



County of Los Angeles CIVIL GRAND JURY

CLARA SHORTRIDGE FOLTZ CRIMINAL JUSTICE CENTER
210 WEST TEMPLE STREET • ELEVENTH FLOOR • ROOM 11-506 • LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012
TELEPHONE (213) 628-7914 • FAX (442) 247-3890
WWW.GRANDJURY.CO.LA.CA.US

February 10, 2020

Kevin C. Brazile, Presiding Judge
Los Angeles Superior Court
111 N. Hill Street, Room 204
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Judge Brazile:

Pursuant to California Penal Code Sections 933 and 933.05, we are submitting the responses of agencies and elected officials to the 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury Final Report, which was published on June 28, 2019.

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Joel J. Floyd".

Joel J. Floyd, Chairperson, Continuity Committee
2019-2020 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Judith Krimmel".

Judith Krimmel, Foreperson
2019-2020 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury

2018 – 2019
Los Angeles County
Civil Grand Jury



FINAL REPORT



County of Los Angeles CIVIL GRAND JURY

CLARA SHORTRIDGE FOLTZ CRIMINAL JUSTICE CENTER
210 WEST TEMPLE STREET • ELEVENTH FLOOR • ROOM 11-506 • LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012
TELEPHONE (213) 628-7914 • FAX (442) 247-3890
WWW.GRANDJURY.CO.LA.CA.US

February 10, 2020

Pursuant to California Penal Code sections 933 and 933.05, all agencies and elected officers are to respond to the recommendations documented in the 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury Final Report published on June 30, 2019.

The 2019-2020 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury compiled these responses and they are provided herein for review.

As of this posting, responses have not been received from the following agencies or elected officers:

- Arrest and Transfer
Los Angeles City Counsel
- Human Trafficking in Inglewood and Surrounding Cities
Hawthorne Police Department

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joel T. Floyd".

Joel T. Floyd, Chairperson, Continuity Committee
2019-2020 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Judith Krimmel".

Judith Krimmel, Foreperson
2019-2020 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury

ALLEGATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE: WHAT'S HAPPENING AT DCFS?



Valencia R. Shelton, Chair
Judith E. Halloran
Patricia G. Patrick



County of Los Angeles
DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES

425 Shatto Place, Los Angeles, California 90020
(213) 351-5602



BOBBY D. CAGLE
Director

BRANDON T. NICHOLS
Chief Deputy Director

Board of Supervisors

HILDA L. SOLIS
First District

MARK RIDLEY-THOMAS
Second District

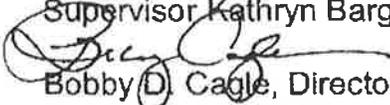
SHEILA KUEHL
Third District

JANICE HAHN
Fourth District

KATHRYN BARGER
Fifth District

July 17, 2019

To: Supervisor Janice Hahn, Chair
Supervisor Hilda L. Solis
Supervisor Mark Ridley-Thomas
Supervisor Sheila Kuehl
Supervisor Kathryn Barger

From: 
Bobby D. Cagle, Director
Department of Children and Family Services

**RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 LOS ANGELES COUNTY CIVIL GRAND JURY
FINAL REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Enclosed please find the Department of Children and Family Services' (DCFS) updates to the Civil Grand Jury's recommendation for year 2018-2019. The responses to the recommendations have been prepared for the following Civil Grand Jury report section titled, "Allegations of Child Abuse: What's Happening at DCFS?," specifically, Recommendations 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 1.6, 1.9, 1.12, and 1.13.

If you have any questions, please call me at (213) 351-5600 or your staff may call Aldo Marin, DCFS Board Liaison, at (213) 351-5530.

BDC:BN:DI:cl

Enclosures

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ALLEGATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE: WHAT'S HAPPENING AT DCFS

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.1

The CGJ recommends that the Board of Supervisors provide incentives such as initial assignment bonuses, long-term retention bonuses, transportation allowances, location-based pay differentials, and enhanced specialized training and support to recruit and retain highly qualified staff in the Antelope Valley.

RESPONSE

The Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) agrees with the recommendation. This recommendation requires further analysis. DCFS is working with the Chief Executive Office (CEO) to assess the feasibility of offering incentives to recruit and retain highly qualified staff in the Antelope Valley. The Antelope Valley DCFS administrative teams met with the CEO on July 19, 2019, to engage in a comprehensive assessment of staffing, with the intention of formulating recommendations and action steps based on the outcome of this assessment. The meeting produced many strategies aimed at recruiting and retaining highly qualified staff in the Antelope Valley. By October 2019, these strategies will be reviewed, filtered, strengthened, and polished into concrete recommendations targeted to achieve our desired outcomes.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.2

The CGJ recommends that the Board of Supervisors and DCFS allocate more staff at both the Lancaster and Palmdale offices to ensure optimum efficiency.

RESPONSE

DCFS agrees with the recommendation. This recommendation will be implemented by December 2019. The Chief Deputy Director's office at DCFS has been actively working on a strategy to allocate more Children's Services Workers (CSWs) for the Palmdale and Lancaster offices in the Antelope Valley; Supervising Children's Social Workers (SCSWs) will be allocated accordingly to meet span of control needs if necessary. A targeted recruitment plan specifically for the Antelope Valley is presently under development.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.3

The Board of Supervisors should increase the budget allotment to DCFS to provide county vehicles which can be used by staff to conduct home visits and mandated court appearances.

RESPONSE

DCFS agrees in part with this recommendation. This recommendation requires further analysis. This may be a viable option if the logistics for maintaining vehicles for CSWs are accounted for and considered. There are approximately 6,000 CSWs stationed in 19 regional offices located throughout the County, so the budget needs to be substantial enough to fund enough vehicles and cover the costs associated with maintaining such a fleet of vehicles. DCFS currently has roughly 90 vehicles throughout its various offices, but they are primarily used to transport the children in its system.

DCFS is willing to work with the CEO to conduct an analysis and further assess the feasibility of implementing this recommendation. DCFS will initiate discussions with the CEO by the week of August 1, 2019.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.5

DCFS should establish training on the completion of judicial forms used for required statutes and WIC codes and how to complete all such forms.

RESPONSE

DCFS agrees with this recommendation. The recommendation will be implemented by April 1, 2020. DCFS will work with the Dependency Division within the Office of the County Counsel to develop a training specifically geared toward completing judicial forms. It currently provides courses during its DCFS Core Academy that cover State-mandated Common Core topics including court report writing, legal procedures, conducting investigations, and psychotropic medication, and how to complete relevant court-related forms as a component of the curricula.

DCFS will initiate discussions with County Counsel by August 1, 2019, to establish a work plan.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.6

DCFS should secure law enforcement level training for SCSWs and CSWs regarding evidence collection, photographing evidence of abuse and preservation of the scene of a child's death.

RESPONSE

DCFS agrees in part with this recommendation. This recommendation has been partially implemented. Preservation of the scene of a child's death is not within the scope of CSW/SCSW duties or practices. Law enforcement level training is currently provided on certain topics to DCFS specialized Multi-Agency Response Team (MART) staff to help MART CSWs better understand and recognize criminal activity that could lead to or result in the abuse and neglect of children. The trainings help staffers understand the need for a collaborative investigation process that calls for sensitivity and the importance of law enforcement preserving information and evidence. DCFS will assess whether the trainings currently in place adequately clarify DCFS' role in the collaborative investigation process, and whether additional DCFS staffers may benefit from receiving this training. Discussions will be initiated by September 1, 2019.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.7

DCFS and LASD should coordinate efforts to eliminate system delays in emergency calls for assistance from DCFS.

RESPONSE

DCFS agrees with this recommendation. This recommendation requires further analysis before it can be implemented. Together with the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department (LASD), DCFS launched a Joint Responder Protocol pilot project in the Antelope Valley in early 2019 to streamline investigative processes and improve collaboration between the departments. DCFS will continue to partner with LASD and other law enforcement agencies to reduce delays in response times and further its efforts to co-locate CSWs in stations across the County to make CSWs readily available for joint investigations and as-needed consultations on related child abuse/neglect issues and matters.

A protocol for co-located CSWs and joint responses is under development, and will be completed by the end of 2019.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.9

DCFS should establish a safety procedure which mandates a two-person response team to all home and other client related visits for the personal safety of the caseworkers.

RESPONSE

DCFS agrees in part with this recommendation. This recommendation requires further analysis. The current practice is for CSWs to inform SCSWs when they believe their safety is compromised or when traveling to areas they feel are unsafe. SCSWs will pair those CSWs with other CSWs to respond to calls and home visits together in such situations. While DCFS will not impose a requirement for two-person responses for all visits and responses, it encourages CSWs to team and work collaboratively, especially when investigating complex referrals and servicing difficult or challenging cases. This approach is a common practice in many of its regional offices.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.12

DCFS should conduct parenting skill classes that addresses the mother/live-in-boyfriend "red-flag" dynamic.

RESPONSE

DCFS agrees with this recommendation. The recommendation will be implemented by October 1, 2019. DCFS currently incorporates various assessment trainings within courses of the CSW Core Academy, including how to assess others living in the home. DCFS will examine whether to enhance existing trainings or develop supplemental trainings in order to ensure that the mother/live-in-boyfriend "red-flag" dynamic is understood and properly assessed by CSWs and SCSWs when conducting investigations and evaluations.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.13

DCFS, DHS, DMH, Probation, DPH, DPSS, LASD, and the Los Angeles District Attorney should develop a child protection data base system which includes adequate resources, training, cross-training, performance evaluation, follow-up, and oversight to lessen the occurrence of undetected child abuse.

RESPONSE

DCFS agrees in part with this recommendation. This recommendation requires further analysis. DCFS will work with the named Departments to assess the viability and legality of such a database system. Discussions will be initiated by August 1, 2019.



Health Services
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

**Los Angeles County
Board of Supervisors**

Hilda L. Solis
First District

Mark Ridley-Thomas
Second District

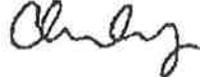
Sheila Kuehl
Third District

Janice Hahn
Fourth District

Kathryn Barger
Fifth District

July 17, 2019

TO: Sachi A. Hamai
Chief Executive Officer

FROM: Christina R. Ghaly, M.D. 
Director

SUBJECT: **RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 LOS ANGELES
COUNTY CIVIL GRAND JURY REPORT**

Christina R. Ghaly, M.D.
Director

Hal F. Yee, Jr., M.D., Ph.D.
Chief Medical Officer

Attached is the Department of Health Services' response to the Recommendation Nos. 1.10 and 1.13 in the 2018-2019 Los Angeles Civil Grand Jury Report – *Allegations of Child Abuse: What's Happening at DCFS?*

313 N. Figueroa Street, Suite. 106
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Tel: (213) 288-7901

www.dhs.lacounty.gov

We generally concur with and have initiated corrective actions to address Recommendation No. 1.10; however, DHS partially agrees with Recommendation No. 1.13 and defers to DCFS and the LA District Attorney for appropriate response.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please let me know or your staff may contact Loretta Range at (213) 288-7755.

CRG:lr

Attachment

c: Hal F. Yee, Jr., M.D., Ph.D.
Arun Patel, M.D.
Shannon Thyne, M.D.
Lawrence Crocker III
Loretta Range

To ensure access to high-quality, patient-centered, cost-effective health care to Los Angeles County residents through direct services at DHS facilities and through collaboration with community and university partners.

www.dhs.lacounty.gov



RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
HEALTH SERVICES-VIP LOS ANGELES COUNTY MEDICAL HUB

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ALLEGATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE: WHAT'S HAPPENING AT DCFS?

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.10

The High Desert Medical Hub should be fully staffed and open daily.

RESPONSE:

DHS agrees with the recommendation for weekday expanded hours. This recommendation is partially implemented.

The High Desert Regional Health Center Medical Hub (Hub) is now fully staffed with 14.7 FTEs Monday through Friday during regular business hours of 8:00 am – 4:30 pm. A Board-Certified Child Abuse Pediatrician was recruited to serve as the Medical Director for the Hub effective March 1, 2019. A joint business plan between DHS, DCFS, DMH, and DPH to expand staffing to 19.5 FTEs to support after-hours services – consultations, forensic evaluations, and urgent care visits for Hub patients Monday through Friday from 4:30 – 11:00 pm, is under review. The target date for Board letter submission is August 2019. In the meantime, an on-call system is in place for 24/7 access to child abuse consulting physicians who can arrange immediate evaluation at DHS facilities with after-hours coverage.

Following implementation of weekday expanded hours, a needs assessment will be conducted to determine whether weekend hours will be beneficial to referring DCFS staff.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.13

DCFS, DHS, DMH, Probation, DPH, DPSS, LASD, and the Los Angeles District Attorney should develop a child protection data base system which includes adequate resources, training, cross-training, performance evaluation, follow-up, and oversight to lessen the occurrence of undetected child abuse.

RESPONSE:

DHS partially agrees with and is willing to participate in discussions regarding this Recommendation as it requires further analysis.

DHS has determined that it would be appropriate to defer response to this Recommendation to DCFS and the Los Angeles District Attorney.



DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
recovery. wellbeing.

JONATHAN E. SHERIN, M.D., Ph.D.
Director

Curley L. Bonds, M.D.
Chief Deputy Director
Clinical Operations

Gregory C. Polk, M.P.A.
Chief Deputy Director
Administrative Operations

July 17, 2019

TO: Sachi A. Hamai
Chief Executive Officer

FROM: Jonathan E. Sherin, M.D., Ph.D.
Director of Mental Health

SUBJECT: **DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH RESPONSES TO THE 2018 - 19
LOS ANGELES COUNTY CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT**

Attached are the responses to the Civil Grand Jury Final Report from the Department of Mental Health.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Edgar Soto at (213) 738-2891 or ESoto@dmh.lacounty.gov.

JES:GCP:ES:KSJ

Attachment

c: Gregory C. Polk
Edgar Soto
Kathy Jones

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ALLEGATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE: WHAT'S HAPPENING AT DCFS?

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.1

The CGJ recommends that the Board of Supervisors provide incentives such as initial assignment bonuses, long-term retention bonuses, transportation allowances, location-based pay differentials, and enhanced specialized training and support to recruit and retain highly qualified staff in the Antelope Valley.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation has been implemented. Currently, the Department of Mental Health (DMH) offers incentives for Mental Health Psychiatrists and Supervising Mental Health Psychiatrists in the form of location bonus and manpower shortage pay. These incentives provide a base rate, which is higher than the normal base rate. This rate was approved by the Chief Executive Office (CEO).

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.13

DCFS, DHS, DMH Probation, DPH, DPSS, LASD, and the Los Angeles District Attorney should develop a child protection data base system which includes adequate resources, training, cross-training, performance evaluation, follow-up, and oversight to lessen the occurrence of undetected child abuse.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation requires further analysis. DMH will work with DCFS and other departments to conduct further analysis.

To the extent permitted by law, the Office of Child Protection and Chief Information Office (CIO) are analyzing the current system in place to enhance or develop a new system.

Currently, DMH is a partner in the Family and Children's Index (FCI) a database system authorized by CA WIC section 18961.5. The FCI is an interagency database designed to allow agencies to share specific identifying information regarding families at risk for child abuse or neglect. Confidential and substantive information about a family must be shared through the formation of a Multidisciplinary Team (MDT) as defined in WIC 198961.7. The information obtained shall be kept confidential and shall be used solely for the prevention, identification, management or treatment of child abuse, child neglect or both, or for the provision of child welfare services.

In 2001, a Memorandum of Understanding was executed by and between Department of Mental Health, Chief Executive Office, Office of District Attorney, Sheriff's Department, Los Angeles Police Department, Independent Law Enforcement Agencies (10 LEAs), Department of Children and Family Services, Department of Health Services, Probation, Medical Office - Coroner, Department of Public Health, Department of Public Social Services and Inter-Agency Counsel on Child Abuse and Neglect that required

the specific sharing of information about families who have had relevant contact with the agencies and who have been identified as being at risk for child abuse or neglect.



BARBARA FERRER, Ph.D., M.P.H., M.Ed.
Director

MUNTU DAVIS, M.D., M.P.H.
Health Officer

CYNTHIA A. HARDING, M.P.H.
Chief Deputy Director

313 North Figueroa Street, Room 806
Los Angeles, California 90012
TEL (213) 288-8117 • FAX (213) 975-1273

www.publichealth.lacounty.gov

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

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First District

Mark Ridley-Thomas
Second District

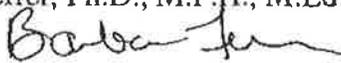
Shella Kuo
Third District

Janice Hahn
Fourth District

Kathryn Barger
Fifth District

July 17, 2019

TO: Sachi A. Hamai
Chief Executive Officer

FROM: Barbara Ferrer, Ph.D., M.P.H., M.Ed.
Director 

**SUBJECT: RESPONSES TO THE 2018-2019 LOS ANGELES COUNTY CIVIL
GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT**

As requested, attached are the responses to the 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury Final Report from the Department of Public Health.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please let me know.

Attachment

c: Cynthia Harding
Anna Long

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ALLEGATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE: WHAT'S HAPPENING AT DCFS?

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.1

The CGJ recommends that the Board of Supervisors provide incentives such as initial assignment bonuses, long-term retention bonuses, transportation allowances, location-based pay differentials, and enhanced specialized training and support to recruit and retain highly qualified staff in the Antelope Valley.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation requires further analysis to determine the costs associated with implementation and to identify relevant funding mechanisms. Proposed deadline: December 31, 2019.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.11

The Department of Public Health, DCFS, LASD, and LAPD should conduct abuse education classes within the hot spot zip codes.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation requires further analysis to clarify the purpose and intended audiences for these classes, as well as the resources needed for implementation. If the purpose is to increase the capacity of County personnel working within the hot spots to recognize signs indicative of possible abuse and neglect, as well as the range of interventions to be taken once the signs are identified, the relevant County agencies have training resources that could be redirected to address this recommendation. If the intent of this recommendation is to conduct community-based education classes, the County needs to assess possible regulatory and resource limitations to its implementation and devise strategies for overcoming these limitations. For example, some funding sources limit the application to specific job classifications. Proposed deadline: December 31, 2019.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.13

DCFS, DHS, DMH, Probation, DPH, DPSS, LASD, and the Los Angeles District Attorney should develop a child protection data base system which includes adequate resources, training, cross-training, performance evaluation, follow-up, and oversight to lessen the occurrence of undetected child abuse.

RESPONSE

Partially agree. This recommendation requires further analysis. The Inter-Agency Council on Child Abuse and Neglect (ICAN) maintains the Family and Children's Index (FCI) data information system which ties together basic information about children and their families who have had relevant contact with County agencies and have been identified as at-risk for abuse or neglect. The data is gathered from each agency's existing data system(s). FCI allows authorized professionals from participating agencies to know when other agencies may have pertinent information about a child or family with whom they are involved.

Additional information about this inter-agency database can be found at <http://ican4kids.org/FCI.html>. Before developing a new data system, an analysis should be conducted to determine the scope and usefulness of information included in the FCI database and how it is being used. The analysis should identify what enhancements and trainings might be needed to maximize the use and effectiveness of the information contained within. For example, it should be determined if there are other County programs that should be participating, and what type of information would trigger entry in the system. Proposed deadline: December 31, 2020.



County of Los Angeles
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES

12860 CROSSROADS PARKWAY SOUTH · CITY OF INDUSTRY, CALIFORNIA 91746
 Tel (562) 908-8400 · Fax (562) 695-4801



ANTONIA JIMÉNEZ
 Director

PARJACK GHADERI
 Acting Chief Deputy

Board of Supervisors
 HILDA L. SOLIS
 First District
 MARK RIDLEY-THOMAS
 Second District
 SHEILA KUEHL
 Third District
 JANICE HAHN
 Fourth District
 KATHRYN BARGER
 Fifth District

July 17, 2019

Sachi A. Hamai
 Chief Executive Office
 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
 500 West Temple Street, Room 713
 Los Angeles, CA 90012

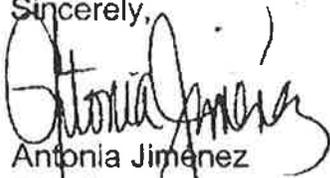
Dear Ms. Hamai:

2018-2019 LOS ANGELES COUNTY CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

Enclosed is the Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services' (DPSS) response to the three DPSS-related recommendations identified in the 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury (CGJ) Final Report. As listed in the Department's response, DPSS agrees with the three recommendations.

If you have any questions, please contact Sheila Early, Human Services Administrator III In-Charge, Research, Evaluation and Quality Assurance Division, at (562) 908-5879.

Sincerely,



Antonia Jimenez
 Director

AJ:lt

Enclosure

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
ALLEGATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE: WHAT'S HAPPENING AT DCFS?

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.13

DCFS, DHS, DMH, Probation, DPH, DPSS, LASD, and the Los Angeles District Attorney should develop a child protection data base system which includes adequate resources, training, cross-training, performance evaluation, follow-up, and oversight to lessen the occurrence of undetected child abuse.

RESPONSE

DPSS agrees and supports this recommendation. This recommendation requires further analysis. The Office of Child Protection is the lead agency working on partnership with DCFS and the CEO-CIO to develop the child protection database with the support of the partnering County departments.

The database is being developed under the legal authority of the Multidisciplinary Child Abuse Team (MDT) for data sharing purposes. It does not replace actual MDTs or Child and Family Team meetings between 2 or more Departments and/or partnering agencies and will not affect the ongoing partnerships and team meetings led by DCFS that are already in place such as those in which our Linkages Line and Program staff participate.

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

**2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
ALLEGATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE: WHAT'S HAPPENING AT DCFS?**

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.1

The CGJ recommends that the Board of Supervisors provide incentives such as initial assignment bonuses, long-term retention bonuses, transportation allowances, location-based pay differentials, and enhanced specialized training and support to recruit and retain highly qualified staff in the Antelope Valley.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation requires further analysis. The Board of Supervisors defers to the Department of Children and Family Services' (DCFS) response for details on the analysis.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.2

The CGJ recommends that the Board of Supervisors and DCFS allocate more staff at both the Lancaster and Palmdale offices to ensure optimum efficiency.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation will be implemented. The Board of Supervisors defers to the Department of Children and Family Service's (DCFS) response for details on the implementation.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.3

The Board of Supervisors should increase the budget allotment to DCFS to provide county vehicles which can be used by staff to conduct home visits and mandated court appearances.

RESPONSE

Partially agree. This recommendation requires further analysis. The Board of Supervisors defers to DCFS's response for details on the analysis.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.4

The CGJ recommends that the Board of Supervisors should provide gas cards to caseworkers to travel the vast areas that the geographical of Lancaster and Palmdale encompass.

RESPONSE

Disagree. This recommendation will not be implemented. It would not be feasible to reconcile gas card balances with authorized travel during the time period that the gas card was issued to the CSW. Mileage reimbursement includes not just the cost of gas but also includes wear and tear on an employee's vehicle,

and ancillary travel costs that an employee may incur, such as parking and toll fees, as allowed by the IRS. The Mileage Authorization and Reimbursement System (MARS) is designed to help employees track and submit travel costs, so that they are properly compensated. The County payroll system is able to reimburse employees within the next pay period, if the MARS request is submitted/approved in a timely manner.

The Chief Executive Office's (CEO) office will work with department staff to evaluate the need for additional pool vehicles, in order to help facilitate travel for Children's Social Workers (CSW) for caseload related visits.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.8

The CEO and the Board of Supervisors should raise the out-of-state mileage rate from \$.06 a mile to that of the standard used by Los Angeles County Department MOUs- \$.55 per mile.

RESPONSE

Agreed. This recommendation has been implemented. Effective July 1, 2019, the mileage reimbursement rate was changed to 55 cents per mile for all miles driven regardless of destination, per Los Angeles County Code Section 5.40.060.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.9

DCFS should establish a safety procedure which mandates a two-person response team to all home and other client related visits for the personal safety of the caseworkers.

RESPONSE

Partially agree. This recommendation requires further analysis. The Board of Supervisors defers to DCFS's response for details on the analysis.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.13

DCFS, DHS, DMH, Probation, DPH, DPSS, LASD, and the Los Angeles District Attorney should develop a child protection data base system which includes adequate resources, training, cross-training, performance evaluation, follow-up, and oversight to lessen the occurrence of undetected child abuse.

