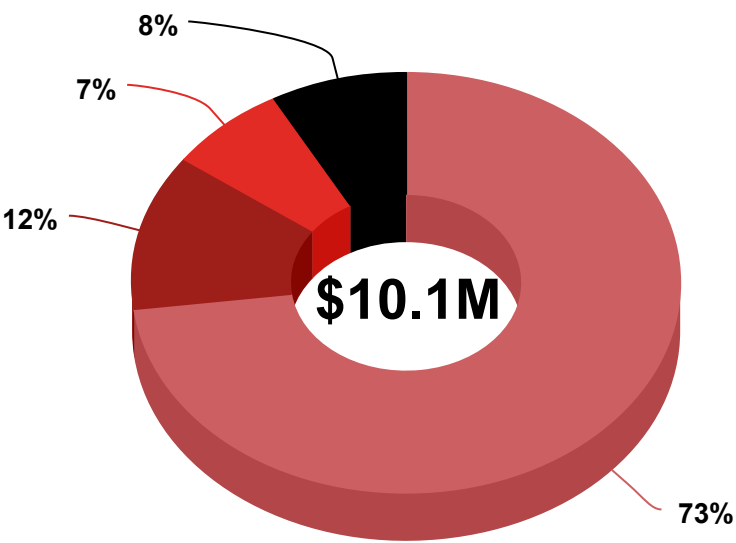
LAWSUITS
compared to FY 23-24

↑558% ↑3068% ↑31% ↑15%

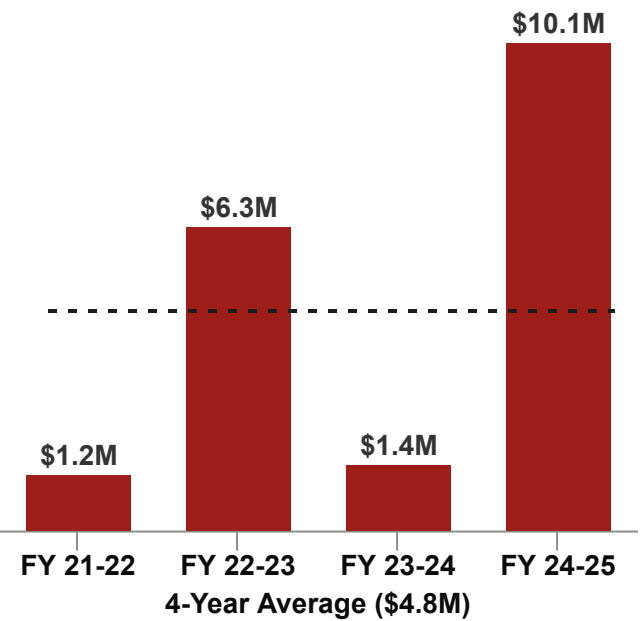
EMPLOYMENT

Employment was the Department's costliest case type in FY 24-25. The Department spent \$10,084,469 on Employment lawsuits, compared to \$1,387,639 in FY 23-24. Of the total spent, \$8,781,610 was for judgments and settlements, and \$1,302,859 was for fees and costs. The Department defended 29 Employment lawsuits in FY 24-25, up from 27 in FY 23-24.

EXPENSES BY CASE SUBTYPE



LITIGATION EXPENSES



- Wage & Hour/Over-Time - 73%
- Wrongful Termination - 12%
- Disability Discrimination - 7%
- All Other Case Subtypes - 8%

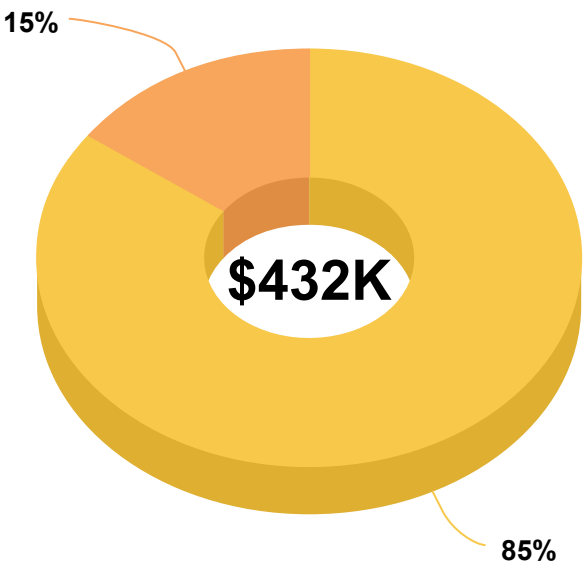
EMPLOYMENT EXPENSES COMPARISON

| Case Subtype | # of Lawsuits | Total Expenses FY 24-25 | % Change from FY 23-24 |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Wage & Hour/Over-Time | 2 | \$7,378,618 | 5805% |
| Wrongful Termination | 2 | \$1,178,794 | 2006% |
| Disability Discrimination | 8 | \$689,875 | 74% |
| Sexual Harassment | 3 | \$304,046 | 121% |
| Retaliation | 6 | \$141,328 | -68% |
| Failure to Hire | 1 | \$131,645 | 284% |
| Race Discrimination | 2 | \$122,242 | -30% |
| Age Discrimination | 2 | \$93,556 | 1251% |
| Breach of Settlement Agreement | 1 | \$22,735 | 412% |
| Religion Discrimination | 1 | \$21,380 | No Expenses |
| Investigating Employee Conduct | 1 | \$250 | -97% |
| TOTAL | 29 | \$10,084,469 | 627% |

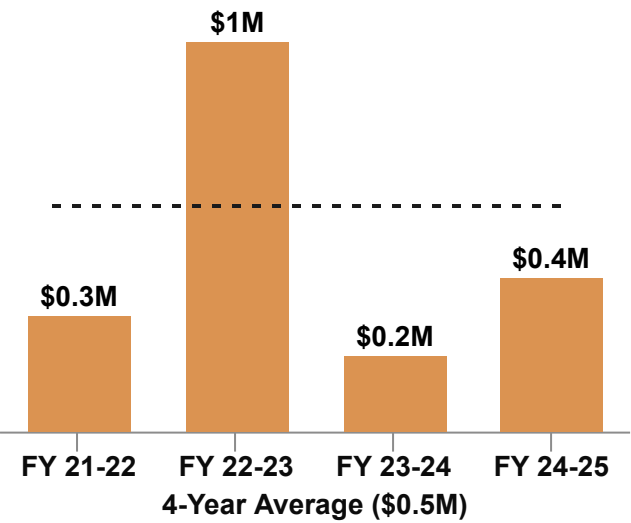
GENERAL LIABILITY

General Liability was the second costliest case type for DPSS in FY 24-25. The Department spent \$432,130 on General Liability lawsuits, compared to \$211,610 in FY 23-24. Of the total spent on General Liability lawsuits in FY 24-25, \$432,130 was for fees and costs with no expenses for judgments and settlements. The Department defended 26 General Liability lawsuits in FY 24-25, up from 21 in FY 23-24.

EXPENSES BY CASE SUBTYPE



LITIGATION EXPENSES



- Operations - 85%
- Dangerous Condition - 15%

| Case Subtype | # of Lawsuits | Total Expenses FY 24-25 | % Change from FY 23-24 |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Operations | 21 | \$368,029 | 101% |
| Dangerous Condition | 5 | \$64,101 | 137% |
| TOTAL | 26 | \$432,130 | 104% |