RESPONSE

Partially agree. This recommendation requires further analysis. The Board of Supervisors defers to DCFS's response for details on the analysis.

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ALLEGATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE: WHAT'S HAPPENING AT DCFS?

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.1

The CGJ recommends that the Board of Supervisors provide incentives such as initial assignment bonuses, long-term retention bonuses, transportation allowances, location-based pay differentials, and enhanced specialized training and support to recruit and retain highly qualified staff in the Antelope Valley.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation requires further analysis. The Chief Executive Office (CEO) defers to DCFS's response for details on the analysis.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.2

The CGJ recommends that the Board of Supervisors and DCFS allocate more staff at both the Lancaster and Palmdale offices to ensure optimum efficiency.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation will be implemented. The CEO defers to DCFS's response for details on the implementation.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.3

The Board of Supervisors should increase the budget allotment to DCFS to provide county vehicles which can be used by staff to conduct home visits and mandated court appearances.

RESPONSE

Partially agree. This recommendation requires further analysis. The CEO defers to DCFS's response for details on the analysis.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.4

The CGJ recommends that the Board of Supervisors should provide gas cards to caseworkers to travel the vast areas that the geographical of Lancaster and Palmdale encompass.

RESPONSE

Disagree. This recommendation will not be implemented. The CEO agrees with the response provided by the Board of Supervisors.

The CEO's office will work with department staff to evaluate the need for additional pool vehicles, in order to help facilitate travel for CSWs for caseload related visits.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.8

The CEO and the Board of Supervisors should raise the out-of-state mileage rate from \$.06 a mile to that of the standard used by Los Angeles County Department MOUs- \$.55 per mile.

RESPONSE

Agreed. This recommendation has been implemented. The CEO agrees with the response provided by the Board of Supervisors.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.9

DCFS should establish a safety procedure which mandates a two-person response team to all home and other client related visits for the personal safety of the caseworkers.

RESPONSE

Partially agree. This recommendation requires further analysis. The CEO defers to DCFS's response for details on the analysis.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.13

DCFS, DHS, DMH, Probation, DPH, DPSS, LASD, and the Los Angeles District Attorney should develop a child protection data base system which includes adequate resources, training, cross-training, performance evaluation, follow-up, and oversight to lessen the occurrence of undetected child abuse.

RESPONSE

Partially agree. This recommendation requires further analysis. The CEO defers to DCFS's response for details on the analysis.



JACKIE LACEY
LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

HALL OF JUSTICE
211 WEST TEMPLE STREET, SUITE 1200 LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-3205 (213) 974-3500

June 26, 2019

Judge Sam Ohta, Presiding Judge
Los Angeles County Superior Court
Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 West Temple Street, Room 11-506
Los Angeles, California 90012

ALLEGATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE: WHAT'S HAPPENING AT DCFS

Dear Judge Ohta:

Thank you for providing a copy of the in-depth Civil Grand Jury Report on Child Abuse. The Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office (LADA) was not mentioned in the "Findings" section, so I have no comment pursuant to California Penal Code (PC) §933.05(a).

I did note an error on Page 1-7 of the report. It indicates in the second full paragraph that "Electronic Child Abuse Report System (E-SCARS) is a web-based system developed by DCFS' Information Systems Division and LASD." I am proud to say that the Los Angeles County District Attorney's was also involved in the conception, development, and implementation of E-SCARS. Please include my Office's contributions in that section and correct the report before publication.

Pursuant to PC §933.05(b), LADA is unable to implement recommendation 1.13 to develop a child protection data base system which includes adequate resources, training, cross training, performance evaluation, follow-up and oversight to lessen the occurrence of undetected child abuse. LADA has taken a leadership role in addressing child abuse by developing, implementing and auditing ESCARS; and fully training, evaluating, and supporting prosecutors who handle child abuse cases. We continue to work with community partners such as the Inter-Agency Council on Child Abuse and Neglect, law enforcement personnel, and other prosecutorial agencies to identify issues and develop strategies to combat child abuse. We consistently consider innovative ways to safeguard child victims, support them and their families, educate the public, and safeguard the rights of the accused. It is unreasonable, however, to create a data base system that will lessen the occurrence of undetected child abuse. LADA will continue to vigorously prosecute and develop innovative ways to protect children.

Very truly yours,


JACKIE LACEY
District Attorney

nso



CODE *for*
AMERICA



Media Contacts

Los Angeles County: Greg Risling (213) 257-2000

San Joaquin County: Zephani Smith (209) 513-7754

Code for America: J. Elizabeth Smith (773) 220-7488

April 1, 2019

Los Angeles, San Joaquin County District Attorneys Announce Code for America Partnership to Reduce, Clear Cannabis Convictions

54,000 CONVICTIONS ELIGIBLE FOR CLEARANCE BY RETHINKING PROCESS FROM TOP TO BOTTOM

LOS ANGELES -- District Attorneys Jackie Lacey of Los Angeles County and Tori Verber Salazar of San Joaquin County joined with Code for America today to announce a cutting-edge, criminal justice reform partnership to automatically clear more than 50,000 eligible cannabis convictions under Proposition 64.

The two counties are among the first in California to take part in Code for America's pilot program that proactively identifies convictions that qualify for resentencing or dismissal under the voter-approved initiative in November 2016.

"We have partnered with Code for America to take on this monumental effort in the state's most populous county," District Attorney Lacey said. "As technology advances and the criminal justice system evolves, we as prosecutors must do our part to pursue innovative justice procedures on behalf of our constituents. This collaboration will improve people's lives by erasing the mistakes of their past and hopefully lead them on a path to a better future. Helping to clear that path by reducing or dismissing cannabis convictions can result in someone securing a job or benefiting from other programs that may have been unavailable to them in the past. We are grateful to Code for America for bringing its technology to our office."

"The war on drugs led to decades-long racial disparities in cannabis-related arrests and convictions," said Los Angeles County Board Supervisor Mark Ridley-Thomas. "We have a responsibility to right these wrongs by utilizing the latest innovations in technology, such as Code for America's Clear My Record initiative, to ensure that people who have been disproportionately harmed by the war on drugs get the second chance they deserve."

“Since the passage of Propositions 47 and 64, the San Joaquin County District Attorney’s Office, in partnership with the Public Defender’s Office and the Superior Court, have worked collaboratively to successfully implement the law in a timely and efficient manner,” said San Joaquin County Public Defender Miriam Lyell in joint statement with District Attorney Tori Verber Salazar. “We have seen firsthand the capabilities of the Clear My Record tool to facilitate the record clearing process and provide a much-needed service to our community, restoring families along with tremendous cost savings to the People of the State of California. This powerful tool represents the best of public-private partnerships: harnessing the power of technology to create new pathways of opportunity for members of our community with convictions.”

“In the digital age, automatic record clearance is just common sense,” said Jennifer Pahlka, Founder and Executive Director, Code for America. “Thanks to the leadership of District Attorneys Lacey and Salazar, we’ve shown how records clearance can and should be done everywhere. When we do this right, we show that government can make good on its promises, especially for the hundreds of thousands who have been denied jobs, housing and other opportunities despite the passage of laws intended to provide relief. Clear My Record changes the scale and speed of justice and has the potential to ignite change across the state and the nation.”

Both offices have been working with Code for America since July 2018 to develop a system that examines cannabis convictions. There is estimated to be approximately 50,000 eligible convictions in Los Angeles County. There are an additional 4,000 eligible convictions in San Joaquin County.

Recognizing that California’s record clearance process was not designed for the digital age, this historic partnership demonstrates a growing momentum for technology-assisted record clearance in California. It builds on last month’s announcement that Code for America’s Clear My Record technology helped San Francisco dismiss and seal more than 8,000 cannabis convictions.

Now, the Los Angeles and San Joaquin county district attorneys will use the same Clear My Record technology to provide relief to individuals eligible under the law. The fundamental shift – moving from a petition-based process to an automatic process – will help achieve record clearance equitably, expeditiously and at scale.

Record Clearance for the Digital Age

Previously, each person seeking relief had to petition or apply to the court on their own to clear their records, but this is a time-consuming, expensive and confusing process. With the aid of Code for America’s Clear My Record technology, a district attorney’s office can automatically and securely evaluate eligibility for record clearance by reading and interpreting conviction data in just a few minutes.

This requires no action on the part of the individual and greatly reduced staff time and resources from a district attorney’s office – two obstacles to record clearance. Streamlining conviction data processing also will make it easier for courts to update records, ensuring that individuals can obtain relief as soon as possible.

This partnership sets the standard for the statewide implementation of Assembly Bill 1793, which tasks prosecutors with affirmatively reviewing convictions that are potentially eligible for dismissal or reduction under the Proposition 64 framework

before July 1, 2020. This novel approach also creates a blueprint for the future of record clearance for remedies beyond Proposition 64 — the development of policy and technology that expands, streamlines and automates the record clearance process at scale.

Code for America has been making it easier for people to remove eligible convictions from their records through their Clear My Record technology since 2016. Code for America has set a goal of clearing 250,000 eligible convictions nationwide by the end of 2019.

About Code for America

Code for America believes government must work for the people, and by the people, in the digital age, starting with the people who need it most. We build digital services that enhance government capabilities, and we help others do the same across all levels of government. We organize thousands of volunteers across nearly 80 chapters nationwide who improve government in their local communities. Our goal: a 21st century government that effectively and equitably serves all Americans. Learn more at codeforamerica.org.

About the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office

Los Angeles County District Attorney Jackie Lacey leads the largest local prosecutorial office in the nation. Her staff of nearly 1,000 attorneys, 300 investigators and 800 support staff members is dedicated to protecting our community through the fair and ethical pursuit of justice and the safeguarding of crime victims' rights. Los Angeles County includes approximately 10 million residents.

About the San Joaquin County District Attorney's Office

Located in the heart of California's Central Valley, the San Joaquin County District Attorney's Office is a community-driven, law enforcement agency dedicated to upholding a healthy, fair and just society. Led by District Attorney Tori Verber Salazar, the Office is committed to delivering innovative approaches to prosecution and incarceration through education, prevention, and rehabilitation -- striving to deliver justice for all. San Joaquin County includes approximately 745,000 residents.



JACKIE LACEY
LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

HALL OF JUSTICE
211 WEST TEMPLE STREET, SUITE 1200 LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-3205 (213) 974-3500

August 9, 2019

Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles, CA 90012

**RESPONSES TO THE 2018 – 2019 LOS ANGELES COUNTY CIVIL GRAND JURY
REPORT**

Dear Supervisors:

Attached please find the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office's responses to the following Civil Grand Jury reports: *Allegations of Child Abuse: What's Happening at DCFS?*; *Brady Information, Is It Available?*; *Cannabis in the City of Los Angeles*; and *The Challenge of Reporting Elder Abuse*.

Please contact me if you would like additional information on any subject.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jackie Lacey".

JACKIE LACEY
District Attorney

va/nr

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ALLEGATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE: WHAT'S HAPPENING AT DCFS?

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.13

DCFS, DHS, DMH, Probation, DPH, DPSS, LASD, and the Los Angeles District Attorney should develop a child protection data base system which includes adequate resources, training, cross-training, performance evaluation, follow-up, and oversight to lessen the occurrence of undetected child abuse.

RESPONSE

The Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office partially agrees with this recommendation. The District Attorney's Office supports the collaborative approach to recognizing, addressing, and working to prevent child abuse, but does not think that the creation of a new database will lessen the occurrence of undetected child abuse. The recommendation will be further analyzed to determine the feasibility of enhancing the existing Electronic Child Abuse Reporting System (ESCARS).

There was an error in the Civil Grand Jury's report in the discussion of ESCARS on Page 1-7 of the report. It indicates in the second full paragraph that "Electronic Child Abuse Report System (ESCARS) is a web-based system developed by DCFS' Information Systems Division and LASD." The Los Angeles County District Attorney's was also involved in the conception, development, and implementation of ESCARS.

The Los Angeles County District Attorney's office has taken a leadership role in addressing child abuse by developing, implementing and auditing ESCARS. ESCARS is a database that contains information that will help those who respond to allegations of child abuse to make informed decisions on how to address those allegations. LADA reallocated resources to create the ESCARS unit, supervised by an experienced deputy district attorney (DDA). This unit has consistently and effectively trained DDAs and law enforcement personnel. The 2018 ESCARS Summit reached personnel in the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), Probation Department, Department of Mental Health, Department of Public Health, and other justice partners in the City and County of Los Angeles. In LADA's ongoing effort to expand training, DCFS agreed in September 2018 for LADA to provide ESCARS training to DCFS CSW Hotline supervisors; this training was well received. LADA is working with DCFS to create a formal curriculum to be used at the DCFS CSW Academy to train clinical social workers and DCFS Investigators. It should be noted that in the actual ESCARS MOU (signed in 2015 by the District Attorney, the Sheriff, and the DCFS Director) part of LADA's auditing responsibilities included providing "on-going" ESCARS training to "law enforcement personnel, social workers, and DA Staff." LADA remains available to provide training to other interested entities.

In addition to ESCARS, LADA utilizes the Family and Child Index (FCI) which serves as a pointer system to alert users when other County agencies have provided services to children. LADA took a leadership role in seeking legislation which would allow the limited sharing of critical information.

LADA also used resources to create the Complex Child Abuse Section. Dedicated DDAs not only prosecute the most serious cases of child abuse in the County, they serve as a resource to other prosecutors, law enforcement personnel, DCFS social workers, and medical professionals to share information, train on best practices, and learn to respond to defenses to the heinous crimes.

All County agencies have a responsibility to safeguard children. Each agency has different tools available and different laws which govern how information can be used to fulfill its obligations. LADA remains committed to maximizing the use of all available technology, problem solving to share necessary information, and dedicating-resources to train professionals and the public on child abuse and ways to combat it. The District Attorney's office has, and will continue to provide, extensive training to prosecutors, paralegals, support staff, and victim advocates within the office. Personnel are annually evaluated and consistently supported as they handle this difficult and complex work. The District Attorney's office continues to work with community partners such as the Inter-Agency Council on Child Abuse and Neglect, law enforcement personnel, and other prosecutorial agencies to identify issues and develop strategies to combat child abuse. We consistently consider innovative ways to safeguard child victims, support them and their families, educate the public, and safeguard the rights of the accused. The Los Angeles County District Attorneys will continue to collaborate with other justice partners and community based organizations to determine whether ESCARS can be enhanced to provide greater information to help combat child abuse.



OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

HALL OF JUSTICE

ALEX VILLANUEVA, SHERIFF



August 7, 2019

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Supervisors:

RESPONSE TO THE FINAL REPORT OF THE 2018-19 LOS ANGELES COUNTY CIVIL GRAND JURY

Attached is the Los Angeles County (County) Sheriff's Department (Department) response to the 2018-19 Civil Grand Jury Report recommendations. The Civil Grand Jury's areas of interest specific to the Department included: Allegations of Child Abuse, Brady Information, Drugs in Jail, Grand Jury Facilities and Retention, Guns and Drugs, Human Trafficking, Impact of Homeless on Public Libraries, Youth Activities League, East Los Angeles Community Police Station, Santa Clarita Valley Sheriff's Station, South Los Angeles Station, West Hollywood Station, Alhambra Courthouse, Burbank Courthouse, Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center, East Los Angeles Courthouse, Glendale Courthouse, Metropolitan Courthouse, San Fernando Court, Santa Clarita Courthouse, Torrance Courthouse, and the Van Nuys Courthouse West.

Should you have questions regarding our response, please contact Division Director Conrad Meredith, Administrative Services Division, at (213) 229-3310.

Sincerely,

ALEX VILLANUEVA, SHERIFF

TIMOTHY K. MURAKAMI
UNDERSHERIFF

211 WEST TEMPLE STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012

A Tradition of Service
— Since 1850 —

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
SHERIFF

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ALLEGATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE: WHAT'S HAPPENING AT DCFS?

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.6

DCFS should secure law enforcement level training for SCSWs and CSWs regarding evidence collection, photographing evidence of abuse and preservation of the scene of a child's death.

RESPONSE

The Department partially agrees with the findings. This recommendation has been partially implemented. The Department's Homicide Bureau is tasked with all child death investigations for the County and contract cities. The collection of evidence, photographing, or attempting to secure the crime scene should only be done by law enforcement professionals. The collection of evidence, photographing, or attempting to secure the crime scene by a DCFS worker could hamper the criminal investigation or create discrepancies in a criminal trial.

The Department is already working with DCFS who participates in a monthly child death review with the Inter-Agency Council on Child Abuse and Neglect (ICAN). County agencies discuss various cases throughout the county to identify problems and potential solutions. At the request of DCFS, the Department lectures newly hired DCFS workers regarding how we conduct criminal investigations and collect our evidence.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.7

DCFS and LASD should coordinate efforts to eliminate system delays in emergency calls for assistance from DCFS.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with this recommendation. The recommendation has been partially implemented. At this time, any recommendation of providing additional financial support will be made within the context of the Department's overall budget, numerous funding priorities, and requests.

In February of 2019, LASD and DCFS started a pilot project in Palmdale and Lancaster forming an E-SCAR (Electronic Suspected Child Abuse Report) Response Team. The team consists of a deputy sheriff partnered with a DCFS case worker to respond to calls for service together (in the same vehicle) and handle E-SCAR related calls in accordance with their respective Department's protocols and procedures. The working relationship between the deputy and case worker is similar to that of the Mental Evaluation Teams, which pair a mental health clinician and a deputy sheriff. The goal of the E-SCAR Response Team is to provide a consistently high level of service, preventing reports of child abuse from falling through the

cracks, and improve collaboration between the LASD and DCFS. The E-SCAR Response Team pilot project is currently operating at the Palmdale and Lancaster Sheriff's Stations.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.11

The Department of Public Health, DCFS, LASD, and LAPD should conduct abuse education classes within the hot spot zip codes.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with this recommendation. This recommendation will be implemented by January 1, 2020. The LASD Special Victims Bureau currently conducts child abuse training classes upon request from a variety of law enforcement agencies, cities and organizations. LASD Special Victims Bureau does not initiate abuse education classes without a request due to the shortage of available qualified personnel and the high level of caseloads they are assigned to investigate.

The LASD Special Victims Bureau will identify the respective zip codes within their jurisdiction that have been identified as hot spots and reach out to those respective Sheriff's Stations to coordinate training. The LASD Special Victims Bureau will coordinate these meetings with other county agencies to offer a variety of different programs to the public.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.13

DCFS, DHS, DMH, Probation, DPH, DPSS, LASD, and the Los Angeles District Attorney should develop a child protection data base system which includes adequate resources, training, cross-training, performance evaluation, follow-up, and oversight to lessen the occurrence of undetected child abuse.

RESPONSE

The LASD partially agrees with this recommendation. This recommendation will require further analysis. LASD will work with other agencies as needed for analysis. Special Victims Bureau is the LASD's central contact in an MOU with DCFS, DPSS, the Probation Department, DMH, the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office and DHS as it pertains to the Family Crime Index (FCI). The FCI is a computerized interagency data information system which is designed to better identify children and families who are at-risk of child abuse and neglect. The data is gathered from existing computer systems within participating County agencies and placed in the FCI data system. The FCI data system ties together basic data about families and children who have had relevant contacts with public agencies and have been identified as at-risk for abuse and neglect. It allows professionals to know when other agencies may have pertinent information about a child or family with whom they are involved.

FCI information is shared with participating entities through Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDT). An MDT is three or more persons who are trained in the prevention, identification and treatment of child abuse and neglect as defined in section 18951(d) of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

LASD Policy also mandates the use of the Electronic Suspected Child Abuse Reporting System (E-SCARS) at the onset and throughout every type of child abuse investigation. The Los Angeles District Attorney's Office is the administrator of the E-SCARS, which is a comprehensive database used by the LASD, DCFS, LAPD and other County Departments.

E-SCARS is a web based application that allows DCFS, law enforcement agencies and the Los Angeles District Attorney to "cross report" to each other the state mandated form-SS8572, called the E-SCAR. E-SCARS was deployed by Los Angeles County in 2009, and was enhanced in June 2017, to include new functionality. The E-SCARS interfaces with the State of California's Child Welfare System/Case Management System and its DataMart.

The E-SCARS tracks historical SCAR information which allows DCFS, law enforcement agencies and the District Attorney to query historical information such as (victims, suspects, addresses etc.).

All County E-SCARS stakeholders attend a monthly meeting to discuss system development, enhancements, improvements, and training. The E-SCARS meetings are chaired by the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office.

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT



MICHEL R. MOORE
Chief of Police

ERIC GARCETTI
Mayor

P. O. Box 30158
Los Angeles, Calif. 90030
Telephone: (213) 486-0500
TDD: (877) 275-5273
Ref #: 8.3

September 12, 2019

Presiding Judge
Los Angeles Superior Court
Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 West Temple Street, 11th Floor, Room 11-506
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Presiding Judge:

This correspondence will serve as the Los Angeles Police Department's (LAPD) response to the Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury (CGJ) report, "Re: ALLEGATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE: WHATS HAPPENING AT DCFS?" The CGJ requested that the LAPD respond to the Findings in the report and Recommendations 1.6, 1.11 and 1.13. Our response to the specific Findings and Recommendations applicable to LAPD are provided below.

FINDINGS

Findings No. 1-20 are specific to the DCFS; therefore, the LAPD does not have recommendations.

RECOMMENDATION

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.6

DCFS should secure law enforcement level training for SCSWs and CSWs regarding evidence collection, photographing evidence of abuse, and preservation of the scene of a child's death.

RESPONSE: The LAPD agrees in part with the recommendation.

The collection and preservation of evidence during a criminal investigation or child death is not within the scope of responsibility for Children's Social Workers (CSW) or Supervising Children's Social Workers (SCSW) from the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS). However, the LAPD does work collaboratively with DCFS workers when suspected child abuse is identified.

Juvenile Division recently worked in partnership with DCFS to create online training for LAPD personnel to better understand the roles of both agencies during child abuse investigations. The LAPD frequently works in coordination with CSWs and SCSWs assigned to the DCFS Multi-Agency Response Team (MART) on investigations involving pre-planned search warrants, human trafficking, gangs, narcotics and other illegal activity.

The LAPD provides the MART members with informal training, regarding safety and evidence identification for law enforcement preservation, to ensure appropriate conduct during investigations.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.11

The Department of Public Health, DCFS, LASD and LAPD should conduct abuse education classes within the hot spot zip codes.

RESPONSE: The LAPD agrees in part with this recommendation.

The LAPD currently provides informational brochures related to child abuse prevention and the prevention of child sexual exploitation during large scale community events such as National Night Out. Additionally, during the Annual Child Abuse Prevention/Awareness Campaign in the month of April, Juvenile Division distributes prevention brochures within LAPD for dissemination to the community.

The Grand Jury's hot spot zip codes are a compilation of data collected by the Los Angeles County Office of Child Protection to indicate "where child abuse is most likely to occur." The LAPD would need to conduct further analysis to determine the scope of the recommendation within the City of Los Angeles and compare the Office of Child Protection data with the data collected by LAPD.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.13

DCFS, Department of Health Services (DHS), Department of Mental Health (DMH), Probation, Department of Public Health (DPH), Department of Public Social Services (DPSS), LASD, and the District Attorney (DA) should develop a child protection data base system, which includes adequate resources, training, cross training, performance evaluation, follow-up, and oversight to lessen the occurrence of undetected child abuse.

RESPONSE: The LAPD agrees with this recommendation to the extent that the Department can participate in the development of a Los Angeles County database.

The LAPD has discussed the database with DCFS personnel, offered feedback and will continue assist DCFS when requested.

If you would like further information or have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Captain Paul M. Espinosa, Commanding Officer, Juvenile Division, at (213) 486-0500.

Respectfully,



MICHEL R. MOORE
Chief of Police

ALLEGATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE: WHAT'S HAPPENING AT DCFS?



**Valencia R. Shelton, Chair
Judith E. Halloran
Patricia G. Patrick**

SUMMARY

The death of an infant or child is a devastating experience for the family and all attendant persons involved. If the dead infant or child was a dependent under the auspices and care of the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) the death casts a dark shadow upon the staff and the pertinent service provider. Who or what caused the death of the child and did the DCFS staff contribute in some way to that death? What does a child abuse allegation involve from the perspective of the Supervising Children's Social worker (SCSW) and Children's Social worker (CSW) who handle child abuse cases? The dynamics of the abuse allegations and the opening of an investigation are guided by California Penal Codes, Welfare and Institutions Codes and Statutes.

The 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury (CGJ) chose to shed light on the actual procedures and processes that caseworkers examine when handling a child abuse allegation. The CGJ selected the Lancaster and Palmdale DCFS offices to conduct this research. These offices have been cast negatively in the public press since the deaths of at least 3 minor children which have occurred at one or more of these offices within the last 5 years in the Service Provider areas (SPA). The August 10, 2018 memo from The Office of Child Protection suggested the following ways to improve child abuse and neglect investigations are:

- Conduct a comprehensive analysis of the use of Structured Decision Making (SDM) related to safety and risk screening, investigations of child abuse and neglect, and case management
- In May 2018, begin a department-wide initiative to:
 - Examine policies, training, and practices for case decision-making
 - Retrain all case workers, supervisors, and regional managers on the proper use of SDM, particularly with regard to safety and risk assessments
 - Retrain workers on how to interview witnesses, when to use forensic exams, and how to handle a child's recanted allegations
 - Strengthen the supervisor/social worker teaming process for making case decisions
 - Refer families who are at high risk of coming back to the system to community-based supports and resources to reduce this risk¹

BACKGROUND

Child abuse is the intentional infliction of injuries to a child which can be of a physical, mental, psychological, or those of a sexual nature by a parent, guardian or other persons². There are "approximately 3 million cases of child abuse and neglect nationwide involving almost 5.5 Million children."³ Caseworkers are tasked with investigating potential acts of neglect, physical and sexual abuse, which may occur within the primary family. Most cases of abuse include an overlap of conditions of abuse, physical and sexual abuse or mental/psychological and physical abuse or worse, a

¹[http://ocp.lacounty.gov/Portals/0/Portals/0/Reports%20and%20Communication/Anthony%20A.%20Consolidated%20Report/OCP%20Coordinated%20Response%20to%20Anthony%20A%20Motion%20\(08-10-18\).pdf?ver=2018-10-24-073730-880](http://ocp.lacounty.gov/Portals/0/Portals/0/Reports%20and%20Communication/Anthony%20A.%20Consolidated%20Report/OCP%20Coordinated%20Response%20to%20Anthony%20A%20Motion%20(08-10-18).pdf?ver=2018-10-24-073730-880) pg. 20 (accessed 5/06/19)

²Adapted from http://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=PEN§ionNum=273d. (accessed 5-2-19)

³<https://www.healthychildren.org/English/safety-prevention/at-home/Pages/What-to-Know-about-Child-Abuse.aspx> (accessed 5-2-19)

combination of all three types of abuse. The reason for physical and psychological mistreatment of children within a family are often associated with parental feelings of isolation, stress and frustration.⁴ The Department of Children and Family Services is the title given to the agency which oversees the well-being of the children of Los Angeles County who may be neglected, abused or abandoned by their family or guardian. "A child abuse and neglect case starts when someone reports a concern that: (1) you are abusing your child or not taking care of your child properly, (2) Someone else is abusing your child or not taking care of him or her properly and you are not protecting your child from that, or (3) your child is in danger of being abused or not taken care of properly by you or someone else."⁵ According to the DCFS website: "The signs of child abuse are:

- Repeated injuries, bruises, welts, burns on a child's body
- Neglected appearance: children who are often badly nourished, inadequately clothed, are left or seen wandering alone at all hours or it may seem as if no one cares for them
- Disruptive behavior: very aggressive, negative behavior constantly repeated may be a sign of abuse
- Passive withdrawn behavior; when children are excessively shy and friendless
- Parents who are "super critical"; parents who discipline their children frequently and severely may begin to abuse them when unrealistic standards are not met
- Families that are extremely isolated; parents who don't share in school or community activities and resent friendly contacts and are distrustful of other people".⁶

The data below provides the number of incidents of child abuse cases and their related costs.

- "About 471,500 babies were born in California in 2017, a decline of 17,000 or 3 percent from 2016 according to the Center for Disease Control data, which is provisional."⁷ The Los Angeles Board of Supervisors (BOS), Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Office of Child Protection are working together to ensure that children and families are given every opportunity to succeed at having a loving, healthy environment to thrive and be safe⁸.
- One third of the children in the DCFS system are age four and under. "A recent national study estimates that 37.4 percent of all children will have a protective services investigation by age 18."⁹
- "Of all the babies born in Los Angeles County during 2006-2007, 14.6 percent had cases reported to child protective services before age five. The majority of these cases were not serious enough to warrant opening a case. This suggests that people may not know what to do, whom to trust, or where to find help when they suspect a problem is developing".¹⁰
- "For every incident of child abuse, there is a public cost of \$400,533 over the lifetime of the victim."¹¹

⁴ Ibid

⁵ www.courts.ca.gov/1205.htm (accessed 5-2-19)

⁶ dcfs.co.la.ca.us/safety/#2 (accessed 5-2-19)

⁷ R <https://www.sacbee.com/news/state/california/article211330979.html> (accessed 5-2-19)

⁸ Adapted from dcfs.co.la.ca.us/safety/#2ocp.lacounty.gov/Portals/OCP/PDF/Prevention/Prevention%20Plan/2017-06-29%20Paving%20the%20Road%20to%20Safety%20for%20Our%20Children.pdf?ver=2018-10-24-073408-057 (accessed 5-2-19)

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹ <https://chronicleofsocialchange.org/research-related/much-child-abuse-cost-study-says-400k-lifetime>

According to the OCP these strategies are essential for reducing the number of children and families who come in contact with the child welfare system, as well as the number of families requiring services from other systems.¹⁷ The decision to remove a child from his or her home is a very fact-intensive one, and requires a thorough understanding of the child's situation within a 30-day investigative time period. "On July 14, 2015, the Los Angeles County Protocol (the Protocol), governing information sharing by the Los Angeles County Child Abuse Multidisciplinary Personnel Team convened pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code Section 18961.7". This Protocol was finalized and signed by the County Department of Children and Family Services, Department of Health Services (DHS), Department of Mental Health, Department of Probation (Probation), Department of Public Health, Department of Public Social Services, Los Angeles County Sheriff (LASD) and the Office of the Los Angeles County District Attorney (DA).¹⁸

The Office of Child Protection, along with the Chief Information Officer (CIO) helped to create this Protocol, which is described in the preceding paragraph, and it was reviewed by County Counsel and approved by the Chief Executive Officer. This Protocol governs the sharing of confidential information on alleged perpetrators or others during investigations of child abuse or neglect allegations. On May 2, 2017 the BOS and seven county agencies approved funding of an electronic portal to support child abuse data collection among the agencies listed above. This Protocol allows the children's social workers to have the means to legally obtain permissible information on the alleged perpetrators to aid their investigations and make better informed decisions.¹⁹ There was no simple way to accurately identify the alleged perpetrators across the various County data systems and access the allowable, up-to-date information directly from each system which led to the establishment by the CIO of the Countywide Master Data Management (CWMDM) which collects data on alleged sexual predators across Los Angeles County. At the present time, three of the County's agencies are participating in CWMDM; DHS, DMH and DCFS.²⁰

METHODOLOGY

The CGJ collected information and conducted interviews from the following entities:

- Lancaster and Palmdale DCFS offices
- The Office of Child Protection
- The Violence Intervention Project
- The LAC-USC Medical Hub
- Los Angeles County Probation Department
- The High Desert Medical Hub
- Hathaway-Sycamores Child and Family Services
- Researched various websites
- Created a survey to gather data from the respective DCFS staff

¹⁷ Ibid

¹⁸ Ibid

¹⁹ CIO Recommendation: Approve(X) Memo to Board of Supervisors, May 2, 2017, Re: Development of Electronic Portal to Support Child Abuse Investigations, Accessed on (03-04-19)

²⁰ Ibid

INVESTIGATION

The main focus of this report is to determine whether DCFS's procedures used to ensure the safety of the child and the well-being of the primary family are effective. This committee sought to determine the process of conducting an investigation of suspected child abuse from the mindset and work processes of the DCFS staff. Those caseworkers charged with supervising and observing allegations of child abuse need to be cognizant of many factors. Committee members brainstormed and these are some of the questions we asked to gather data on this topic. What does a caseworker need to document before one makes a child abuse report? What paperwork and legal requirements are needed before CSWs reach a substantiated abuse finding? How intensive are the legal court appearances and how much paperwork is required? How many chances does a family with multiple abuse allegations get before a child is removed from the home? During the course of this investigation this Committee learned that abuse allegations are varied and complex in nature and may involve single or multiple occurrences and single or multiple perpetrators. We learned this data by reading a transcript from a criminal Grand Jury.

On June 25, 2013, the Board of Supervisors established the Los Angeles County Blue Ribbon Commission on Child Protection (BRCCP) to review previous child welfare systems reform efforts, barriers to effective systemic performance, and policies and practices within the system²¹. In its final report, *Paving the Road to Safety for Our Children: A Preventive Plan for Los Angeles County*, one of the key recommendations was to establish an entity to oversee one unified child protection system. On June 10, 2014, the BOS adopted the recommendations contained within the BRCCP final report and took action to establish the Office of Child Protection as a separate entity that would report directly to the Board. The OCP will be located in the Executive Office of the Board, with the purpose of prioritizing and improving child safety through better communication, coordination and accountability across agencies involved in the child protection network".²²

The CGJ focused on the work and schedules of casework staff to give insight into the task of eliminating child abuse. Many reports have been written detailing the deficiencies of the workers of DCFS. If the citizens of Los Angeles County expect children to be free of abuse, the CGJ hopes this investigation will shed light on the complexities of investigating child abuse cases.

The CGJ examined the systemic lapses in a child welfare agency when repeated instances of abuse occur and no substantial case resolutions are made before the death of a child. "According to data from the OCP, research suggests that child welfare systems experience pressure because families are not getting the support they need early enough and because some families are referred back to the system over and over again".²³ In some cases where the child died, the CGJ noted a common factor: the suspects were the birth mother and the non-related boyfriend who may reside in the residence.

²¹ www.southernalgrantmakers.org/events/blue-ribbon-commission-child-protection (accessed 03-04-19)

²² Countywide Child Protection Strategic Plan, 2016-2021, Memo, October 20, 2016, Judge Michael Nash(Ret) (accessed 01-04-19)

²³ *Paving The Road To Safety For Our Children: A Prevention Plan for Los Angeles County*, Los Angeles County Office of Child Protection, June 2017, (accessed on 01-04-19)

Steps in Child Abuse Investigation

All requests for Child Abuse cases start with a call to the Child Protection Hotline (CPH). The allegations of suspected child abuse, neglect and /or exploitation may be received by phone, in writing or made in person. The CPH operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and can be reached at the following telephone numbers: 1 (800) 540-4000 within California, 1 (213) 639-4500 outside of California and 1 (800) 272-6699 Telecommunications Device for the Deaf. The CPH must identify the types of calls which constitute appropriate child abuse referrals pursuant to law and Structured Decision Making tools.²⁴

Child abuse caseload procedures are mandated by legal statutes from the California Penal Code, California Welfare and Institutions Codes (WIC) and DCFS Policy Guides. Our judicial court system is still paper driven which makes the elimination of some paperwork problematic. During our interviews with DCFS staff we learned that the daily procedures are filled with reams of required legal documents and case paperwork.²⁵ DCFS must cross report every known or suspected instance of child abuse or neglect to law enforcement and the DA's office within 36 hours of receiving the information by way of the Suspected Child Abuse Report (SCAR).²⁶

E-SCARs (as described below) is used by DCFS to electronically transmit the SCAR to all LASD stations, law enforcement agencies inside and outside of LA County and the DA's office. Once the complaint is received, the case is assigned to the appropriate geographical location. The CSW opens a case file to investigate or eliminate the phone referral or set up an open case file if the abuse is substantiated. There are service referrals made to Multi-Disciplinary Teams and designated county agencies as the case file dictates. All necessary medical exams and evaluations are referred to the appropriate agencies according to guidelines dictated by DCFS policy. The DCFS survey responses from Lancaster and Palmdale gave extensive paperwork as a factor which made their job harder.²⁷

It is a necessary and important aspect of the child welfare system that social workers are called upon to investigate reports of the abuse and/or neglect of children. Social workers need to understand that investigating allegations of abuse or neglect means that they are gathering facts or evidence which may be used in a criminal or dependency court case. "Investigations need to incorporate intensive fact-gathering skills (similar to Law Enforcement) utilizing multiple sources, risk identification, use of technology, the recognition of signs of abuse or neglect, interviewing skills, double-checking facts, seeking expert opinions, contacting the relevant mandated reporters and collateral contacts, consultations with supervisors and colleagues and more".²⁸ Recently cited newspaper articles concerning the Anthony A. & Gabriel Fernandez abuse cases underscore the importance of recognizing and tracking multiple reporting's of abuse from the same family.²⁹

²⁴ Los Angeles Department of Children and Family Services Manual, Policy, www.dcfslacounty.gov, dcfs.co.la.ca.us/safety/index.html#3, (accessed 5/06/19)

²⁵ [http://policy.dcfslacounty.gov/default.htm#Child_abuse_and_neglect.htm#3FTocPath%3DIntake%7CReporting%7CChild%20Abuse%20and%20Neglect%20Reporting%20Act%20\(CANRA\)%7C_____0](http://policy.dcfslacounty.gov/default.htm#Child_abuse_and_neglect.htm#3FTocPath%3DIntake%7CReporting%7CChild%20Abuse%20and%20Neglect%20Reporting%20Act%20(CANRA)%7C_____0) (accessed 5-3-19)

²⁶ Ibid

²⁷ Ibid

²⁸ County of Los Angeles Office of Child Protection, "OCP Coordinated Response To The Anthony A. Motion", August 10, 2018, Memo (accessed on 01-15-19)

²⁹ <https://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-athony-avalos-torture-20180703-story.html> (accessed 5-3-19); <https://homicide.latimes.com/post/mother-gabriel-fernandez-guilty/> (accessed 5-3-19)

In the case of Gabriel Fernandez both mother and live in boyfriend were found guilty of child abuse according to an *L.A. Times* article dated May 24, 2013. As of the writing of this report the mother of Anthony A. and her live in boyfriend have been arrested but the criminal proceedings are pending. An article from *The Chronicle of Social Change* dated August 15, 2018 states “that despite 13 reports of abuse called in against Avalos’ family from 2013 to 2016, there was nearly two years of radio silence between the last report and the boy’s death in June”.³⁰ The CGJ requested information regarding the child abuse deaths of children who were in the care of DCFS and received an email response from DCFS’ “Office of Litigation Management” that the county had paid \$2,708,000 in settlements between the years of 2013-2017 to the families of 6 children.³¹

DCFS conducts community get-togethers called “Forums” which are staged to engage the individuals who live in one of the 8 Service Planning Areas of the county. At these forums, parents are taught parenting skills and given suggestions to resolve conflict within the family in an orderly manner. Parents may not know that discipline may be counted as abuse. The members of this committee explored the types of training and educational classes offered to parents by DCFS. In three deaths that occurred, discipline such as kneeling on grains of rice for hours, being denied food and water or beating the child until severe bruising was evident are recognized as abuse³². In each of the six deaths, there was a common factor: mother of the child and mother’s live-in boyfriend who was not a parent of the deceased child. This is a “red-flag” situation which should be a warning sign to the investigating CSWs. “A 1993 British study found the incidence of abuse was 33 times higher in a household where the mother was living with an unrelated boyfriend”.³³

Both DCFS and LASD use the E-SCARS system to cross-report allegations of abuse. Electronic Child Abuse Report System (E-SCARS) is a web-based system developed by DCFS’ Information Systems Division and the LASD. E-SCARS allows rapid and secure electronic transmission and receipt of suspected child abuse reports between the DA, LASD and other independent law enforcement agencies within Los Angeles County.³⁴ While both DCFS and law enforcement regularly use E-SCARS to cross report allegations of abuse there is little indication of significant investigative collaboration³⁵. Data received from Lancaster and Palmdale caseworkers indicated how LASD personnel from the Child Abuse Unit were not always available to assist in the collection of evidence at the scene of abuse. Yet, there is minimal indication that they collaborate on abuse allegations conducted within their jurisdiction on a regular basis as reported to the committee members during interviews in both the Lancaster & Palmdale offices.

According to data collected from the survey instrument both supervising children’s social worker and children’s social workers stated that a lower caseload would help ease caseworker anxiety and allow CSWs more time to interact with the client’s families and have the time necessary to conduct a more thorough investigation. During our interviews we learned many of the staff assigned to these offices,

³⁰ <https://chronicleofsocialchange.org/subscriber-content/familyfirstact29826/29826>

³¹ Email received from DCFS Office of Litigation Management on January 4, 2019

³² http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=PEN§ionNum=273d. (accessed 5-3-19)

³³ www.old.post-gazette.com/region/state/2001042boyfriend2.asp (accessed on 04-15-19)

³⁴ http://policy.dcfslacounty.gov/default.htm#Child_Protection_Hotline.htm

³⁵ [http://ocp.lacounty.gov/Portals/0/CP/PDF/Reports%20and%20Communication/Anthony%20A.%20Consolidated%20Report/0CP%20Coordinated%20Response%20to%20Anthony%20A%20Motion%20\(08-10-18\).pdf?ver=2018-10-24-073730-880pg.5](http://ocp.lacounty.gov/Portals/0/CP/PDF/Reports%20and%20Communication/Anthony%20A.%20Consolidated%20Report/0CP%20Coordinated%20Response%20to%20Anthony%20A%20Motion%20(08-10-18).pdf?ver=2018-10-24-073730-880pg.5) (accessed 5/06/19)

particularly new hires, do not live in the area which contributes to the high turnover rate. The amount of time used to monitor family office visits were indicated in the survey responses. We observed monitored family visits to allow the parent and child to have supervised time together to maintain the family association if the child is temporarily out of the family home. A monitored visit occurs when the parent or caregiver comes to the DCFS office and is allowed to visit the child in a room with the CSW seated at the open door for the allotted time, normally an hour.

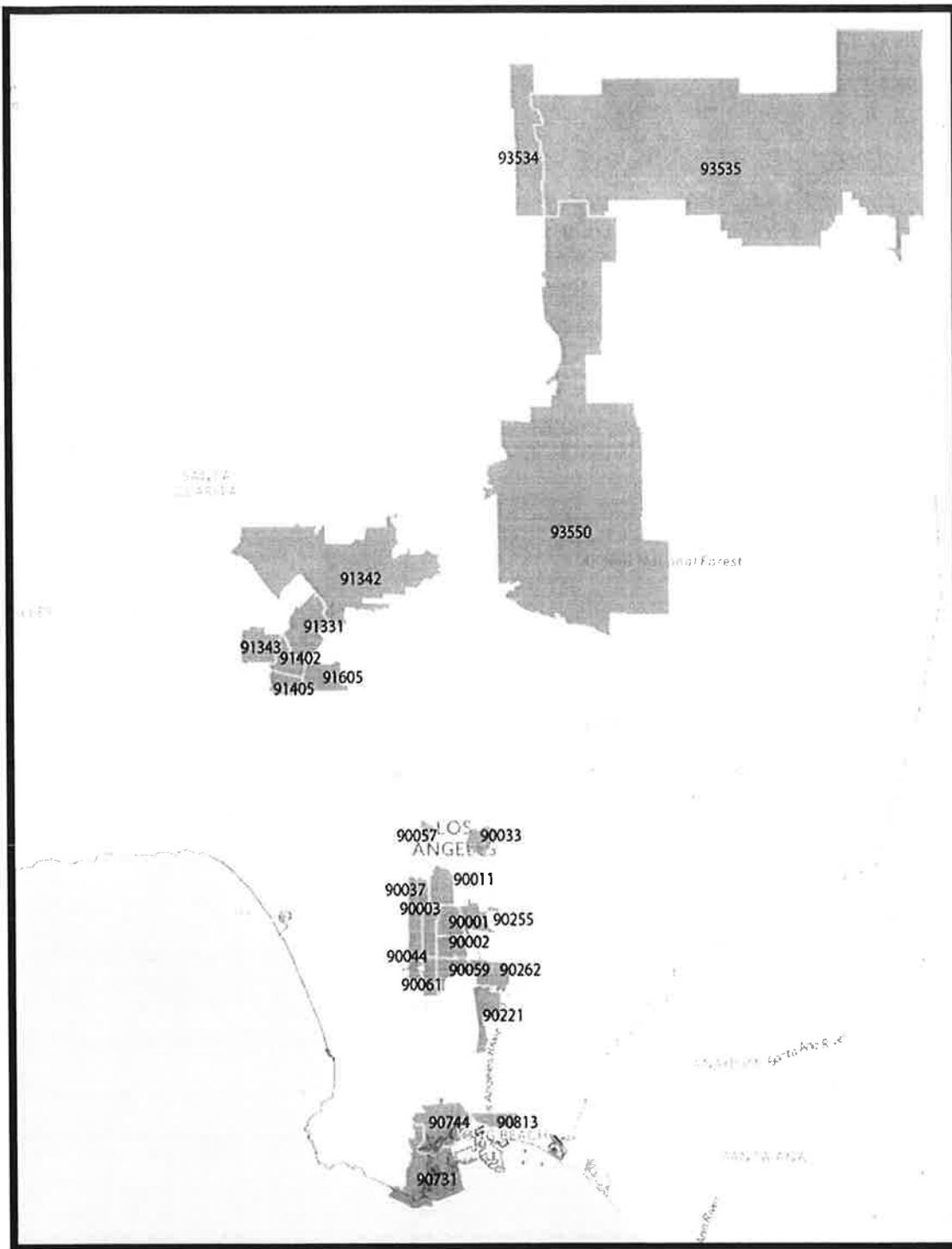
“As of August, 2018, DCFS plans to work with the CEO and Department of Human Resources (DHR) to examine the possibility of extraordinary measures to both recruit and retain highly qualified staff in the Antelope Valley. This may include strategies such as initial assignment bonuses, long-term retention bonuses, transportation allowances, location-based pay differentials, and enhanced specialized training and supports”.³⁶

During interviews the CGJ learned that Supervising Children Social Workers are critical to ensuring that the standard of work produced by individual caseworkers is up to department criteria. The Supervising Children’s Social Workers train Children Social Workers to develop their investigative skills and critical thinking mindsets, promote the thoroughness of reports, and continuously review the quality of the casework. The role of the SCSW is important to the system as the high number of new CSWs recruited is a part of DCFS’ efforts to reduce caseloads. According to DCFS, management recommends a SCSW span of control which is the number of CSWs reporting to the SCSW be at 1:5; as of this report the actual case load for SCSW is 1:6. “Starting in 2015, with the support of the BOS and the CEO, the DCFS has steadily decreased its Countywide Continuing Services (CS) caseload from an average of 24.5 to an average of 19.2 as of August 2018. The Antelope Valley area has experienced mixed success in reducing caseloads. Current caseloads for the Lancaster office are 16.0 (CS), 12.3 Emergency Response (ER). The caseloads for the Palmdale office are 23.2 (CS) and 7.7 (ER)”.³⁷

The Office of Child Protection compiled a map showing Zip Codes of Child Abuse Hot Spots within Los Angeles County. The map shows most of the area of the Antelope Valley and the cities of Van Nuys, Panorama City, Sylmar, Pacoima and North Hills which are within Supervisorial District 5, that is the largest zip coded area. Zip codes within Supervisorial Districts 1 and 2 which encompasses South Los Angeles and the Long Beach area are also included as significant Hot Spots. This information serves to inform DCFS, LASD and Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) where child abuse is most likely to occur. This map is included because Supervisorial District 5 is the largest district in LA county requiring caseworkers to travel longer distances. This impacts the caseload of individual caseworkers and limits the number of cases they can work on in a short period of time.

³⁶ [http://ocp.lacounty.gov/Portals/0/Portals/0/Reports%20and%20Communication/Anthony%20A.%20Consolidated%20Report/OCP%20Coordinated%20Response%20to%20Anthony%20A%20Motion%20\(08-10-18\).pdf?ver=2018-10-24-073730-880](http://ocp.lacounty.gov/Portals/0/Portals/0/Reports%20and%20Communication/Anthony%20A.%20Consolidated%20Report/OCP%20Coordinated%20Response%20to%20Anthony%20A%20Motion%20(08-10-18).pdf?ver=2018-10-24-073730-880) pg. 7 (accessed 5/06/19)

³⁷ Ibid



³⁸Paving The Road To Safety For Our Children :A Prevention Plan for Los Angeles County, Los Angeles County Office of Child Protection, June,2017 Memo received on 01-04-19

During the course of this investigation, the Committee drove to the DCFS' Lancaster and Palmdale offices and spoke with staff to get permission to conduct an employee survey. This survey was conducted anonymously and asked only for the caseworker's official job title and specific questions regarding their workload, geographic locations visited during work and the amount of paperwork their position requires to complete a case finding. The survey focused on the social workers' obstacles and successes encountered before completing a case. The Lancaster office lacked responses for the following positions: ER CSW, ER CSWI, CSW DI and CSW II DI. A copy of the CGJ survey used to gather this data is included in the Appendix.

Child Abuse investigations must be completed within thirty (30) calendar days of the initial face-to-face contact. "The purpose of an initial Emergency Response Investigation and Emergency Assessment is to determine: (1) If the child abuse/neglect occurred, (2) If the child's immediate safety is a concern and if it is, the interventions that will ensure the child's protection while keeping the child within the family / or with family members, if at all possible, (3) If there is a risk of future maltreatment and the level of that risk, (4) If continuing DCFS services are needed to address any effects of child abuse/neglect and to reduce the risk of future maltreatment".³⁹

Survey Analysis

The caseloads of all the job titles from Caseworker Trainee (CSW Trainee) to Supervising Children's Social Worker are large (20 to 28 cases per caseworker) which creates extra stress and time lags in completion of work as needed for deadlines. The ideal caseloads for each job category was lower in every category with the exception of Supervising Caseworkers who noted the ideal caseload as one less case. It has been reported that high caseloads have always affected the quality of work for all participants throughout the entire DCFS system as well as judges, attorneys and others. High caseloads have long been an issue in the Antelope Valley (AV) or the High Desert area.

Per the CGJ survey responses the committee learned that CSWs are required to make monthly home visits which are done as a one man unit. Most of the staff are females and they felt unsafe going to home visits alone. The committee also learned that social workers should have comprehensive training on interviewing children, understanding the proper use of Structured Decision Making tools, how to work consistently and effectively with law enforcement when investigating reports of child abuse. Training in investigating allegations of abuse or neglect of children⁴⁰.

In one visit to the courthouse that handles child welfare cases in the Antelope Valley, this CGJ witnessed adults and children scattered all over the floors on all three levels of the building. The size of the courthouse is inadequate relative to the area it serves. This one courthouse handles all juvenile dependency cases in the area.

The Palmdale and Lancaster tables below show that actual caseloads are greater than the ideal caseloads as indicated in the survey.

³⁹ Los Angeles Department of Children and Family Services Manual, Policy, www.dcfslacounty.gov, (accessed 5-6-19)

⁴⁰ [http://ocp.lacounty.gov/Portals/OCP/PDF/Reports%20and%20Communication/Anthony%20A.%20Consolidated%20Report/OCP%20Coordinated%20Response%20to%20Anthony%20A.%20Motion%20\(08-10-18\).pdf?ver=2018-10-24-073730-880](http://ocp.lacounty.gov/Portals/OCP/PDF/Reports%20and%20Communication/Anthony%20A.%20Consolidated%20Report/OCP%20Coordinated%20Response%20to%20Anthony%20A.%20Motion%20(08-10-18).pdf?ver=2018-10-24-073730-880) pg. 4 (accessed 5/06/19)

Survey Findings – Responses from Lancaster DCFS

Job Title	# of staff	Actual Case Load	Ideal Case Load
CSW	4	20; 20; 21; 23	12; 14; 20; 16
CSWI	2	8; 24;	5; 15
CSWII	6	7; 12; 11; 12; 12; 20	6; 5; 7; 5; 12; 10
CSWIII	8	3; 6; 8; 10,21; 21; 21; 25;	8; 5; 8; 12; 15; 15; 20; 7
ER CSW	0		
ER CSWII	0		
CSW DI	0		
CSWII DI	0		
SCSW	4	110; 125; 108; 6 to 1	15; 16; 75; 5 to 1

Survey Findings- Responses from Palmdale DCFS

Job Title	# of staff	Actual Case Load	Ideal Case Load
CSW Trainee	4	23; 0; 3; 18	15; 20; 10; 15
CSW	7	3; 19; 8; 28; 28; 27; 15	5; 15; 10; 15; 18; 22; 15
CSWI	6	29; 26; 21; 30; 28; 28	15; 18; 15; 18; 20; 22
CSWII	15	29; 8; 12; 27; 28; 26; 27; 22; 9; 20; 24; 18; 20; 19; 20	15; 15; 15; 23; 17; 20; 23; 18; 5; 15; 18; 18; 15; 13; 12
CSWIII	9	22; 0; 15; 12; 28; 23; 24; 15; 22	15; 20; 15; 25; 20; 15; 15; 10; 17
ER CSW	1	6	10
ER CSWII	1	11	6
CSW DI	2	17; 16	7; 8
CSWII DI	1	18	10
SCSW	6	6 to 1; 0; 25; 180; 250; 0	5 to 1; 13; 25; 20; 20; 20

Caseworkers must make a written assessment of each child’s safety and well-being based upon the following DCFS variables which **MUST** be documented:

- Health/physical condition including bruises and body marks
- Condition of the home
- Child vulnerability
- Family and or environmental stress
- Parenting skills/discipline used by parents or caregivers
- Parent’s substance abuse
- Availability of day care
- Pertinent medical/psychological/police reports including all attempts to obtain the reports
- Pertinent Collateral Contacts including all attempts to contact Collateral Contacts
- Ability of the family to provide for the safety and well-being of the child
- Impact of any mental health problems of the child and/or parent
- Family’s support system

- Ability of the family to meet the child’s immediate needs of supervision, food, clothing, medical/mental health
- Impact of any domestic violence in the family

Investigating Caseworkers may obtain confidential medical and mental health information relevant to an incident of suspected child abuse or neglect **without** submitting a written request per the authority granted by Civil Code 56.10 & 56.104. All allegations are to be investigated thoroughly. Collateral contacts are used by CSWs to help in understanding the nature and extent of the alleged child abuse/neglect and to assess the risk to the child as well as keeping the child safe. Collateral contacts could be neighbors, relatives not living in the home, school teachers, church members, etc. In addition to completing and compiling all of the necessary data in the aforementioned lists, the CSWs are also required to make numerous referrals for services which the family may need.⁴¹

The following represents some of the referrals that CSW’s will make to DCFS.

- Assigning the Emergency Response referral to the office where the out-of-home caregiver whom the allegations are made against resides
- Send all case-carrying CSWs and their SCSWs who have a child residing in the home an “Information to CSW” form which notifies that CSW of the referral and what office was assigned to respond to the referral
- FAX the Emergency Response Document and Screener Narrative to Community Care Licensing on a flow basis
- Attach any prior Child Welfare History regarding the caregiver to the referral and the lists of required notifications and follow-ups continue as long as the case is active.

One of the most important duties of the CSW is to order a Forensic Medical Exam when a child is a victim of suspected physical or sexual abuse. The County of Los Angeles has Medical Hub Centers which conduct forensic exams of all types of suspected child abuse. Penal Code Section 13823.11 establishes recommended methods for meeting the minimum legal standards for the collection of evidence. CSWs must order forensic medical exams when child sexual abuse is suspected and they must follow DCFS Protocols⁴². During a visit to the High Desert Medical Hub the CGJ learned that they are in need of supervisory medical staff to ensure that Emergency Response (ER) and Dependency Investigation (DI) cases are seen locally instead of traveling to the Los Angeles Medical Hub at USC.

“Hospitals and health practitioners are required to report to local law enforcement all cases where medical care is sought when injuries may have been inflicted upon a child or minor. A forensic medical exam is to assess a victim’s health care needs, to coordinate treatment of any injuries and to collect evidence for use during case investigations and criminal prosecution. Since the body is the crime scene, evidence is time sensitive and may only be present until the victim washes or urinates”.⁴³ The CSWs call and set up the initial medical exam and the forensic medical exam (sexual abuse) at one of the Medical Hubs located within Los Angeles County.

⁴¹ Los Angeles Department of Children and Family Services Manual, Policy, Reporting Section www.dcfslacounty.gov (accessed 5/06/19)

⁴² <http://fris.org/SANes/WhatisExam.html> (accessed 5/06/19)

⁴³ <http://fris.org/SANes/WhatisExam.html> pg.1 (accessed 5/06/19)

A Forensic Medical Examination specifically includes:

- Support and crisis intervention
- Information gathering from the victim for the forensic medical history
- An examination/medical assessment
- Coordination of treatment of injuries
- Documentation of biological and physical findings
- Collection of evidence from the victim’s body
- Information, treatment and/or referral for sexually transmitted infections, pregnancy and other non-acute medical concerns
- Follow-up care as needed to facilitate additional healing, treatment or collection of evidence”⁴⁴

The high caseloads of DCFS affect the quality of work done by all concerned within the child welfare system⁴⁵. Through our research the CGJ learned that the Antelope Valley experienced a surge in growth in the last twenty years as housing prices decreased in the area and many families with children moved into the available housing⁴⁶. Moreover, high caseloads have long been an issue in the Antelope Valley. This issue has been lessened by the hiring of an increased number of social workers over the past few years but according to survey results the CGJ received, it is still a major concern.⁴⁷

The table below shows the top 25 community areas of families, with zip codes, in Los Angeles County who have the highest need of public services, which can be financial, housing services or educational services to prevent child abuse. This table is given to indicate to the public the cities corresponding to the map which shows the Hot Spot zip codes within Los Angeles County.

These high areas include Palmdale with a need ranking of 1, South Los Angeles with a need ranking of 2, Long Beach with a need ranking of 3, Panorama City with a need ranking of 4, Athens with a need ranking of 5 and Lancaster scored low with a need ranking of 49.

<u>Zip Codes</u>	<u>County Location</u>	<u>Prevention Need Ranking</u>
93550	Palmdale/Lake Los Angele	1
90003	South L.A.	2
90813	Long Beach	3
91402	Panorama City	4
90044	Athens	5
90002	Watts	6
90059	Watts/Willowbrook	7
91405	Van Nuys	8
90057	Westlake	9
90255	Huntington Park/Walnut Park	16

⁴⁴ <http://fris.org/SANes/WhatisExam.html> pg.1 (accessed 5/06/19)

⁴⁵ [http://ocp.lacounty.gov/Portals/OCP/PDF/Reports%20and%20Communication/Anthony%20A.%20Consolidated%20Report/OCP%20Coordinated%20Response%20to%20Anthony%20A%20Motion%20\(08-10-18\).pdf?ver=2018-10-24-073730-880](http://ocp.lacounty.gov/Portals/OCP/PDF/Reports%20and%20Communication/Anthony%20A.%20Consolidated%20Report/OCP%20Coordinated%20Response%20to%20Anthony%20A%20Motion%20(08-10-18).pdf?ver=2018-10-24-073730-880) pg. 6 (accessed on 5/06/19)

⁴⁶ <https://www.kcet.org/shows/artbound/the-shifting-demographics-of-antelope-valley-and-developments-consequences>

⁴⁷ [http://ocp.lacounty.gov/Portals/OCP/PDF/Reports%20and%20Communication/Anthony%20A.%20Consolidated%20Report/OCP%20Coordinated%20Response%20to%20Anthony%20A%20Motion%20\(08-10-18\).pdf?ver=2018-10-24-073730-880](http://ocp.lacounty.gov/Portals/OCP/PDF/Reports%20and%20Communication/Anthony%20A.%20Consolidated%20Report/OCP%20Coordinated%20Response%20to%20Anthony%20A%20Motion%20(08-10-18).pdf?ver=2018-10-24-073730-880) pg. 6 (accessed on 5/06/19)

<u>Zip Codes</u>	<u>County Location</u>	<u>Prevention Need Ranking</u>
90011	South L.A.	18
90061	South L.A	19
90001	Florence/South L.A.	20
90037	South L.A	21
91331	Arleta/Pacoima	25
90221	East Rancho Dominguez	26
91605	North Hollywood	27
91342	Lake View Terrace/Sylmar	29
90262	Lynwood	33
90731	San Bernardino/Terminal Island	37
90033	Boyle Heights	40
93535	Hi Vista	43
91343	North Hills	45
90744	Wilmington	46
93514	Lancaster	49

The following table shows the attrition rate of newly hired Children's Social Workers.

ALL DCFS Offices	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY2015	CY2016	CY2017	CY2018
Terminated Within 12 Months	36	79	66	72	48	3
Total Hired	173	526	601	682	553	288
Attrition Rate	20.81%	15.02%	10.98%	10.56%	8.66%	1.04%

This data shows that DCFS lost a large number of new hires within the first 12 months of work.

Lancaster DCFS	CY2013	CY2014	CY2015	CY2016	CY2017	CY2018
Terminated Within 12 Months	1	7	1	10	7	0
Total Hired	11	41	32	71	41	0
Attrition Rate	9.09%	17.07%	3.13%	14.08%	17.07%	0.00%

The table below shows the attrition rates for the Palmdale DCFS office

Palmdale DCFS	CY2013	CY2014	CY2015	CY2016	CY2017	CY2018
Terminated Within 12 Months	3	4	4	9	3	0
Total Hired	12	38	31	72	31	23
Attrition Rate	25.00%	10.53%	12.90%	12.50%	9.68%	0.00%

According to the survey responses, the major factors contributing to the high attrition rate are the long travel times to get to and from work and to destinations required for the job, along with the mountains of legal forms the caseworkers are required to complete. As a result of the survey it was reported by caseworkers that they are unable to transfer out of the office until someone of equal seniority transfers in.

The Lancaster and Palmdale offices are farther away from the heart of Los Angeles County than any other regional offices and remains sparsely populated. Because of its location in the County and the large expanse of area it covers, work issues related to travel time and use of personal vehicles to pick-up children for monitored visits and family therapy were cited by CSWs and SCSWs as another hindrance to doing their best job.

The CGJ received data regarding the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC) and Interjurisdictional Placements which were established in 1960. This federal law was enacted to protect the child and allow for family contact if the next of kin is out of state. The ICPC allows for the child to be placed with family or caregivers who may live out of state and the child remains under DCFS jurisdiction. The CGJ discovered that there are CSWs and SCSWs with cases in Nevada, Illinois, Indiana, Texas as well as Riverside, San Diego and Kern Counties.

This is another required job factor which can create lags in case completion and challenges to staff when they have to travel out of state to bring a child to California for required jurisdictional hearings or monitored family visits. The CGJ learned from staff during the course of this investigation that for Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children visits involving rental cars, the County reimburses them \$.06 per mile. The County standard rate of gas mileage in the state of California is \$.55 per mile.

In an August 10, 2018 memo addressed to the Board of Supervisors, the OCP suggests that DCFS should work with the CEO's office and the Department of Human Resources to examine the possibility of using extraordinary measures to recruit and retain highly qualified staff in the Antelope Valley.

FINDINGS

1. The DCFS surveys from Lancaster and Palmdale gave extensive paperwork as a factor which made their job more difficult.
2. The lack of coordination between multiple county agencies to work across platforms inhibits data sharing of cases which prevents services from being delivered in a timely manner.
3. BOS, CEO and OCP are working together to ensure that children and families are given every opportunity to succeed at having a loving, healthy environment to thrive and be safe.
4. The CGJ found that DCFS staff are hampered by the lengthy distances travelled daily between home, work and the various client locations. This creates an added stressor to all staff.
5. The CGJ found that staff were required to travel out of state due to the ICPC regulations which ensures the safety and stability of placements of children across State lines.
6. The CGJ found that all levels of staff from CSW trainee to SCSW were understaffed. This adds to job uncertainty and the inability to complete case paperwork required by judicial statutes in a time laden system.

7. The CGJ found that the Lancaster and Palmdale offices do not have enough staff with seniority to adequately support the new hires and maintain a competent working organization
8. The CGJ found the BOS, CEO and OCP are studying the implementation of extraordinary measures (initial assignment bonuses, transportation allowances, location based pay differentials, etc.) to hire and retain staff at the Antelope Valley offices.
9. The CGJ found staff at both area offices of the AV felt unsafe going to home sites and required visits alone.
10. The CGJ found that DCFS staff is stymied by the lack of community based resources within the Antelope Valley area for their caseloads.
11. The CGJ found that current DCFS staff members feel they need relevant job training and asked for laptops to enter data at the site of home visits to avoid case errors.
12. The CGJ found staff should receive a variety of mandatory training in and around the county.
13. The CGJ found that the coverage of the vast area of Antelope Valley made hardship demands on staff and their personal vehicles.
14. The CGJ found staff uses their personal vehicles for job tasks and requested Department issued gas cards to allow them to travel to required job sites.
15. The CGJ found that DCFS staff are paid \$.06 per mile for all out-of-state gas expenses when using rental cars.
16. Employee job satisfaction is hindered by office prohibitions to transfer out of Antelope Valley.
17. The CGJ found that delays in Law Enforcement showing up at abuse scenes left CSWs lacking in knowledge and skills to preserve evidence at the scene.
18. The Committee found that the E-SCARS reporting between LASD and DCFS was not coordinated to prevent cross-over underreporting.
19. The CGJ found that area police and sheriff personnel were not available at times of critical need for Emergency Response to E-SCARS Child Abuse incidents.
20. The CGJ found that the Medical Hub at the High Desert office is in need of supervisory medical staff to ensure that Emergency Response (ER) and Dependency Investigation (DI) cases are seen locally instead of traveling to the Los Angeles Medical Hub at USC.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1.1 The CGJ recommends that the Board of Supervisors provide incentives such as initial assignment bonuses, long-term retention bonuses, transportation allowances, location-based pay differentials, and enhanced specialized training and support to recruit and retain highly qualified staff in the Antelope Valley.
- 1.2 The CGJ recommends that the Board of Supervisors and DCFS allocate more staff at both the Lancaster and Palmdale offices to ensure optimum efficiency.
- 1.3 The Board of Supervisors should increase the budget allotment to DCFS to provide county vehicles which can be used by staff to conduct home visits and mandated court appearances.
- 1.4 The CGJ recommends that the Board of Supervisors should provide gas cards to caseworkers to travel the vast areas that the geographical of Lancaster and Palmdale encompass.
- 1.5 DCFS should establish training on the completion of judicial forms used for required statutes and WIC codes and how to complete all such forms.
- 1.6 DCFS should secure law enforcement level training for SCSWs and CSWs regarding evidence collection, photographing evidence of abuse and preservation of the scene of a child's death.
- 1.7 DCFS and LASD should coordinate efforts to eliminate system delays in emergency calls for assistance from DCFS.
- 1.8 The CEO and Board of Supervisors should raise the out of state mileage rate from \$.06 a mile to that of the standard used by Los Angeles County Department MOUs- \$.55 per mile.
- 1.9 DCFS should establish a safety procedure which mandates a two-person response team to all home and other client related visits for the personal safety of the caseworkers.
- 1.10 The High Desert Medical Hub should be fully staffed and open daily.
- 1.11 The Department of Public Health, DCFS, LASD, and LAPD should conduct abuse education classes within the hot spot zip codes.
- 1.12 DCFS should conduct parenting skill classes that address the mother/live-in-boyfriend "red-flag" dynamic.
- 1.13 DCFS, DHS, DMH, Probation, DPH, DPSS, LASD, and The Los Angeles District Attorney should develop a child protection data base system which includes adequate resources, training, cross-training, performance evaluation, follow-up, and oversight to lessen the occurrence of undetected child abuse.

REQUIRED RESPONSES

California Penal Code Sections 933(c) and 933.05 require a written response to all recommendations contained in this report. Responses shall be made no later than ninety (90) days after the Civil Grand Jury publishes its report and files it with the Clerk of the Court. Responses shall be made in accord with Penal Code Sections 933.05 (a) and (b). All responses to the recommendations of the 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury must be submitted on or before September 30, 2019, to:

Presiding Judge
Los Angeles County Superior Court
Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 West Temple Street, Eleventh Floor-Room 11-506
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Responses to the recommendations above are required from the following:

RESPONDING AGENCY	RECOMMENDATIONS
Department of Children and Family Services	1.1,1.2,1.3,1.5,1.6,1.9,1.12,1.13
Department of Mental Health	1.1,1.13
Department of Public Health	1.1,1.11,1.13
Department of Public Social Services	1.13
Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors	1.1,1.2,1.3,1.4,1.8,1.9,1.13
Los Angeles County CEO	1.1,1.2,1.3,1.4,1.8,1.9,1.13
Los Angeles County District Attorney	1.13
Los Angeles County Sherriff's Department	1.6,1.11,1.13
Los Angeles Police Department	1.6,1.11,1.13
Office of Child Protection	1.1,1.13
VIP Los Angeles County Medical Hub	1.10

ACRONYMS

AV	Antelope Valley
BOS	Board of Supervisors
BRCCP	Blue Ribbon Commission on Child Protection
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CGJ	Civil Grand Jury
CIO	Chief Information Officer
CPH	Child Protection Hotline
CS	Countywide Continuing Services
CSW	Children's Social Worker
CWMDM	Countywide Master Data Management
DA	District Attorney
DCFS	Department of Children and Family Services
DI	Dependency Investigation

DHR	Department of Human Resources
DHS	Department of Health Services
DMH	Department of Mental Health
DPH	Department of Public Health
DPSS	Department of Public Social Services
ER	Emergency Response
E-SCARS	Electronic Suspected Child Abuse Report System
ICPC	Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children
LAPD	Los Angeles Police Department
LASD	Los Angeles Sheriff's Department
OCP	Office of Child Protection
Probation	Department of Probation
SCAR	Suspected Child Abuse Report
SCSW	Supervising Children's Social Workers
SPA	Service Provider Areas
SDM	Structured Decision making
WIC	Welfare and Institutions Code

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Valencia R. Shelton, Chair
 Judith E. Halloran
 Patricia G. Patrick

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Civil Grand Jury would like to acknowledge all the DCFS staff at both the Lancaster and Palmdale offices for their prompt response to the request for data to complete this report. The Committee thanks you for your honest appraisals of a complex, paper-driven job of which you are an integral part. The Civil Grand Jury would like to acknowledge the staff of the Office of Child Protection for sharing their time and knowledge about keeping the children of Los Angeles County safe. The CGJ also acknowledges the staff at the Medical Hub Center at USC for the sharing of data on the Hub services provided to the child welfare system.

APPENDIX

Civil Grand Jury Survey Form

2018-2019 Los Angeles Civil Grand Jury

Department of Children & Family Services Survey – Lancaster and Palmdale

Job Title: _____ Date: _____

What is your case load?

What do you feel the ideal caseload would be?

List the type of services you provide as a Children’s Social Worker or Supervising Children’s Social Worker?

What is your service provider area (what is the geographical area your cases fall in, list the cities or unincorporated areas)?

List three things that you feel makes your job more difficult (i.e. Number of cases, travel distance, number of forms to fill out, etc.).

List three things that would make your job easier:

What is the approximate number of cases in your caseload in which children are removed from the home due to abuse?

Do you feel safe doing your job

?

How often do you use law enforcement when going on home visits?

How often do you prepare cases for a judicial hearing?

How long does it take?

Does it require specialized knowledge?

What is your mode of transportation when making home visits (personal vehicle, company car, etc.)?

Do you have any other concerns?

Do you have any suggestions that you feel would help you to serve the children and families of the Lancaster region better?



**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
OFFICE OF CHILD PROTECTION**

KENNETH HAHN HALL OF ADMINISTRATION
500 WEST TEMPLE STREET, ROOM 383
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012
(213) 893-2010

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

HILDA L. SOLIS
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SHEILA KUEHL
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KATHYRN BARGER

JUDGE MICHAEL NASH (RET.)
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

August 5, 2019

Sachi Hamai, Chief Executive Officer
County of Los Angeles
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

**SUBJECT: 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
ALLEGATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE: WHAT'S HAPPENING AT DCFS?**

Dear Sachi:

Attached is the Office of Child Protection's response to the Civil Grand Jury Final Report. Please let us know if you have any questions.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael Nash".

Judge Michael Nash (Ret.)
Executive Director

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES OFFICE OF CHILD PROTECTION

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ALLEGATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE: WHAT'S HAPPENING AT DCFS?

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.1

The CGJ recommends that the Board of Supervisors provide incentives such as initial assignment bonuses, long-term retention bonuses, transportation allowances, location-based pay differentials, and enhanced specialized training and support to recruit and retain highly qualified staff in the Antelope Valley.

RESPONSE:

We agree with this finding; the recommendation requires further analysis. DCFS and the CEO are currently working together to evaluate what additional support and/or financial incentives can be offered to highly qualified staff in the Antelope Valley to help with recruitment and retention. The departments are meeting during the week of July 15, 2019 to further assess the staffing needs in the Antelope Valley and develop recommendations and next steps. DCFS is also creating a targeted recruitment plan to increase staffing in the Palmdale and Lancaster offices.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.13

DCFS, DHS, DMH, Probation, DPH, DPSS, LASD, and the Los Angeles District Attorney should develop a child protection data base system which includes adequate resources, training, cross-training, performance evaluation, follow-up, and oversight to lessen the occurrence of undetected child abuse.

RESPONSE:

We agree with this finding; the recommendation requires further analysis. There has been work completed that moves us in the direction of electronically sharing data across departments, particularly with the creation of the Emergency Response Investigation Service (ERIS). ERIS launched across all DCFS offices in June 2018 and currently includes criminal background and DCFS history. The system is in the process of being expanded to include data from additional departments and is set to re-launch in January 2020. As part of this rollout, DCFS users will be trained by staff from the other departments on best use of the data and how to work more effectively with the other departments. Additionally, the Chief Information Office is working on enhancing data sharing across all County departments through use of its CWMGM and InfoHub systems. Further analysis is still needed on the feasibility of creating a complete child protection data base.



Health Services
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

**Los Angeles County
Board of Supervisors**

Hilda L. Solis
First District

Mark Ridley-Thomas
Second District

Sheila Kuehl
Third District

Janice Hahn
Fourth District

Kathryn Barger
Fifth District

July 17, 2019

TO: Sachi A. Hamai
Chief Executive Officer

FROM: Christina R. Ghaly, M.D. 
Director

SUBJECT: **RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 LOS ANGELES
COUNTY CIVIL GRAND JURY REPORT**

Christina R. Ghaly, M.D.
Director

Hal F. Yee, Jr., M.D., Ph.D.
Chief Medical Officer

Attached is the Department of Health Services' response to the Recommendation Nos. 1.10 and 1.13 in the 2018-2019 Los Angeles Civil Grand Jury Report – *Allegations of Child Abuse: What's Happening at DCFS?*

313 N. Figueroa Street, Suite. 106
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Tel: (213) 288-7901

www.dhs.lacounty.gov

We generally concur with and have initiated corrective actions to address Recommendation No. 1.10; however, DHS partially agrees with Recommendation No. 1.13 and defers to DCFS and the LA District Attorney for appropriate response.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please let me know or your staff may contact Loretta Range at (213) 288-7755.

CRG:lr

Attachment

c: Hal F. Yee, Jr., M.D., Ph.D.
Arun Patel, M.D.
Shannon Thyne, M.D.
Lawrence Crocker III
Loretta Range

To ensure access to high-quality, patient-centered, cost-effective health care to Los Angeles County residents through direct services at DHS facilities and through collaboration with community and university partners.



www.dhs.lacounty.gov

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
HEALTH SERVICES-VIP LOS ANGELES COUNTY MEDICAL HUB

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ALLEGATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE: WHAT'S HAPPENING AT DCFS?

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.10

The High Desert Medical Hub should be fully staffed and open daily.

RESPONSE:

DHS agrees with the recommendation for weekday expanded hours. This recommendation is partially implemented.

The High Desert Regional Health Center Medical Hub (Hub) is now fully staffed with 14.7 FTEs Monday through Friday during regular business hours of 8:00 am – 4:30 pm. A Board-Certified Child Abuse Pediatrician was recruited to serve as the Medical Director for the Hub effective March 1, 2019. A joint business plan between DHS, DCFS, DMH, and DPH to expand staffing to 19.5 FTEs to support after-hours services – consultations, forensic evaluations, and urgent care visits for Hub patients Monday through Friday from 4:30 – 11:00 pm, is under review. The target date for Board letter submission is August 2019. In the meantime, an on-call system is in place for 24/7 access to child abuse consulting physicians who can arrange immediate evaluation at DHS facilities with after-hours coverage.

Following implementation of weekday expanded hours, a needs assessment will be conducted to determine whether weekend hours will be beneficial to referring DCFS staff.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1.13

DCFS, DHS, DMH, Probation, DPH, DPSS, LASD, and the Los Angeles District Attorney should develop a child protection data base system which includes adequate resources, training, cross-training, performance evaluation, follow-up, and oversight to lessen the occurrence of undetected child abuse.

RESPONSE:

DHS partially agrees with and is willing to participate in discussions regarding this Recommendation as it requires further analysis.

DHS has determined that it would be appropriate to defer response to this Recommendation to DCFS and the Los Angeles District Attorney.

ARREST & TRANSFER
LAPD: IS “PROTECT & SERVE” BEING COMPROMISED?



Ronald A. Evans, Co-Chair
George A. Ellis, Co-Chair
Marguerite C. Downing
Carl Moore



ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

October 1, 2019

The Honorable Kevin. C. Brazile
Presiding Judge
Los Angeles County Superior Court
Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 West Temple Street, Eleventh Floor – Room 11-506
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury Responses

Dear Presiding Judge Brazile,

Please find enclosed the following responses to the 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury:

- Joint Responses from the City of Los Angeles Offices of the Mayor, City Administrative Officer, and Chief Legislative Analyst, and the City of Los Angeles Personnel Department to the 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury Report entitled, “Arrest & Transfer – LAPD: Is ‘Protect & Serve’ Being Compromised?”
- Joint Responses from the City of Los Angeles Public Library and the Los Angeles Mayor’s Office to the 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury Report entitled, “The Impact of Homelessness on Public Libraries.”
- Joint Responses from the City of Los Angeles Department of Cannabis Regulation and the Los Angeles Mayor’s Office to the 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury Report, entitled “Cannabis in the City of Los Angeles.”

Sincerely,

SKYLER GRAY
Deputy Legal Counsel
Mayor Eric Garcetti



CITY HALL
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012

0220-05638-0000

Presiding Judge, Los Angeles County Superior Court
Clara Shorridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 West Temple Street, Eleventh Floor – Room 11-506
Los Angeles, CA 90012

**JOINT RESPONSE TO THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY CIVIL GRAND JURY
REPORT “ARREST & TRANSFER - LAPD: IS ‘PROTECT & SERVE’ BEING
COMPROMISED?” SUBMITTED BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES OFFICES
OF THE MAYOR, CITY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, AND CHIEF
LEGISLATIVE ANALYST, AND THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES PERSONNEL
DEPARTMENT**

On June 28, 2019, the Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury issued a report entitled “Arrest & Transfer - LAPD: Is ‘Protect & Serve’ Being Compromised?” The report was prepared under the authority of California Penal Code Section 919(b) which requires the Civil Grand Jury to ‘inquire into the condition and management of the public prisons within the County’. This inquiry included the jails and holding facilities managed and operated by municipal police departments. Accordingly, the report summarized an investigation of the Los Angeles Police Department’s shuttered community station jails and its impact on response time for service and safety.

The Offices of the Mayor, City Administrative Officer (CAO), and Chief Legislative Analyst on behalf of City Council, and the Personnel Department concur with the premise of the report, that community response times, officer safety and morale, and operational efficiencies all can be improved and achieved through the reopening of the community station jails, as identified in Findings 1 through 10 of the report.

As required by California Penal Code Sections 933(c) and 933.05, our Offices have prepared required responses to the specific recommendations identified for our respective offices (2.1-2.5). Please note, responses from LAPD

and the Office of the Controller will be sent under separate cover. The required responses are provided below:

Recommendation 2.1 – *The LAPD should reopen each of the community station jails in the interests of improving community response time, officer safety, officer morale, and operational efficiency.*

Response: Agree. This recommendation has not yet been implemented, but will be implemented in the future.

Implementation will be subject to budgetary priorities and the availability of funding in future fiscal year budgets. This recommendation has been partially implemented inasmuch as the Fiscal Year 2019-20 Adopted Budget provides funding and resources to the Los Angeles Police Department to reopen the Harbor Area Jail. This recommendation has not been implemented at this time inasmuch as the Foothill, Southwest, Devonshire, and Wilshire jails remain closed and no funding has been approved to reopen them. Efforts to reopen additional closed jails will continue as funding and hiring limitations allow.

Recommendation 2.2 – *The LAPD should maintain the 'Drop and Go' program at all three regional jails.*

Response: Agree. This recommendation has not yet been implemented, but will be implemented in the future.

Implementation will be subject to budgetary priorities and the availability of funding in future fiscal year budgets. This recommendation has been partially implemented inasmuch as the Fiscal Year 2019-20 Adopted Budget provided the LAPD with ten Detention Officer positions that will provide booking and dispensary services at the Valley, 77th Street and Metropolitan jail facilities, as part of a multi-year program expansion to provide 100-percent coverage at these facilities on a 24-hour, seven days a week basis. We are supportive of maintaining and continuing to identify and implement programs that support operational improvements and efficiencies, including the Drop-and-Go program.

Recommendation 2.3 – *To determine the true impact on overtime, the LAPD should work with appropriate City agencies to develop an effective method to track overtime associated with transportation and booking of arrestees.*

Response: Agree. This recommendation has been implemented.

The CAO collaborated with the LAPD in the prior fiscal year to develop a methodology to effectively determine an appropriate level of funding for departmental sworn overtime. We will continue to work with the Department on sworn overtime funding issues, including the feasibility of tracking overtime related to the transportation and booking of arrestees.

Recommendation 2.4 – *The City Auditor should conduct an analysis to determine the impact of the closed jails on officer overtime.*

Response: Agree. Please refer to the Controller's response regarding implementation.

The Office of the Controller has sole discretion as to which performance audits it will perform. We are supportive of such an analysis.

Recommendation 2.5 – *The LAPD should work with the City of Los Angeles Personnel Department to hire additional medical staff to accommodate the evaluation of more than one arrestee at a time.*

Response: Agree. This recommendation has not yet been implemented, but will be implemented in the future.

Implementation will be subject to budgetary priorities and the availability of funding in future fiscal year budgets. This recommendation has been partially implemented inasmuch as the Fiscal Year 2019-20 Adopted Budget provided the Personnel Department with an additional Advanced Practice Provider position to administer medical care to LAPD arrestees, which is intended to reduce Police Officer wait times and expedite their return to field duties. The Personnel Department is exploring implementation of additional alternatives, such as medical assistants, to support evaluation of arrestees.

Our Offices are committed to assisting the Los Angeles Police Department, the Personnel Department, and the elected officials engaged in this report, with the required fiscal and policy analysis associated with the report's findings and recommendations, in an effort to enhance Police Officer efficiency and promote community public safety.

If you have any questions concerning this response, or if you require additional information, please contact Tyler Munhall at (213) 473-7528 or via email at tyler.munhall@lacity.org.

RHL:TJM:04200042



RON GALPERIN
CONTROLLER

September 23, 2019

Presiding Judge
Los Angeles Superior Court
Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 West Temple Street, 11th Floor, Room 11-506
Los Angeles, California 90012

Honorable Presiding Judge:

We reviewed the Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury Report, Arrest & Transfer Report (Report) dated June 28, 2019. The Report requested the City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Controller provide responses to Recommendations 2.3 and 2.4. We offer the following responses to the recommendations as follows:

2.3 To determine the true impact on overtime, the LAPD should work with appropriate City agencies to develop an effective method to track overtime associated with transportation and booking of arrestees.

RESPONSE: The Audit Services Division will make itself available to assist the LAPD in developing an effective method to track overtime associated with transportation and booking of arrestees.

2.4 The City Auditor should conduct an analysis to determine the impact of the closed jails on officer overtime.

RESPONSE: The Audit Services Division will include an analysis to determine the impact of the officer overtime in its future risk assessment/audit planning process.

If you have any questions regarding these responses, please contact me at (213) 978-7392.

Sincerely,

Bob Wingenroth, Director of Auditing

c: Georgia Mattera, Chief Deputy Controller



RON GALPERIN
CONTROLLER

September 23, 2019

Presiding Judge
Los Angeles Superior Court
Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 West Temple Street, 11th Floor, Room 11-506
Los Angeles, California 90012

Honorable Presiding Judge:

We reviewed the Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury Report, Arrest & Transfer Report (Report) dated June 28, 2019. The Report requested the City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Controller provide responses to Recommendations 2.3 and 2.4. We offer the following responses to the recommendations as follows:

2.3 To determine the true impact on overtime, the LAPD should work with appropriate City agencies to develop an effective method to track overtime associated with transportation and booking of arrestees.

RESPONSE: The Audit Services Division will make itself available to assist the LAPD in developing an effective method to track overtime associated with transportation and booking of arrestees.

2.4 The City Auditor should conduct an analysis to determine the impact of the closed jails on officer overtime.

RESPONSE: The Audit Services Division will include an analysis to determine the impact of the officer overtime in its future risk assessment/audit planning process.

If you have any questions regarding these responses, please contact me at (213) 978-7392.

Sincerely,

Bob Wingenroth, Director of Auditing

c: Georgia Mattera, Chief Deputy Controller

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT



MICHEL R. MOORE
Chief of Police

ERIC GARCETTI
Mayor

P. O. Box 30158
Los Angeles, CA 90030
Telephone (213) 486-0150
TDD: (877) 275-5273
Ref #: 18.2.2

September 19, 2019

The Honorable Kevin C. Brazile
Presiding Judge of the Los Angeles County Superior Court
Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 West Temple Street
Eleventh Floor – Room 11-506
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Judge Brazile:

In response to the June 28, 2019, Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury report, Arrest & Transfer, the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD or Department) offers the following responses to the findings and recommendations provided:

FINDINGS

The Los Angeles Police Department agrees with all the Findings (1 – 10) in the report.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation 2.1: *The LAPD should reopen each of the community station jails in the interests of improving community response time, officer safety, officer morale, and operational efficiency.*

Response: The Department agrees.

Since the Department was forced to temporarily close five area jails due to budget constraints, it has sought to reopen these facilities as soon as fiscal and staffing constraints allow. The Harbor Area Jail is planned to reopen in the latter half of Fiscal Year 2019-2020 with remaining Area jails to reopen as these limitations allow.

Recommendation 2.2: *The LAPD should maintain the Drop-and-Go program at all three regional jails.*

Response: The Department agrees.

The Department will continue to follow its Core Value of “Quality Through Continuous Improvement” to constantly improve operations with programs such as Drop-and-Go.

Recommendation 2.3: *To determine the true impact on overtime, the LAPD should work with appropriate City agencies to develop an effective method to track overtime associated with transportation and booking of arrestees.*

Response: The Department agrees.

The Department currently utilizes two Custody Transport Vehicles, one located in the Valley Bureau and the other in the South Bureau, with a total overtime budget of \$500,000 per year to move arrestees between City jails on a supplemental basis. For regular patrol operations the Department tracks end of watch overtime, but not specifically overtime related to the transportation or booking of inmates.

Recommendation 2.5: *The LAPD should work with the City of Los Angeles Personnel Department to hire additional medical staff to accommodate the evaluation of more than one arrestee at a time.*

Response: The City of Los Angeles Personnel Department agrees.

The City of Los Angeles Personnel Department is moving toward increasing staff by adding one full time provider this fiscal year and exploring additional staffing models such as medical assistants to aid in the processing of arrestees to reduce officer wait times.

Recommendation 2.6: *The LAPD should include on the LAPD website detention officer recruitment.*

Response: The Department agrees.

Personnel Division is able to post job bulletins related to Detention Officer testing and hiring on the Department’s Local Area Network page. This will ensure that Department personnel are aware and give them an opportunity to share this hiring opportunity with community members, friends, and personal contacts. The Detention Officer classification is listed on the Department’s Official website and directs inquirers to the City of Los Angeles Personnel Department, the entity that facilitates the initial hiring process. On the Department’s website, additional action will need to be taken to add a hyperlink that routes inquirers to the City of Los Angeles’ website to access current job positions specifically related to the Detention Officer classification.

Recommendation 2.7: *The LAPD should include detention representatives as part of LAPD recruitment events for the purpose of recruiting detention officers.*

Response: The Department agrees.

In conjunction with LAPD's Recruitment Employment Division, Custody Services Division may attend, on a case-by-case basis, at least two local recruitment events a year, provided staffing and budgetary support are sufficient. Prior attempts to recruit potential candidates have included staff from Custody Services Division attending job fairs and initiating a Detention Officer Outreach Program. Additionally, the Personnel Department also spreads hiring opportunities via Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter.

Recommendation 2.8: *The LAPD should develop a program to enhance the relationship between sworn officers and detention officers.*

Response: The Department agrees.

Detention Officers assigned to Custody Services Division have historically worked hand in hand with sworn officers to receive arrestees into Department jail facilities. Police Officers also work to augment Detention Officer ranks in the jails due to staffing shortages and both sworn and detention officers attended Department training classes in common. All of these efforts foster positive Police Officer, Detention Officer relationships.

Recommendation 2.9: *The LAPD should expand the MEU and SMART resources with multiple teams to extend support to all areas of the city.*

Response: The Department agrees to an overall county-wide expansion concept.

In 2016, the LAPD entered into an agreement with the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health (DMH) to expand the Mental Evaluation Unit (MEU), specifically System-wide Mental Assessment Response Team (SMART) deployment. By the end of 2016, the SMART unit had doubled in size. Since that time there has been an effort by the County to expand co-response teams on a county-wide basis. All subsequent DMH Law Enforcement/Mental Health co-response resources have been allocated to the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and other law enforcement agencies.

Recommendation 2.10: *The LAPD should confirm that all community stations are able to respond promptly to their published non-emergency station telephone numbers.*

Response: The Department agrees.

The Los Angeles Police Department Manual specifies that employees should courteously greet callers, identify their units and themselves, and ask to be of assistance making every reasonable

The Honorable Kevin C. Brazile

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18.2.2

attempt to either supply requested information and assistance or to promptly refer the party to the proper Department unit or other public or private agency for assistance. Any telephonic communication that does not meet this standard is a concern to the Department. The feedback provided by the Civil Grand Jury will help to improve the Department's telephonic performance.

If you have any questions regarding these responses, please contact Captain Rolando Solano, Commanding Officer, Custody Services Division, at (213) 356-3450.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'M' followed by a cursive 'R' and 'M'.

MICHEL R. MOORE
Chief of Police

ARREST & TRANSFER
LAPD: IS “PROTECT & SERVE” BEING COMPROMISED?



Ronald A. Evans, Co-Chair
George A. Ellis, Co-Chair
Marguerite C. Downing
Carl Moore

ARREST & TRANSFER

LAPD: IS PROTECT & SERVE BEING COMPROMISED?

An Inquiry into the History and Status of Los Angeles Police Department's (LAPD) Shuttered Community Station Jails and its Impact on Response Time For Service and Safety

SUMMARY

In 2011 the LAPD was forced to close a number of its community station jails due to budgetary constraints¹.

One of the mandates of the Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury (CGJ) is to inspect every jail within Los Angeles County. During these inspections, members of the 2018-2019 CGJ discovered that the LAPD had “temporarily closed”² jails in five of its community stations, namely: Devonshire, Foothill, Harbor, Southwest, and Wilshire. Further inquiries by the CGJ determined that closing these community jails required officers to transport arrestees to regional jails (77th Street, Metropolitan Detention Center (MDC), and Van Nuys) for booking. This is a practice that the CGJ came to refer to as “Arrest and Transfer.”

Interviews with a number of community stations identified that when transporting arrestees to the regional jails for booking, patrol units were having to drive longer distances and increased travel times, and also endure longer wait times than they had prior to the closing of the community station jails.

During interviews with the community stations, the CGJ learned that transporting arrestees to the regional jails often took patrol units far outside of their patrol areas for extended periods—often two or more hours at a time. We also learned:

- When patrol units are outside of their community station area and unavailable to respond to calls of any level this, at times, contributes to an increase in response times to citizens' calls for service.
- In addition to public safety being a concern, officer safety can also be jeopardized due to there being a reduced number of patrol units available to respond in the community station patrol area.
- Transporting arrestees who are in need of medical care to a regional jail also results in additional wait times. If the arrestee is in need of medical care, this is likely to cause unscheduled overtime, especially when a second patrol unit has to be dispatched to relieve the first patrol unit.

¹ <https://www.scpr.org/news/2010/06/14/16178/la-city-officials-consider-jail-closures-staff-rea/>

² as reported on the www.LAPDonline.org website

BACKGROUND

In 2011 the LAPD announced its plan to close a number of community Police station jails (referred to as area jails). There were two reasons for these closures: First was that the planned commissioning of the MDC (a new jail facility built specifically to replace the Parker Center jail in downtown Los Angeles) required considerably more jail staff due to its “pod” design. Second, due to budget cuts, a city-wide hiring freeze was enacted, which affected the recruitment of detention officers who are civilian employees. The solution was to re-assign detention officers from five of the eight area jails (Devonshire, Foothill, Harbor, Southwest, and Wilshire), resulting in the closing (shuttering) of these jails.

From past media reports and from information gained during interviews with multiple departments of the LAPD, the City of Los Angeles and other agencies we interviewed, the following timeline of events was compiled:

- 2008: The City’s financial constraints resulted in a citywide hiring freeze on civilian employees. This hiring freeze affected the recruitment of detention officers and continued through 2013.
- 2009: The new jail at Harbor Community Station was opened for service.
- 2011: The jail at Harbor Community was shuttered.³
- 2013-16: Due to a shortage of detention officers, sworn officers were assigned to detention officer duties at the regional jails.⁴
- 2015: There were 90 sworn officers assigned to MDC to perform detention duties.
- 2017: Recruitment of detention officers was resumed and the Detention Officer Academy was re-opened.
- 2018: In February the first new class of detention officers graduated from the academy.

METHODOLOGY

The CGJ was mandated to conduct inspections of detention facilities, which included shuttered LAPD Community Police Station jails. Due to the factors listed below, the CGJ formed an investigative committee to determine whether shuttering of the jails negatively impacted any of the following areas of concerns:

- Community safety
- Officer safety
- Call response time
- Officer morale
- Increase in unplanned overtime.

³ <http://www.sanpedrobeacon.com/2014/07/17/no-plans-in-sight-to-open-empty-harbor-division-jail/>

⁴ <https://www.lapd.com/article/nearly-90-lapd-officers-be-reassigned-street-patrol-jail-duty>

The CGJ interviewed members of the following agencies:

- L.A. City Chief Administrative Officer
- L.A. City Council (a member)
- The Los Angeles Police Protective League (LAPPL)
- LAPD (Command Staff throughout the organization)
- L.A. City Personnel
- Los Angeles Sheriff's Department

In many interviews both rank and file officers and command staff expressed their desire to have the shuttered jails reopened. The one notable exception to this was the interview with the team at the Wilshire Community station who felt they had not been significantly impacted by the closure of their station jail.

The CGJ reviewed available statistics online and requested statistics from the LAPD to determine how the jail closures impacted officer and community safety.

INVESTIGATION

The investigation into the Arrest & Transfer practices of the LAPD confirmed many of the concerns regarding community and officer safety. From multiple interviews with LAPD Community Station staff we learned that oftentimes there are insufficient numbers of patrol units immediately available to respond to calls. How units are assigned and dispatched was explained to us and described in detail more than once, including that the Computer Aided Dispatch System receives, dispatches and tracks all calls and when required can assign patrol units from adjacent areas to respond. The extra travel time to reach the call location was viewed as a concern regarding impact on community safety and heightening risk to officer safety.

The CGJ learned from interviews with LAPD Custody Services Division and LAPD Community Station staff that arrestees who have non-emergency, non-urgent medical or mental health issues are transported to a regional jail. Pre-booking delays are encountered while waiting for medical assessments at the dispensary, and, while each of the three regional jails have multiple booking windows, there is accommodation for only one arrestee at a time to receive a medical assessment at the dispensary causing long lines and lengthy processing times.

Interviews with community station officers made us aware that during an arrest, arrestees often state that they have a medical condition. LAPD officers follow specific procedures which include asking the question, "Are you sick, ill or injured?", and an affirmative response results in the need for medical assessment by the dispensary at the regional jail. Regarding the percentage of arrestees require medical assessment we learned that approximately 50% of all arrestees require processing through the dispensary or a contract hospital; and approximately 40% of those require transport to a medical facility on an urgent-care basis following their medical assessment. This process adds to the officer's wait time as indicated in the following chart.

The following chart was compiled in an effort to summarize and articulate our understanding of best case and typical wait times at a Regional jail when transporting arrestees. The times shown do not include transportation travel time.

Arrestee Status / Action Matrix

Arrestee Medical / Mental Health Condition	Patrol Unit Action	Typical Wait Time
None	Transport by Patrol Unit to Regional Jail	10-20 mins.*
Yes, Non-urgent Medical	Transport by Patrol Unit to Regional Jail	20-75 mins.*
Yes, Urgent Medical	Decision: Transport by Patrol Unit to Urgent Care or 9-1-1	30-120 mins.
Yes, Emergency Medical	9-1-1	30-75 mins
Mental Health – Non severe	Transport to Regional Jail	30-90 mins
Mental Health – Severe	Transport to Twin Towers	90-120 mins

*Times for Regional Jails for reported “Drop and Go” assisted transfers of custody are 5-10 mins and 10-20 minute ranges respectively.

During interviews, the CGJ was informed of a pilot program called “Drop and Go” which is referenced in the above chart. This program transfers custody responsibilities to designated Dispensary Support Officers (DSOs), who will be utilized for arrestees who do not require a medical assessment. Drop and Go has been effective in reducing delays; this is supported by data provided to the CGJ. This program has been demonstrated at all three regional jails (77th St., MDC, and Van Nuys). As indicated in the above chart, the typical wait time was shown to be reduced significantly for an estimated “one-third or more” of arrestees during the reported “Drop and Go” assisted transfers.

The justification for closing these jails was primarily a financial decision made in 2010-2011 during a period when, as confirmed in a CGJ meeting with the City of Los Angeles, the City’s finances were very constrained. In interviews with several LAPD community stations, the CGJ learned that when transporting arrestees to the regional jails, booking delays were believed to be contributing to the additional cost of unplanned overtime, a cost increase that should be taken into account. However, the LAPD informed the CGJ that there was no mechanism in place to track overtime hours associated specifically with Arrest & Transfer.

The CGJ requested call response time statistics for each of LAPD’s 21 Community Police Stations for the years 2010-2018 is detailed in the table that follows. The data were broken down in three main categories:

- Urgent/Life Threatened - Code 3,
- Urgent/Life Not Threatened - Code 2, and
- Non-coded.

The three following tables provide data that was extracted for the Community Stations that were reported as being most impacted by closure of Community Station jails.

LAPD Response Times

Extracted Summary Data

1. CODE 3 Call Response Times (mins)

<u>Community Station</u>	<u>Bureau</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
Devonshire	Valley	7.48	7.10	7.22	7.33	7.23	7.20	7.67	7.13	7.12
Foothill	Valley	7.05	6.63	6.52	6.73	7.23	6.62	6.87	6.50	6.90
Harbor	South	6.40	6.43	5.98	6.28	6.42	6.03	6.68	6.52	6.07
Southwest	South	5.43	5.43	5.65	5.90	6.67	6.07	6.15	5.93	5.67
Topanga	Valley	6.33	5.95	5.88	6.27	6.53	6.08	6.45	6.68	6.75
West Los Angeles	West	7.57	7.40	7.48	7.20	7.68	7.73	7.48	7.45	7.95
West Valley	Valley	6.38	5.98	6.10	6.27	6.45	5.83	6.25	6.87	6.48
	Dept. Range	4.48 - 7.57	4.32 - 7.40	4.32 - 7.22	4.48 - 7.33	4.60 - 7.68	4.53 - 7.73	4.70 - 7.67	4.50 - 7.45	4.72 - 7.95
	Dept. A'vge	5.94	5.76	5.76	5.99	6.27	5.97	6.23	6.22	6.18
	Increase over Year 2010	0.00%	-3.03%	-3.03%	0.84%	5.56%	0.51%	4.88%	4.71%	4.04%

Indicates response time exceeds Response Time standard
 Indicates response time exceeds Department average

The data shows that for Code 3 calls, the average response time was maintained from year-to-year, with the 2018 figure being only a small variance from 2010. There was no major variance in other years. For Code 2 calls, however, the 2018 figure is 20% higher than that reported for 2010. The average response time for Non-coded calls reported for 2018 is 60% higher than that reported for 2010.

2. CODE 2 Call Response Times (mins)

<u>Community Station</u>	<u>Bureau</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
Devonshire	Valley	17.65	17.10	17.65	18.23	17.58	18.45	19.85	19.28	n/a
Foothill	Valley	18.92	18.60	18.17	18.80	18.08	18.23	20.68	19.58	n/a
Harbor	South	17.57	17.07	16.37	14.88	17.47	17.47	20.63	19.65	n/a
Southwest	South	17.43	16.25	18.12	17.48	19.85	18.07	19.60	21.12	n/a
Topanga	Valley	17.32	15.90	16.93	19.03	18.57	18.33	19.78	20.90	n/a
West Los Angeles	West	18.23	19.07	19.17	18.78	19.48	20.35	20.75	20.35	n/a
West Valley	Valley	15.88	15.88	15.77	15.70	15.65	15.58	17.85	20.98	n/a
	Dept. Range	12.17 - 18.92	11.97 - 19.07	11.97 - 19.48	12.47 - 19.68	11.85 - 20.20	13.08 - 20.48	14.97 - 22.13	15.27 - 22.48	
	Dept. A'vge	16.41	16.41	16.78	17.35	17.52	17.68	19.53	19.83	n/a
	Increase over Year 2010	0.00%	0.00%	2.25%	5.73%	6.76%	7.74%	19.01%	20.84%	

3. Non-Code Call Response Times (mins)

<u>Community Station</u>	<u>Bureau</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
Devonshire	Valley	33.03	30.12	31.27	31.55	n/a	35.33	39.03	40.60	40.17
Foothill	Valley	41.03	38.00	39.08	38.58	n/a	36.13	42.35	41.35	51.68
Harbor	South	36.70	34.15	32.20	36.82	n/a	35.65	44.40	45.33	39.98
Southwest	South	36.58	33.08	41.52	36.17	n/a	41.55	48.65	65.82	n/a
Topanga	Valley	34.78	30.72	32.53	38.95	n/a	41.83	46.72	58.40	59.88
West Los Angeles	West	32.37	33.53	34.77	32.87	n/a	39.80	40.73	40.73	52.82
West Valley	Valley	33.05	32.75	32.02	31.03	n/a	31.92	40.30	56.02	63.98
	Dept. Range	21.22 - 41.03	21.28 - 38.82	21.8 - 42.63	22.18 - 42.00	n/a n/a	23.80 - 45.15	29.30 - 51.83	34.43 - 68.40	42.03 - 75.38
	Dept. A'vge	33.75	33.11	34.32	34.63	n/a	37.45	43.24	49.62	53.53
	Increase over Year 2010	0.00%	-1.90%	1.69%	2.61%		10.96%	28.12%	47.02%	58.61%

Averages are, of course, averages. Regarding best and worst case response times, the jury did not have sufficient time to do a detailed historical analysis for each of the 21 LAPD areas. The department has standards of seven minutes for Code 3 calls but none for the other calls for service. Our analysis of the data for Code 3 calls for each of the LAPD areas did not highlight any alarming increases. However, there was a significant increase in the average response time for Non-coded calls.

Due to the long wait times, the officers become frustrated since they are not performing their regular duties. This has a negative effect on officers' morale and this was confirmed as a concern in interviews with rank and file and command staff of several LAPD community stations.

Adding dispensary staff and detention officers at all three regional jails may reduce the added wait times incurred at booking. However, travel time is still an issue of the Arrest & Transfer process. The mileage and travel times shown in the table below were compiled by utilizing Google Maps. The lower travel time shown is the estimated travel time with no traffic hold-ups and the higher travel time shown is the estimated travel time during typical heavy traffic.

Distances and Travel Times from LAPD Stations to Regional Jails

<u>To MDC, 180 N Los Angeles St, Los Angeles, CA 90012</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Time*</u>
From Central Community Police Station – Central Bureau, 251 East Sixth Street, Los Angeles	1.1	16-24
From Hollenbeck Community Police Station – Central Bureau, 2111 E. First Street, Los Angeles	2.0	15-24
From Newton Community Police Station – Central Bureau, 3400 Central Avenue, Los Angeles	3.4	22-45
From Northeast Community Police Station – Central Bureau, 3353 San Fernando Road, Los Angeles	5.6	24-40
From Olympic Community Police Station – West Bureau, 1130 South Vermont, Los Angeles	3.8	22-45
From Rampart Community Police Station – Central Bureau, 1401 W. Sixth Street, Los Angeles	2.1	17-32
From Wilshire Community Police Station – West Bureau, 4861 West Venice Boulevard, Los Angeles	7.5	18-45

* Time includes 10 minutes allowance for loading and unloading. Typical time for mid P.M. weekday.

<u>To 77th St. 7600 Broadway, Los Angeles, CA 90003</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Time*</u>
From Harbor Community Police Station – South Bureau, 2175 John S. Gibson Blvd., San Pedro	15.5	30-40
From Southeast Community Police Station – South Bureau, 145 W. 108th Street, Los Angeles	2.4	15-22
From Southwest Community Police Station – South Bureau, 1546 West MLK Blvd, Los Angeles	4.3	20-36
From West Los Angeles Community Station – West Bureau, 1663 Butler Avenue, Los Angeles	7.6	30-50

* Time includes 10 minutes allowance for loading and unloading. Typical time for mid P.M. weekday.

<u>To Van Nuys, 6240 Sylmar Avenue, Van Nuys, CA 91401</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Time*</u>
From Devonshire Community Police Station – Valley Bureau, 10250 Etiwanda Avenue, Northridge	9.9	32-60
From Foothill Community Police Station – Valley Bureau, 12760 Osborne, Pacoima	6.6	26-45
From Mission Community Police Station – Valley Bureau, 11121 Sepulveda Blvd., Mission Hills	8.5	28-50
From North Hollywood Community Station – Valley Bureau, 11640 Burbank Blvd., North Hollywood	4.2	20-34
From Topanga Community Police Station – Valley Bureau, 21501 Schoenborn St., Canoga Park	13.8	36-65
From West Valley Community Police Station – Valley Bureau, 19020 Vanowen Street, Reseda	6.4	26-50

* Time includes 10 minutes allowance for loading and unloading. Typical time for mid P.M. weekday.

The CGJ acknowledges that the growing number of arrestees with mental health issues is a problem that presents an ongoing challenge to the LAPD. In several interviews, it was disclosed that there exists a team within the LAPD called the Mental Evaluation Unit (MEU) which includes the System-wide Mental Assessment Response Team (SMART). “This team works with people suspected of having mental illness. The MEU’s mission is to reduce the potential for violence during police contacts involving people experiencing mental illness while simultaneously assessing the mental health services available to assist them.”⁵ The MEU is located in the Downtown Los Angeles area and is not readily available citywide.

Recruitment of additional detention officers will allow the department to reopen the shuttered jails. Recruitment of additional dispensary staff will reduce wait time for medical evaluation. Improvements in response time to citizens’ calls will contribute to positive public relations (PR) in addition to improving community safety and maintaining officer safety.

⁵ http://www.lapdonline.org/detective_bureau/content_basic_view/51704 . Los Angeles Police Department Mental Evaluation Unit (Accessed January 17, 2019)

The CGJ understands that while all Community Station Jails could be immediately reopened on an emergency basis, none could be reopened on a business-as-usual basis due to the need for retrofitting and upgrades. The CGJ acknowledges that any upgrade to shuttered jails involves capital expenditure to meet mandatory inspection requirements which, we were advised in an interview with LAPD Custody Services Division, is difficult to justify given current financial constraints.

Currently detention officers are hired, trained, and assigned separately from LAPD officers. The recruitment and hiring of detention officers and sworn LAPD should be integrated for efficiency since they sometimes work together. The CGJ learned from an interview with the L.A. County Sheriff's department in which the Sheriff's Academy programs for Deputies and for Jail Staff were discussed that they have strong recruiting and training relationships. The City of Los Angeles Personnel Department on the other hand recruits and hires non-civilian staff, which includes LAPD's detention staff while LAPD's personnel department hires Sworn officer staff.

Open detention officer positions within the LAPD can be found on the LAPD website (www.LAPDonline.org), and are located by clicking on "Opportunities/Civilian Employment." However, it is difficult to locate the list of civilian positions associated with detention and staffing of jails on the website. (See exhibit included in the Appendix)

FINDINGS

1. The data provided to the CGJ, as summarized in the "LAPD Response Times" chart, showed there have been increases in the response times for Code 2 and Non-code calls from the baseline year of 2010 by 20% and 60% respectively by 2018.
2. The shuttering of community station jails requires patrol units to transport arrestees to the regional jails. As shown in the "Distance and Travel times" chart, the distances they are required to travel as the result of the closed jails are greater, resulting in longer travel times; and additional time may be encountered if they encounter traffic congestion. This can be mitigated with the reopening of the shuttered jails.
3. As listed in the table "Arrestee Status/Action Matrix", the wait time for patrol unit officers at the three regional jails for arrestees with medical conditions was reported to the CGJ and observed as often being excessive due to there being only a single line for the dispensary at each regional jail.
4. The program known as 'Drop & Go' which was implemented on a trial basis demonstrated that delays caused by transporting arrestees to the regional jails could be reduced by transferring control of the arrestee to a detention officer assigned in a dispensary support role.
5. The data provided to the CGJ regarding the improvement in booking times complementing the typical wait times listed in the "Arrestee Status/Action Matrix" chart, clearly indicates

that the 'Drop & Go' program is able to significantly improve booking times and contribute positively to reducing patrol unit 'out-of-service' periods.

6. Dispensaries at each of the three regional jails have multiple booking windows; however, there is accommodation for only one arrestee at a time to receive a medical assessment at the dispensary causing long lines, which contributes to extended wait times.
7. Detention officers are civilian personnel and job openings are advertised in civilian workforce job listings. Recruitment and hiring of detention officers are handled by L.A. City Personnel Department. LAPD recruitment programs on the other hand focus solely on the recruitment of sworn officers. The LAPD does not promote or actively recruit detention officers. Opportunities for detention officers are not promoted on the LAPD website. (See Appendix).
8. LAPD officers indicated that long waiting times causes them to become frustrated since they are not performing their regular duties, having a negative effect on officer morale.
9. Based on feedback received during interviews, it is the understanding of the CGJ that the Mental Evaluation Unit (MEU) and the System-wide Mental Assessment Response Team (SMART) can help with non-crime arrestees requiring mental evaluations. However, these resources are only available in the metropolitan downtown area.
10. The CGJ experienced difficulty reaching an individual at many of the community stations using their non-emergency telephone numbers. While some calls were answered promptly, most were forwarded to voicemail.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 The LAPD should reopen each of the community station jails in the interests of improving community response time, officer safety, officer morale, and operational efficiency.
- 2.2 The LAPD should maintain the Drop-and-Go program at all three regional jails.
- 2.3 To determine the true impact on overtime, the LAPD should work with appropriate City agencies to develop an effective method to track overtime associated with transportation and booking of arrestees.
- 2.4 The City Auditor should conduct an analysis to determine the impact of the closed jails on officer overtime.
- 2.5 The LAPD should work with the City of Los Angeles Personnel Department to hire additional medical staff to accommodate the evaluation of more than one arrestee at a time.
- 2.6 The LAPD should include on the LAPD website detention officer recruitment.

- 2.7 The LAPD should include detention representatives as part of LAPD officer recruitment events for the purpose of recruiting detention officers.
- 2.8 The LAPD should develop a program to enhance the relationship between sworn officers and detention officers.
- 2.9 The LAPD should expand the MEU and SMART resource with multiple teams to extend support to all areas of the city.
- 2.10 The LAPD should confirm that all community stations are able to respond promptly to their published non-emergency station telephone numbers.

REQUIRED RESPONSES

California Penal Code Sections 933(c) and 933.05 require a written response to all recommendations contained in this report. Responses shall be made no later than ninety (90) days after the Civil Grand Jury publishes its report and files it with the Clerk of the Court. Responses shall be made in accord with Penal Code Sections 933.05 (a) and (b).

All responses to the recommendations of the 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury must be submitted on or before September 30, 2019, to:

Presiding Judge
 Los Angeles County Superior Court
 Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
 210 West Temple Street, Eleventh Floor-Room 11-506
 Los Angeles, CA 90012

Responses to the recommendations above are required from the following:

RESPONDING AGENCY	RECOMMENDATIONS
City Administration Officer, City of Los Angeles	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.5
City of Los Angeles Personnel Department	2.5
Los Angeles City Controller	2.3, 2.4
Los Angeles City Council	2.1
Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD)	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 2.10
Mayor, City of Los Angeles	2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.5

ACRONYMS

CGJ	Civil Grand Jury
DO	Detention Officer
DSO	Dispensary Support Officers
LAPD	Los Angeles Police Department
LAPPL	Los Angeles Police Protective League
MDC	Metropolitan Detention Center (aka Metro Detention Center)
MEU	LAPD Mental Evaluation Unit
SMART	Systemwide Mental Assessment Response Team

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The CGJ acknowledges the following departments and entities for cooperation and assistance in preparing this report:

- Los Angeles Police Department Headquarters
- Los Angeles Police Department Custody Services Division
- Los Angeles Police Department Community Station Commanding Officers (multiple)
- Los Angeles Police Protective League
- City of Los Angeles Personnel Department
- County of Los Angeles Sheriff Personnel Administration Bureau
- Office of City Administrative Officer, City of Los Angeles

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Ronald A. Evans, Co-Chair
George A. Ellis, Co-Chair
Marguerite C. Downing
Carl Moore

APPENDIX

Civilian Opportunities with the LAPD

LOS ANGELES 311 City Hall 311 City Hall

Home About Communities Get Involved Media Crime Information Opportunities Use of Force

Official Site of The LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

home / join the team

Join The Team

There are countless ways to help the LAPD do its job. Explore this area to find out how you can make a difference in your city.

How do I become an LAPD Officer?
www.JoinLAPD.com
Candidate Advancement Program (CAP)
Rehired Candidates
How do I become an LAPD civilian employee?
City of Los Angeles Personnel Department
Employment FAQs
Civilian Employment Opportunities

How do I become an LAPD reserve police officer?
Reserve Police Officer Program
What life is like in the LAPD?
Women in the LAPD
RECRUITMENT EVENTS
For a list of Test Locations & Upcoming Events, click here.

I WANT TO KNOW
How do I become a SWAT officer?
Where do I find the LAPD Organization Chart online?
Can I do a ride-along with the LAPD?
Is there an LAPD museum?
What is the rank structure in the LAPD?

Home About Communities Get Involved Media Crime Information Opportunities Use of Force

Official Site of The LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

home / join the team

Join The Team

There are countless ways to help the LAPD do its job. Explore this area to find out how you can make a difference in your city.

How do I become an LAPD Officer?
www.JoinLAPD.com
Candidate Advancement Program (CAP)
Rehired Candidates
How do I become an LAPD civilian employee?
City of Los Angeles Personnel Department
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Civilian Employment Opportunities

The Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) employs over 3,500 civilian employees in a variety of administrative, technical, scientific and administrative support functions. The civilian employees of the LAPD work together with the sworn officers in meeting the community's law enforcement and public safety needs.

There are over 150 different [Civilian Job Classifications](#) within the LAPD. Civilian employees are responsible for performing such duties as: answering 911 emergency calls; staffing front desks in community police stations; collecting and analyzing evidence from crime scenes; supervising the Department's jails; assisting in surveillance; collecting and identifying fingerprints; providing information to officers in the field; maintaining the Department's records; and preparing and administering the Department's budget. In addition to opportunities within the LAPD, depending upon an employee's classification and experience, civilian employees may also apply for positions within other City departments.

All civilian employees are hired through the Civil Service process for the City of Los Angeles. All positions require that applicants file for, take and pass an examination for a specific classification. For a list of open positions, contact the City of Los Angeles Personnel Department at 213-473-9311, or call the 24 Hour Job Hotline at 213-473-9310. Further information may be obtained on the Personnel Department's [Job Opportunities Web Page](#).



I WANT TO KNOW

- How do I become a SWAT officer?
- Where do I find the LAPD Organization Chart online?
- Can I do a ride-along with the LAPD?
- Is there an LAPD museum?
- What is the rank structure in the LAPD?

Note: The link shown for contacting the L.A. City Personnel department's web page (Further information may be obtained on the Personnel Department's Job Opportunities Web

Server Error

404 - File or directory not found.
 The resource you are looking for might have been removed, had its name changed, or is temporarily unavailable.

The "Employment FAQs" link on the "Join The Team" web page leads to a web page, which features becoming a SWAT officer and even a link for more information on how to become a SWAT officer, but no mention of becoming a Detention Officer; see screen capture below:



[home / join the team](#)

Employment FAQs

[How can I obtain information on becoming a police officer?](#)

[What opportunities are there for civilians who want to work for the police department?](#)

[How can I volunteer for the Los Angeles Police Department?](#)

[Can I get an internship with the LAPD?](#)

How do I become a SWAT officer?

The Special Weapons And Tactics Team (SWAT), is a specialized unit within Metropolitan Division. All specialized assignments within LAPD are promotions, which require training, experience, and selection through the promotional process.

The entry-level position for those with the goal of becoming a SWAT officer is Police Officer I. Academy training and field probationary period.

Please see www.JoinLAPD.com for more information on hiring and promotions.



I WANT TO KNOW

How do I become a SWAT officer?

Where do I find the LAPD Organization Chart online?

Can I do a ride-along with the LAPD?

Is there an LAPD museum?

[What is the recruitment process for...](#)

BRADY INFORMATION, IS IT AVAILABLE?



Carl Langaigne, Co-Chair
Nancy Coleman, Co-Chair
Alice B. Grigsby
Carl Moore

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
BRADY INFORMATION, IS IT AVAILABLE?

RECOMMENDATION NO. 3.2

The Board of Supervisors should assign independent oversight responsibilities to a neutral entity such as the Office of Inspector General or others, as to insure automatic, transparent and consistent sharing of Brady information via a centralized repository. Receipt and maintenance of data will be the sole responsibility of this entity. This is designed to ensure integrity of the database.

RESPONSE

Disagree. This recommendation will not be implemented. The Board of Supervisors (Board) recognizes the importance of complete, accurate and timely *Brady*-information disclosures. Further, the Board is aware of and agrees with the District Attorney and Public Defender that responsibility for disclosure of *Brady* information is the sole responsibility of the prosecutor as stated in their responses. According to the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office (LADA), the prosecutor must disclose evidence that is both favorable to the defendant and material. Furthermore, the duty applies even without a request from the defense, so LADA uses a standardized process to provide all *Brady* evidence to the defense. Any prosecutor who fails to comply with his or her *Brady* obligations faces potential felony prosecution punishable by imprisonment under Penal Code section 141 and State Bar sanctions, including disbarment.

Recognizing that the release of *Brady* information is complex and the subject of litigation before the California Supreme Court (*ALADS v. County of Los Angeles, et al.*), the Chief Executive Office in conjunction with County Counsel and Office of Inspector General will work with the District Attorney and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department to determine if any enhancements are needed to improve their processes.



JACKIE LACEY
LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

HALL OF JUSTICE
211 WEST TEMPLE STREET, SUITE 1200 LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-3205 (213) 974-3500

August 9, 2019

Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles, CA 90012

**RESPONSES TO THE 2018 – 2019 LOS ANGELES COUNTY CIVIL GRAND JURY
REPORT**

Dear Supervisors:

Attached please find the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office's responses to the following Civil Grand Jury reports: *Allegations of Child Abuse: What's Happening at DCFS?*; *Brady Information, Is It Available?*; *Cannabis in the City of Los Angeles*; and *The Challenge of Reporting Elder Abuse*.

Please contact me if you would like additional information on any subject.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jackie Lacey", written over a horizontal line.

JACKIE LACEY
District Attorney

va/nr

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BRADY INFORMATION, IS IT AVAILABLE?

FINDINGS:

FINDING 1: There is inconsistency in the "routine" provision of exculpatory and impeachable information given to defense attorneys. While the District Attorney's Office of Discovery Compliance provides training to new hires, or by courthouse location, or to specialized units and on-going to all DA's, the provision of "information" is not standardized.

RESPONSE:

The Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office disagrees wholly with this finding.

The Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office standardized procedure is to routinely and consistently provide exculpatory and impeaching information to the defense. The Discovery Compliance System (DCS) is composed of two separate databases: *Brady* and Officer and Recurrent Witness Information Tracking System (ORWITS). The standardized approach with *Brady* information is to automatically disclose the information in each and every case at every stage of the proceeding. In contrast, because ORWITS is merely an informational database which consists of unsubstantiated, unfounded, and uncorroborated allegations, disclosure of such information is not mandated under *Brady*. (See *Wood v. Bartholomew* (1995) 516 U.S. 1; *Weatherford v. Bursey* (1977) 429 U.S. 545; *People v. Jordan* (2003) 108 Cal.App.4th 349.) Thus, DDAs have been given the discretion to determine whether ORWITS information should be disclosed depending on the relevancy of the information in a given case. LADA's standardized approach with regard to ORWITS information is for the handling DDA to discuss the matter with a supervisor, review its relevancy, and determine whether this speculative information should be disclosed to the defense.

FINDING 5: The Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department have not routinely turned over Brady officers to the District Attorney. The District Attorney stated that they learn about questionable officers from reports in the news or through other means, but not directly from the policing agencies. In turn, information that the DA's Office receives has inconsistently been shared with defense attorneys.

RESPONSE:

The Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office agrees in part and disagrees in part with this finding. Law enforcement agencies are prohibited by current case law from directly disclosing personnel information to

the District Attorney's Office. (*People v. Superior Court (Johnson)* (2015) 61 Ca1.4th 696, 714.) Any and all *Brady* information received or discovered about an officer is automatically disclosed to defense attorneys in all cases in which that officer is involved.

FINDING 6: *Protective Orders requested by the DA, that may limit a defense attorney's use of information for one case when the same officer may be a witness in another case, often results in a limited ability to provide an adequate defense.*

RESPONSE:

The Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office wholly disagrees with the finding that the use of protective orders results in a limited ability to provide an adequate defense.

The Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office's paramount obligation is to protect the rights of the accused and the individual rights of the victims and witnesses involved in each case. The Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office's standardized practice is for *Brady* evidence to be automatically disclosed to the defense without restriction and in the absence of a protective order.

A protective order does not preclude the accused in any case from receiving and using that information in one's defense. Information that is not categorized as *Brady* and is not public must be protected by law, under Penal Code Section 832.7. A protective order on non-*Brady*, nonpublic information only limits the ability to share that information beyond the criminal case itself. Further, every criminal defendant has a right to file a *Pitchess* motion, which further provides access to police personnel information under Penal Code Section 832.7 or a California Public Records Act Request pursuant to Senate Bill 1421.

Ultimately, the accused's rights are paramount, but a protective order covering non-public, unsubstantiated information effectuates the release of information to the accused while, at the same time, protecting the rights of others.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

RECOMMENDATION NO. 3.2

The Board of Supervisors should assign independent oversight responsibilities to a neutral entity such as the Office of Inspector General or others, as to insure automatic, transparent and consistent sharing of *Brady* information via a centralized repository. Receipt and maintenance of data will be the sole responsibility of this entity. This is designed to ensure integrity of the database.

RESPONSE

The Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office disagrees with this recommendation. The recommendation for independent oversight will not be implemented because it is not warranted nor is it reasonable. The recommendation that *Brady* information be maintained in a centralized repository also will not be implemented because it is not warranted nor is it reasonable.

A California prosecutor has a constitutional and statutory duty to provide exculpatory and impeaching information to the defense. (See *Brady v. Maryland* (1963) 373 U.S. 83 and Penal Code section 1054.1(e).) Additionally, Rule 5-110 of the California Rules of Professional Conduct requires prosecutors to timely disclose all evidence or information that tends to negate the guilt of the accused, mitigate the offense, or mitigate punishment, unless the prosecutor has been relieved of this duty by a protective order or by the court. The consequences for failing to comply with these obligations are severe: A prosecutor can be charged with a felony pursuant to Penal Code section 141 and is also subject to State Bar sanctions, including disbarment.

As the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office's mission statement makes clear, the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office is dedicated to protecting the community through the fair and ethical pursuit of justice and the safeguarding of crime victim's rights. Accordingly, in order to ensure that defendants receive a fair trial and to preserve the integrity of convictions, the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office policy mandates all deputy district attorneys (DDAs) to comply with disclosure obligations and to resolve doubtful questions in favor of disclosure.

In 2018, District Attorney created the Discovery Compliance System (DCS) to assist DDAs in discharging and satisfying their disclosure obligations. The DCS is comprised of two separate and distinct databases: *Brady* and Officer and Recurrent Witness Information Tracking System (ORWITS). LADA discloses *Brady* information on every case, both open and closed, when the information becomes known, even if the witness will not be called or has not been called to testify. In contrast, because ORWITS is an informational repository that may contain unsubstantiated, unfounded, and uncorroborated allegations on recurrent witnesses, disclosure of ORWITS information is not mandated under *Brady*. It is well-settled that *Brady* and its progeny do not require disclosure of information when that information is not itself admissible and might only lead to admissible evidence (*Wood v. Bartholomew* (1995) 516 U.S. 1, 5-6) because, as the United States and California Supreme Courts have made abundantly clear, "[t]here is no general constitutional right to discovery in a criminal case, and *Brady* did not create one." *Alvarado v. Superior Court* (2000) 23 Cal.4th 1121, 1135, quoting *Weatherford v. Bursey* (1977) 429 U.S. 545, 559. *Brady* "does not require the disclosure of information that is of mere speculative value." *People v. Gutierrez* (2003) 112 Cal.App.4th 1463, 1472. It should be noted that the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office is the only prosecutorial agency in the State of California that actively seeks non-*Brady* information from various sources and places this information in its ORWITS database.

It is well-established that the duty to disclose *Brady* information rests exclusively, securely and squarely on the shoulders of the prosecutor. Additionally, as previously mentioned, a prosecutor who fails to comply with *Brady* faces possible criminal prosecution as well as State Bar sanctions. Accordingly, a prosecutor's personal and ethical *Brady* obligation cannot be unilaterally abdicated and delegated to an independent oversight entity charged with the responsibility of receiving, maintaining and disseminating *Brady* information.

Moreover, the creation of an independent oversight entity and centralized repository is simply not necessary. The Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office currently maintains a central repository of *Brady* information to ensure the automatic, transparent, and consistent disclosure of information. Disclosure

of *Brady* information is made without exception, even if the officer will not be called as a witness or there will be a plea. This policy goes further than the requirements prescribed under *Brady* and is the only policy in the State of California that extends a prosecutor's disclosure obligation this far.

The Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office remains committed to adhering to the discovery laws and improving our collection and dissemination of information. The Office welcomes the input of criminal justice partners, including the Los Angeles County Public Defenders Office, the Alternate Public Defender's Office, and the Indigent Criminal Defense Attorneys. The defense bar is encouraged to continue its robust dialogue with members of the Discovery Compliance Section to alert the District Attorney's Office about issues relating to *Brady*. The District Attorney's Office also communicates routinely with the Office of the Inspector General, County Counsel, and other stakeholders. The head deputy of Post-Conviction Litigation and Discovery Division frequently makes himself and his staff available to train law enforcement personnel.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 3.3

A standardized process should be utilized that facilitates the transfer of information related to *Brady* or ORWITS to defense attorneys.

RESPONSE

The Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office agrees with this recommendation. The recommendation has been implemented.

Under *Brady*, the prosecution must disclose evidence that is both favorable to the defendant and material on the issues of guilt or punishment. (See *People v. Gutierrez* (2003) 112 Cal.App.4th 1463, 1471.) The *Brady* disclosure duty applies even without a request. (*City of Los Angeles v. Superior Court (Brandon)* (2002) 29 Cal.4th 1, 8.) Favorable evidence is evidence that is directly exculpatory or can be used for purposes of impeachment. (*United States v. Bagley* (1985) 473 U.S. 667, 676, 87 L. Ed. 2d 481.) *Brady* evidence is "material" if there is a reasonable probability that if the evidence had been disclosed to the defendant, the result of the proceeding would have been different. (*Brandon*, at pp. 7-8.) There is a reasonable probability of a different result if the government's suppression of evidence "undermines confidence in the outcome of the trial." (*Kyles v. Whitley* (1995) 514 U.S. 419, 434, 131 L. Ed. 2d 490; *In re Williams* (1994) 7 Cal.4th 572, 611.) The failure to disclose information that might be helpful to the defense violates due process only if it deprives the defendant of a fair trial. (*United States v. Bagley*, at p. 675.)

The Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office utilizes a standardized process for the transfer of *Brady* and ORWITS information to defense attorneys. All *Brady* evidence is automatically provided to the defense, without discretion or a protective order. In contrast, the ORWITS database may contain information that is uncorroborated and unsubstantiated, yet may become relevant in particular individual cases. As such, the assigned handling DDA is required to conduct a case-by-case analysis as to each ORWITS entry, in consultation with his or her supervisor. These policies are applied consistently throughout the county and the

Discovery Compliance Unit conducts trainings to both supervisors and line DDAs to ensure uniformity of disclosure.

The District Attorney's Office remains receptive to comments from The Los Angeles County Public Defender's Office and other members of the defense bar if there are perceived issues with the dissemination of information. The open lines of communications help correct any errors and serve to ensure that all parties have access to critical information.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 3.4

All entities involved in the Criminal Justice system should receive consistent standardized training related to the transparency of *Brady* information.

RESPONSE

The Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office agrees with this recommendation. The recommendation has been implemented and will continue to be implemented.

Presently, the Office provides training to all DDAs as well as outside law enforcement agencies. The Office provides training at individual police and sheriff stations, for commanding officers and the rank and file deputies and officers. Any stakeholder is encouraged to call the DCU for advice and to schedule meetings or training. Additionally, the Discovery Compliance Unit recently met with the Law Enforcement Accountability Advisor for the Los Angeles County Public Defender's Office and will continue to meet with her on a monthly basis to address the disclosure of *Brady* information. This newly created, cutting-edge position within the Public Defender's Office has already served to enhance the dissemination of information. The District Attorney's Office may now send *Brady* information on cases involving Public Defender clients to one dedicated location. It is anticipated that the Alternate Public Defender will also make this process possible. Within the next six months, the DCU will offer to provide training for our criminal justice partners, namely the Public Defender, Alternate Public Defender, the Bar Panel, and the bench.



**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL**

312 SOUTH HILL STREET, THIRD FLOOR
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90013
(213) 974-6100
<http://oig.lacounty.gov>

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**MAX HUNTSMAN
INSPECTOR GENERAL**

August 5, 2019

Ms. Sachi A. Hamai
Chief Executive Officer
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street – Room 713
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Ms. Hamai:

Per California Penal Code sections 933(c) and 933.05, please find the responses from the Los Angeles County Office of the Inspector General (OIG) for the findings and recommendations made by the 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury's report entitled *Brady Information, Is It Available?* and the Civil Grand Jury's report entitled *Guns and Drugs*.

Should you have any questions, please contact me at (213) 974-6100.

Respectfully,



Max Huntsman
Inspector General

MH:FL:ec

Enclosures

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BRADY INFORMATION, IS IT AVAILABLE?

FINDINGS:

The 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury made the following seven findings in the *Brady* report:

Finding 1: There is inconsistency in the "routine" provision of exculpatory and impeachable information given to defense attorneys. While the District Attorney's office of Discovery Compliance provides training to new hires, or by courthouses location, or to specialized units and ongoing to all DA's, the provision of "information" is not standardized.

OIG Response: The OIG agrees with this finding.

Finding 2: The Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's do not provide Brady officers to the District Attorney in Los Angeles County.

OIG Response: The OIG agree with this finding.

Finding 3: AB 1421 was signed by Governor Brown making police officer records of shootings, use of force and some misconduct disclosable to the general public. While policing agencies and their unions have attempted through the courts to say: they may not be disclosed, they may not retroactively be disclosed (prior to the implementation date of January 1, 2019) and that they should be limited to a number of years.

OIG Response: The OIG agrees with this finding

Finding 4: Some policing agencies including Inglewood and Long Beach began shredding documents in December 2018. The Los Angeles Police Chief announced that he would not release records prior to January 1, 2019 but only records going forward.

OIG Response: The OIG agrees with this finding

Finding 5: The Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department have not routinely turned over Brady officers to the District Attorney. The District Attorney stated that they learn about questionable officers from reports in the news or through other means, but not directly from the policing agencies. In turn, information that the DA's office receives has inconsistently been shared with defense attorneys.

OIG Response: The OIG agrees with this finding.

Finding 6: Protective Orders requested by the DA that may limit a defense attorney's use of information for one case when the same officer may be a witness in another case often results in a limited ability to provide an adequate defense.

OIG Response: The OIG agrees with this finding.

Finding 7: The final disposition of the Association for Los Angeles Deputy Sheriff's (ALADS) vs. County of Los Angeles; Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department: Jim McDonnell, currently before the California Supreme Court, as well as the litigation around the implementation of AB1421 will impact the availability of information and personnel files regarding police misconduct.

OIG Response: The OIG agrees with this finding.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

RECOMMENDATION NO. 3.2

The Board of Supervisors should assign independent oversight responsibilities to a neutral entity such as the Office of Inspector General or others, as to insure automatic, transparent and consistent sharing of *Brady* information via a centralized repository. Receipt and maintenance of data will be the sole responsibility of this entity. This is designed to ensure integrity of the database.

RESPONSE

The OIG agrees with the recommendation in principle and acknowledges its importance. This recommendation will not be implemented. The recommendation would require Board action. As the Civil Grand Jury report accurately describes, it is the obligation of the prosecution to provide exculpatory and impeachment information under *Brady v. Maryland* (1963) 373 U.S. 83 and its progeny as well as California Penal Code section 1054.1(e). The findings of the Civil Grand Jury illustrate the difficulties defense attorneys routinely face when attempting to obtain information to which they are constitutionally and statutorily entitled. These difficulties are focused primarily on two County departments: the Public Defender's Office and the Alternate Public Defender's office. These offices should be engaged in the county response to the Civil Grand Jury. The OIG believes that without a fully efficient and transparent system to disclose *Brady* information to defense attorneys, defendants may be denied their Sixth Amendment right to a fair trial and 14th Amendment right to Due Process. Such a denial could result in criminal convictions being overturned on appeal or in civil liability for the County or municipality involved.

The District Attorney's Office has systems and databases in place to do so but it is unclear whether these systems are comprised of information affirmatively sought or information passively acquired during the course of investigations or evidentiary hearings. The District Attorney's Office is obligated by the United States Constitution to disclose potentially exculpatory evidence. Policies should clearly establish a standardized and efficient way to disclose *Brady* material. These policies should clarify the interplay between *Pitchess*, *Brady*, *Orwits*, and Penal Code section 832.7 and AB1421. Currently, the District Attorney's office *pro forma* requires protective orders on all *Brady* material disclosed. This results in the inability of defense counsel to share information on *Brady* material. The District Attorney's office should engage in a case-by-case determination on protective orders on *Brady* material, particularly with regard to

public record information. The District Attorney's Office also should require law enforcement agencies to advise them of information which may qualify as exonerating or impeachment evidence. Without cooperation from law enforcement the District Attorney will not be able to fully disclose *Brady* materials on deputies or officers.

A culture of transparency relating to *Brady* materials needs to be developed in the LASD, LAPD, and all of the law enforcement agencies in Los Angeles County. A process should be developed within LASD as well as all Los Angeles County law enforcement agencies to determine which deputies or officers have *Brady* material that should be turned over to prosecutors. The District Attorney should ensure that each of its partners in law enforcement have such a procedure. Public disclosure of *Brady* material in a searchable format should be considered. The City of Los Angeles has a website in which all Public Records Act records requests made to the LAPD as well as any other city Department are posted. Such a website within the County of Los Angeles would be a significant step towards transparency in these matters.

In reading the *Brady* report it is evident that the Civil Grand Jury has concluded that disclosure of *Brady* information is not being done efficiently or consistently. The District Attorney's response to the report should provide insight into Departmental implementation of improvements to the system as well as acknowledgement that they are primarily responsible for providing for efficient disclosure of all *Brady* material. Further, the District Attorney's Office should encourage or require the cooperation of law enforcement agencies in identifying deputies or officers whose records contain potential *Brady* material. The OIG is available to review proposed policies and observe the implementation of said proposed policies as they relate to our oversight of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department or provide any other assistance the Board deems appropriate.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 3.3

A standardized process should be utilized that facilitates the transfer of information related to *Brady* or ORWITS to defense attorneys.

RESPONSE

As stated above, the OIG agrees with this recommendation in principle and acknowledges its importance. This recommendation will not be implemented. The OIG is unable to implement the recommendation absent direction from the Board.

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT



MICHEL R. MOORE
Chief of Police

ERIC GARCETTI
Mayor

P. O. Box 30158
Los Angeles, Calif. 90030
Telephone: (213) 486-8730
TDD: (877) 275-5273
Ref #: 1.14

September 19, 2019

The Honorable Kevin C. Brazile
Presiding Judge of the Los Angeles County Superior Court
Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 West Temple Street
Eleventh Floor – Room 11-506
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Judge Brazile:

This correspondence will serve as the Los Angeles Police Department's (LAPD) response to the Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury (CGJ) report dated June 19, 2019, "Re: Brady Information, Is It Available?" The CGJ requested that the LAPD respond to the Findings in the report and Recommendations 3.1 and 3.4. Our responses to the specific Findings and Recommendations applicable to the LAPD are provided below.

Note: Findings No. 1 and 6 were not applicable to the LAPD.

FINDINGS

Finding No. 2: *The Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's do not provide Brady officers to the District Attorney in Los Angeles County.*

Response: The Los Angeles Police Department disagrees with this finding.

First, it is the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office (LADA) that maintains the list of officers on the "Brady" database. The LADA notifies the Department when they have added an officer to the list. Officers may appeal their inclusion on the list directly with the LADA. The LAPD has no control over who is added to or maintained in the Brady database.

Second, the LAPD provides Brady eligible information to the LADA on a routine basis. The Los Angeles Police Department requests filing considerations to the LADA on criminal acts committed by LAPD officers who have been investigated by Internal Affairs or where the LAPD has other investigatory authority. This includes any acts of sexual assault committed by an officer or any acts of Perjury. In addition, any use of force, including officer involved shootings,

that results in Great Bodily Injury or Death is also submitted to LADA's office for filing considerations. In all of these cases, the LADA is provided all pertinent documents, statements and evidence concerning the case and the officer's involvement. It is then up to the LADA to determine whether or not to add the officer to the LADA Brady database.

As noted in the report, prior to the passage of Senate Bill (SB) 1421, there were state laws restricting the disclosure of some non-criminal personnel misconduct files. However, after the passage of SB 1421, the LAPD immediately began discussions with the LADA on a smooth mechanism to provide them with SB 1421 qualifying material. The discussions are ongoing, as the LADA develops a countywide procedure. But as of August 22, 2019, the LAPD has made 78 SB 1421 documents available to the LADA and the public and continues to produce more documents on a weekly basis. The LAPD is fully committed to complying with SB 1421 to ensure a procedurally just criminal justice system and provide transparency to the public.

Finding No. 3: *AB 1421 was signed by Governor Brown making Police Officer records of shootings, use of force and some misconduct disclosable to the general public. While policing agencies and unions have attempted through the courts to say: they may not be disclosed, they may not retroactively be disclosed (prior to the implementation date of January 1, 2019) and that they should be limited to a number of years.*

Response: The Los Angeles Police Department disagrees with this finding.

While it is true that the union representing LAPD officers, the Los Angeles Police Protective League (LAPPL) filed a lawsuit blocking the release of records prior to January 1, 2019, the City of Los Angeles has always maintained, consistent with the eventual ruling in the case, that SB 1421 applies to all records in the LAPD's possession, including those that predate 2019. In an opposition brief to the LAPPL lawsuit, the Los Angeles City Attorney's office wrote:

LAPPL argues that SB 1421 should be interpreted to apply only "prospectively" to Specified Records concerning incidents occurring on or after January 1, 2019, and that a "retroactive" disclosure of existing records maintained by the Department violates LAPPL members' privacy rights. The most reasonable interpretation of SB 1421, however, would require the Department to disclose Specified Records created before 2019 that it maintains in its possession, pursuant to a valid CPRA request

The LAPD has always supported transparency and full compliance with SB 1421.

Finding No. 4: *Some Policing agencies including Inglewood and Long Beach began shredding documents in December 2018. The Los Angeles Police Chief announced that he would not release records prior to January 1, 2019, but only records going forward.*

Response: The Los Angeles Police Department disagrees with this finding.

The Los Angeles Chief of Police never stated that he would not release records prior to January 1, 2019. Records retention laws require police agencies to preserve personnel records for a minimum of five years. Many police agencies elect to destroy their records after this minimum period. Conversely, the LAPD retains records of police shootings and personnel complaints in perpetuity. The LAPD chief was asked to provide an estimate of the impact the unfunded mandates of the new bill would have on the LAPD. While acknowledging the challenges of complying with the bill, including the reallocation of frontline personnel to the task, Chief Michel Moore closed the letter by pledging, “The LAPD operates with a guiding principle of Reverence for the Law; as such, we will diligently comply with SB 1421.”

As stated in the response to Finding No. 3, the Chief and the City of Los Angeles has always maintained that the law would apply retroactively. Many of the 78 SB 1421 documents that the LAPD has already released relate to incidents that occurred prior to January 1, 2019.

Finding No. 5: *The Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department have not routinely turned over Brady officers to the District Attorney. The District Attorney stated that they learn about questionable officers from reports in the news or through other means, but not directly from the policing agencies. In turn, information that the DA’s office receives has inconsistently been shared with defense attorneys.*

Response: The Los Angeles Police Department disagrees with this finding.

See Finding No. 2’s response.

Finding No. 7: *The final disposition of the Association for Los Angeles Deputy Sheriffs (ALADS) vs. County of Los Angeles; Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department: Jim McDonnell, currently before the California Supreme Court, as well as the litigation around the implementation of AB 1421 will impact the availability of information and personnel files regarding police misconduct.*

Response: The Los Angeles Police Department agrees with this finding.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation 3.1: *To be consistent with the intent of AB 1421 legislation and the spirit of transparency, policing agencies should immediately provide information about the use of force that results in death or great bodily injury, discharge of a firearm at a person, a sustained finding that an officer committed a sexual assault or a sustained finding of dishonesty.”*

Response: This recommendation has been implemented.

The LAPD provides SB 1421 eligible information to the LADA on a routine basis. The Los Angeles Police Department notifies the LADA and requests filing considerations on any use of force, including officer involved shootings, that results in Great Bodily Injury or Death, any criminal acts committed by LAPD officers who have been investigated by Internal Affairs including acts of sexual assault committed by an officer or any acts of Perjury, or any other criminal investigation involving an officer where the LAPD has other investigatory authority. The LAPD is actively providing documents to the LADA and the public concerning prior SB 1421 eligible cases. The LAPD is in active discussions with the LADA on how to improve and streamline this process.

Recommendation 3.4: *All entities involved in the Criminal Justice system should receive consistent standardized training related to the transparency of Brady information.*

Response: The Los Angeles Police Department has already implemented this recommendation.

Upon the passage of SB 1421 the Los Angeles Police Department started a taskforce specifically concerning SB 1421 on October 4, 2018. This taskforce included a cross-section of command staff from across the entire Department and met on a regular basis to ensure consistent and standardized understanding and response to SB 1421 requests throughout the entire LAPD.

The Department recently memorialized its commitment to California Public Records Act requests in the LAPD policy manual, which provided direction to all Department employees on how to facilitate expedient responses. In addition, the LAPD has published several Department-wide notices to inform all Department personnel of their “Brady” obligations, procedures once an officer has been placed in the Brady database by the LADA, and procedures related to the LADA’s Officer and Recurrent Witness Information Tracking System (ORWITS). Copies of these policies and notices are attached to this correspondence for reference.

CONCLUSION

The Los Angeles Police Department is committed to Procedural Justice within the criminal justice system. Essential components of that commitment to Procedural Justice is holding our officers accountable for their actions and being as transparent as legally possible concerning those actions. The LAPD looks forward to continuing to work with the LADA and our other criminal justice partners to accomplish that goal.

The Honorable Kevin C. Brazile

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Should you have any questions or require further information, please contact Commander Jeffrey Bert, Office of Constitutional Policing and Policy, at (213) 486-8720.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'MICHEL R. MOORE', with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

MICHEL R. MOORE
Chief of Police

Enclosures

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 4

March 18, 2019

SUBJECT: REQUESTS BY THE PUBLIC FOR INFORMATION CONTAINED IN POLICE RECORDS – REVISED; AND, CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RECORDS ACT – ESTABLISHED

PURPOSE: The California Public Records Act (CPRA), Government Code Sections 6250 – 6257, establishes the right of the public to access public records. Department records are subject to public disclosure unless a specific legal exemption exists. The purpose of this Order is to revise and establish various Department Manual Sections pertaining to the CPRA and other information release procedures.

This Order supersedes Office of the Chief of Police Notice, *Guidelines for Handling Requests for Department Statistics or Crime Data*, dated June 12, 2012.

PROCEDURE:

- I. REQUESTS BY THE PUBLIC FOR INFORMATION CONTAINED IN POLICE RECORDS – REVISED.** Department Manual Section 3/406.20, *Requests by the Public for Information Contained in Police Records*, has been revised. Attached is the revised Department Manual section with the revisions indicated in italics.
- II. CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RECORDS ACT – ESTABLISHED.** Department Manual Section 3/406.30, *California Public Records Act*, has been established and is attached.

AMENDMENTS: This Order amends Section 3/406.20, and adds Section 3/406.30 to the Department Manual.

AUDIT RESPONSIBILITY: The Commanding Officer, Audit Division, shall review this directive and determine whether an audit or inspection shall be conducted in accordance with Department Manual Section 0/080.30.


MICHEL R. MOORE
Chief of Police

Attachment

DISTRIBUTION "D"

**DEPARTMENT MANUAL
VOLUME III
Revised by Administrative Order No. 4, 2019**

406.20 REQUESTS BY THE PUBLIC FOR INFORMATION CONTAINED IN POLICE RECORDS.

***Routine Requests.** Routine requests for copies of, or information contained in, crime, arrest, or traffic reports shall be forwarded to the Commanding Officer, Records and Identification (R&I) Division. Community members requesting such information may be directed to <http://lapdonline.org/faqs> for specific instructions.*

Exception: News releases and information about newsworthy incidents shall be handled in accordance with Section 3/406.10 of the Department Manual.

Requests for Master Arrest Blotter Information. Requests for Master Arrest Blotter Information shall be submitted in writing to:

The Commanding Officer, *Legal Affairs* Division
200 N. Main Street, 7th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Exception: Requests for Blotter information for incidents less than 24 hours old may be made verbally to either the Commanding Officer, R&I Division, for Department-wide arrest information, or to the watch commander of the Department jail facility for arrests occurring within the Area(s) serviced by the jail.

406.30 CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RECORDS ACT. *The Department is committed to upholding the right of the public to access records and information concerning the conduct of the people's business consistent with the Constitution of the State of California and the California Public Records Act (CPRA). The Department recognizes its obligation to comply with the CPRA, to facilitate public records access, and to promote a culture of transparency and accountability. Pursuant to the CPRA, Government Code Sections 6250 – 6257, all Department records are public records and shall be disclosed to the public, upon request, unless there is a specific legal basis not to do so. The CPRA contains exemptions from disclosure and there are additional laws outside the CPRA that create exemptions from disclosure. The CPRA requires that, within 10 calendar days from receiving a request, the Department notify the requestor in writing whether the Department is in possession of the requested public records and any exemptions asserted by the Department. When unusual circumstances exist, as defined by the CPRA, the Department may extend the time to respond by an additional 14 calendar days. The Department must then promptly provide the requestor access to or copies of the responsive and non-exempt records.*

Method of Accepting Requests. *The Department accepts CPRA requests in person, by phone, in writing, or online at lapdonline.org.*

Responsibilities of the California Public Records Act Unit. *The CPRA Unit, Discovery Section, Legal Affairs Division, has primary responsibility for accepting, processing, and responding to CPRA requests for the Department. The CPRA Unit shall log, process, and respond to every public record request it receives, in accordance with the CPRA.*

**DEPARTMENT MANUAL
VOLUME III**

Revised by Administrative Order No. 4, 2019

The CPRA Unit employees shall assist requestors by helping to identify records and information applicable to the request, describing the information technology and physical location in which the records exist, and providing suggestions for expediting the production of records.

Responsibilities of Department Employees. *The duties of Department employees in response to a request for assistance from the CPRA Unit include, but are not limited to:*

- *Reviewing and responding to a request for assistance from the CPRA Unit;*
- *Describing categories of potentially applicable documents and identifying locations where responsive documents may be located within the unit for which the Department employee is responsible;*
- *Identifying other Department employees with knowledge of possible responsive documents and/or their locations;*
- *Searching for requested documents; and,*
- *Reviewing documents and assisting the CPRA Unit to identify information that requires withholding and/or redaction.*

A Department employee responding to a request for records from the CPRA Unit shall provide all requested records to the CPRA Unit. If a Department employee believes that some or all the information in a record is protected from public disclosure, they should provide the record to the CPRA Unit and recommend to the CPRA Unit what information should be withheld and why. If for any reason a Department employee cannot respond to a request for assistance from the CPRA Unit within the time requested by the CPRA Unit, the employee shall notify the CPRA Unit promptly that he or she cannot comply with the request.

Any Department employee not assigned to the CPRA Unit who receives a public records request from a member of the public shall promptly notify his or her supervisor of the request.

Responsibilities of Department Supervisors. *A supervisor who receives a public records request, shall attempt to determine if the requested records are readily available for public release. Many frequently requested Department records are readily available online at lapdonline.org or from other Department resources. It is not necessary to refer such requests to the CPRA Unit. If the requested records are readily available for public release, the supervisor shall provide the records to the requestor. Supervisors may call the CPRA Unit for advice regarding such requests. If the requested records are not readily available for public release, or if the requestor is not satisfied by the records provided, the requestor should be advised to submit a CPRA request to the CPRA Unit. The supervisor may also accept the request, and forward it to the CPRA Unit no more than one calendar day after receipt of the request.*

Employee Accountability. *Any Department employee may be assigned to assist in the work of responding to a public records request and/or preparing records for disclosure. A Department employee who willfully withholds Department records or information relating to a CPRA request or willfully violates any other obligation under this policy may be subject to discipline.*

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

NOTICE

June 19, 2009

14.4

TO: All Sworn Personnel

FROM: Chief of Police

SUBJECT: LAW ENFORCEMENT'S "BRADY" OBLIGATIONS

EFFECTIVE: IMMEDIATELY

The Ninth Circuit United States Court of Appeals has ruled that the police may not keep any exculpatory evidence from the prosecutor, and ultimately the defense, without undermining "Brady" obligations (*Tennison v. City and County of San Francisco*, 548 F.3d 1293 (2008)).

In the case of *Tennison v. City and County of San Francisco*, homicide detectives investigated a murder and assisted the prosecution in the conviction of two defendants for a murder. The two defendants appealed their convictions. After the convictions, other detectives became aware of exculpatory information in the form of a taped interview of a person who confessed to the murder. The homicide detectives were made aware of the taped confession in addition to other interview notes of persons whose testimony might be beneficial to the convicted defendants. The homicide detectives determined that the confession "was not credible" and placed it in the investigation file which the prosecutor had access to (but was not made aware of). Ultimately, the two defendants had their convictions overturned and filed a lawsuit against the detectives. The detective's motion for a summary judgment was denied and they appealed on the basis of absolute and qualified immunity from civil liability. The detectives argued that they had no duty to disclose the confession because they did not find it to be credible, that the confession had been placed in the investigation file where the prosecutor had access to it, and they had not acted in bad faith.

The court rejected these arguments. The obligation of law enforcement requires that the prosecution **must be made aware** of the presence of potential exculpatory evidence. This way the prosecutor can make the determination of whether the defense is to be made aware of the information. Failure to disclose such exculpatory material will result in the reversal of a conviction. The court also stated that the prosecution's failure to provide exculpatory material to the defense violates due process regardless of whether the failure to provide the information amounted to good or bad faith.

CJM

All Sworn Personnel

Page 2

14.4

Investigating officers are reminded that exculpatory (*Brady*) material must be brought to the attention of the prosecutor. It will not suffice to place this material in the investigative case file that the prosecutor may have access to. Failure to make the prosecutor aware of this material will result in reversal of a conviction. It will also expose the investigating officer(s) to potential civil liability.

If you have any questions regarding this notice, please contact the Legal Unit, Risk Management Group at (213) 978-8300.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "William J. Bratton", written in a cursive style.

WILLIAM J. BRATTON
Chief of Police

Distribution "A"

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

MEMORANDUM NO. 1

March 20, 2006

SUBJECT: LONG-TERM DUTY RESTRICTION OF DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES

This Memorandum notifies employees of the possible legal and departmental consequences relative to certain types of unacceptable behavior, which may or may not amount to misconduct, and the impact such behavior might have upon their career. The legal consequences of these actions may result in the employee being entered into the District Attorney's *Brady* Alert System. The departmental consequences of these actions may result in the employee being subject to a Long-Term Duty Restriction Letter (formerly known as a *Brady* letter). Both the District Attorney's *Brady* Alert System and the Department's Long-Term Duty Restriction Policy will be discussed separately herein.

Note: An employee's inclusion in the District Attorney's *Brady* Alert System does not mean the employee will automatically be subject to a Long-Term Duty Restriction Letter by the Department.

District Attorney Brady Alert System. The courts, in a series of case decisions beginning with *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U. S. 83 (1963) and including *In re Brown*, 17 Cal. 4th 873 (1998) and *Kyles v. Whitley*, (1995), identified specific evidence that prosecutors are required to disclose to the defense. This evidence is evidence that is favorable to a defendant by virtue that it is either exculpatory or impeaching and is material to either guilt or punishment. Exculpatory evidence is evidence favorable to the defendant and material to the issue of guilt or punishment. In other words, it tends to prove the innocence of the defendant. Impeachment evidence is that evidence which the court or jury may consider in determining the credibility of a witness during any matter that has any tendency in reason to prove or disprove the truthfulness of his/her testimony at a hearing which includes, but is not limited to, any one of the following:

- * His/her character for honesty or veracity or their opposites;
- * The existence or nonexistence of a bias, interest or other motive; or,
- * A statement made by him/her that is inconsistent with any part of his/her testimony; at the hearing.

And finally, material evidence is generally provided in the context of an appeal from conviction. Evidence is material if there is a reasonable probability that the result of the proceeding would have been different had the evidence been disclosed. A reasonable probability of a different outcome is shown where suppression undermines the confidence of the outcome.

In the *Brady* protocol established by the District Attorney's Office on December 7, 2002, the District Attorney delineates specific criteria upon which if met, a Department employee may be included in their *Brady* Alert System. The policy identified witness impeachment evidence as any matter that has a tendency to prove or disprove the truthfulness of the individual's testimony including, but not limited to, any of the following:

- * False reports by a prosecution witness;
- * Pending criminal charges against a prosecution witness;
- * Parole or probation status of the witness;

- * Evidence contradicting a prosecution witness' statement or reports;
- * Evidence undermining a prosecution witness' expertise (e.g., inaccurate statements);
- * A finding of misconduct by a Board of Rights or Civil Service Commission, that reflects on the witness' truthfulness, bias or moral turpitude;
- * Evidence that a witness has a reputation for untruthfulness;
- * Evidence that a witness has a racial, religious or personal bias against the defendant individually or as a member of a group; or
- * Promises, offers or inducements to the witnesses, including a grant of immunity.

Department Long-Term Duty Restriction Policy. Although the District Attorney's *Brady* Criteria will be taken into consideration when determining whether or not a Long-Term Duty Restriction Letter will be issued to a Department employee, it is not the sole criteria for determining such a restriction. For this reason, the Department no longer uses the term "*Brady Letter*" and instead has employed the term, "Long-Term Duty Restriction Letter (LTDR)." Department employees should understand that the Chief of Police (COP) may seek to restrict an employee's duty status for articulable considerations outside of credibility issues. This ability of the COP to restrict an employee's duty is contained within § 574 of the Los Angeles City Charter and § 4.859 of the Los Angeles City Administrative Code (Authority of the Chief of Police to transfer/reassign employees). For purposes of ease and clarification, Long-Term Duty restrictions for credibility and non-credibility purposes will be discussed separately.

Prior to the Chief of Police deciding whether or not to issue a permanent LTDR, the facts surrounding the involved employee's case and personnel history will be reviewed by the Risk Management Executive Committee (RMEC). This Committee is composed of management personnel selected by the Chief of Police.

Prior to the meeting of the full RMEC, a RMEC subcommittee meeting will take place to conduct an in-depth review of the facts surrounding the employee's personnel history prior to a meeting of the full RMEC.

Any time the RMEC subcommittee refers an officer to RMEC for review for any potential duty restriction, the officer is notified by certified mail that he or she is entitled to; (a) a copy of all the written personnel information relied upon by the RMEC subcommittee to refer the officer for RMEC review, as well as all additional materials forwarded to the full RMEC, if any; and, (b) submit written correspondence to RMEC for its review prior to RMEC's evaluation of the employee for any potential duty restriction. The employee may obtain the assistance of an on-duty Employee Representative as currently defined in Section 10 of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), a League representative and/or an attorney to prepare his or her correspondence to RMEC. Written responses must be received by RMEC within 20 calendar days following mailing of a copy of the written personnel information by certified mail. The employee may request a waiver of this time limit for exigent circumstances. The Department will act in good faith when considering the waiver request.

When the full RMEC meets to review an officer's record for a potential duty restriction, after reviewing the personnel profile and the employee's written information, if any, and the full RMEC intends to recommend a duty restriction for a period less than one year for reasons other than credibility issues (a short-term duty restriction), the full RMEC will notify the employee by certified mail of its intent and the specific basis therefore and inform the employee of his or her right to

provide a written response within 20 calendar days following receipt of that notice to the full RMEC, with the assistance of an on-duty Employee Representative as currently defined in Section 10.0 of the MOU, a League representative and/or an attorney, for consideration by the full RMEC before making its final decision to impose the short-term duty restriction. This will constitute the employee's opportunity for an administrative appeal pursuant to Government Code Section 3304(b) with respect to duty restrictions for less than one year other than those that involve credibility issues.

When the full RMEC intends to either; (a) impose a duty restriction for a period of one year or more (a long-term duty restriction); (b) impose a duty restriction based on credibility issues (a short-term or long-term duty restriction); or, (c) to extend a short-term duty restriction, the full RMEC will notify the employee by certified mail of its intention and the specific basis therefore and notify the employee of his or her right to appear before the full RMEC, accompanied, if desired, by an on-duty Employee Representative as currently defined in Section 10.0 of the MOU, a League representative and/or an attorney, to make a presentation. The parties agree that the presentation will be focused on the employee's response to the specific proposed duty restriction, and the reasons for that duty restriction. RMEC will not re-visit the validity of prior disciplinary determinations, including, but not limited to, Boards of Rights determinations. The presentation may take the form of witness statements (but without subpoena power), a statement by the employee, or documentary submissions. RMEC encourages the submission of witness declarations. The RMEC Chair has the discretion to limit the presentation, including the number of witnesses and the length of time given to each speaker. Once the appeal has been completed, the employee will be excused from the full RMEC and will not be present during the full RMEC deliberations. This will constitute the employee's opportunity for an administrative appeal pursuant to Government Code Section 3304(b) with respect to long-term duty restrictions for a period of one year or more, duty restrictions based on credibility issues, or extensions of short-term duty restrictions.

The Department will notify the employee of the recommendation in writing after the full RMEC has decided upon the proposed duty restriction and the Chief of Police has approved the recommendation. The Chief of Police will be the final authority on all long-term duty restriction matters.

Credibility Related Long-Term Duty Restrictions. In previous years, the departmental consequences for credibility related misconduct included the imposition of a duty restriction letter, formerly also known as a *Brady* Letter, wherein the Department employee would be served this letter and reassigned to non-field duties without any mechanism for appeal or review. In some cases, the duty restriction letter would be issued to the employee prior to the adjudication of the involved employee's complaint investigation or Board of Rights hearing. This will no longer be the practice of the Department. The Department will not initiate any permanent reassignments or duty restrictions when an officer has been officially charged with misconduct, until after such time as the officer has completed the process of a hearing before a Board of Rights, or has waived his/her rights to such a hearing or process. The Department will, however, continue its practice of temporarily reassigning employees to non-field assignments if the misconduct alleged is so egregious that leaving an employee assigned to field duties would not be in the best interest of the Department and/or the employee.

In consideration of the District Attorney's *Brady* policy and the Department's desire for its officers to maintain the highest level of integrity, the following credibility related conduct intentionally committed on or off duty may subject an employee to a long-term duty restriction:

Note: The below listed conduct is not intended to be all-inclusive. The Chief of Police reserves the right to deem certain types of employee misconduct credibility related and as such impose a long-term duty restriction for the employee.

- * Dishonesty;
- * Fraud (including but not limited to bankruptcy fraud, insurance fraud, real estate fraud);
- * Certain Felonies;
- * Hit and Run Traffic Collisions (on or off duty); or,
- * Falsification of an Official Document, including but not limited to:
 - * Crime Report
 - * Arrest Report
 - * Any Official Department Report (i.e. Pursuit, Use of Force, Complaint Investigation)
 - * Detective Follow-up Report (Form 3.14)
 - * Traffic Collision Report (on or off duty)
 - * Search or Arrest Warrant Affidavit
 - * Daily Field Activities Report
 - * Overtime Slips
 - * False and Misleading Statements (including statements to both investigators from within and outside the Department)
 - * Failure to report serious misconduct of another Department employee or employees

Non-Credibility-Related Long Term Duty Restrictions. Whenever a specific incident or a pattern of similar incidents presents evidence of unacceptable behavior, in addition to standard disciplinary practices, the Department must evaluate the liability issues posed by the involved employee. This liability evaluation is conducted by the RMEC, which prepares personalized intervention programs designed to either rehabilitate an employee's otherwise endangered career or mitigate any liability issues presented by the employee's continued employment. One of the mitigating measures available to the Department is the imposition of a LTDR by the COP. The imposition of a LTDR will dramatically impact an employee's career and should be avoided at all costs. Additionally, a Non-Credibility-related LTDR may result from a single event or an accumulation of similar events involving any of the following:

- * Moral turpitude;
- * Felony driving under the influence;
- * Sexual or physical abuse of men, women, or children;
- * Pattern of similar misconduct or a singular act of misconduct that causes a significant risk to the community, the Department, or the employee;
- * Internal investigations requiring duty restriction to reduce liability upon the City;
- * Other employee behavior that in the opinion of the Chief of Police creates articulable concerns regarding the employee's ability to perform unrestricted policing functions.

Review of Credibility and Non-Credibility-Related Long Term Duty Restrictions. The RMEC will review all long-term duty restrictions on an annual basis. Unless otherwise noted, the duration of a long-term duty restriction will not exceed a period of five years from the date of the alleged act. In those cases where the duty restriction was imposed as a result of a pattern of continual similar misconduct, the duration of the long-term duty restriction will not exceed a

March 20, 2006

period of five years from the date that the long term duty restriction letter was signed by the Chief of Police. The Chief of Police reserves the right to rescind a long term duty restriction at any time if it is determined to be in the best interest of the Department and/or employee.

Note: If an officer's personnel records are sought by the court, prosecutor, defense attorney, or any other entity, the Department will continue to follow current procedures under Evidence Code Section 1043 and 1070 (y) to ensure that all available measures are taken to ensure that an employee's personnel files are protected as required by law.

It is important that employees are aware that although the Department will in most cases release an employee from a long term duty restriction after a period of five years, there will be those extraordinary cases where a long-term duty restriction may remain in effect for the duration of the employee's career with the Department. Generally, these extraordinary cases include, but are not limited to, criminal misconduct on the part of the employee where the employee was not criminally filed upon and/or convicted, or the criminal misconduct was reduced from a felony to a misdemeanor.

CONCLUSION

In summary, each of us is the guardian of the Department's reputation. Our reputation is built upon a foundation of integrity and professional conduct. Every breach of professionalism weakens the foundation of our reputation and diminishes the public's trust in our law enforcement effort. To maintain the public's trust and minimize adverse civil litigation, the Department may find it necessary to place an employee on LTDR until such time as the involved liability issues are resolved. Therefore, one's daily conduct, both on and off-duty, must be stellar. Your career and the Department's reputation are based upon the quality of your integrity and performance. Should your integrity be called into question or the quality of your performance fall to an unacceptable level involving significant liability, your career as well as the Department's reputation could be temporarily or irreparably damaged. It is important that you always "do the right thing," not only for the protection of your career but more importantly for the protection of the community you serve. As was previously stated, all employees are reminded of their obligation to conduct themselves in such a manner that neither their credibility nor their ability to perform their duty is ever brought into question.

Commanding officers shall ensure that all employees in their command are served with a personal copy of this Memorandum and sign the attached Acknowledgement Receipt. Completed Acknowledgement Receipts shall be filed in the divisional package of the concerned employee.



WILLIAM J. BRATTON
Chief of Police

Attachment

DISTRIBUTION "D"

OFFICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL POLICING AND POLICY

NOTICE

June 12, 2018

14.1

TO: All Sworn Personnel

FROM: Director, Office of Constitutional Policing and Policy

SUBJECT: LOS ANGELES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICER AND RECURRENT WITNESS INFORMATION TRACKING SYSTEM (ORWITS)

The purpose of this Notice is to inform Department employees about recent changes to the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office (LADA) systems for tracking exculpatory and impeachment information about Department employees.

The LADA currently maintains two systems containing information about Department employees: the Brady Database and the Officer and Recurrent Witness Tracking System (ORWITS).

The Brady Database contains information known to prosecutors that is exculpatory or may be used to impeach a Department employee, requiring disclosure under Penal Code §1054.1. This type of information includes felony convictions, false statements, and Board of Rights findings regarding dishonesty, etc. Employees affected by these disclosure requirements were, and continue to be, notified through a letter from the LADA commonly known as a "Brady Letter." Being subject to a Brady Letter can, in some instances, affect an employee's ability to testify in court. Attached to this Notice is Office of the Chief of Police Memorandum No. 1, March 20, 2006, titled *Long-Term Duty Restriction of Department Employees*, which details specific criteria of Brady letters and ramifications for Department employees served with a Brady letter.

The ORWITS tracks employee information obtained by the LADA from a variety of open sources and other records including social media postings, divorce records, lawsuits, and publicly available employment records. While this information *may* not have impeachment value, the LADA gathers this information because it may be used by defense attorneys in an attempt to impugn the testimony of a testifying officer or expert. The intent of ORWITS is to prevent unfair surprise and improper cross-examination of Department employees. Furthermore, if the prosecuting attorney is aware of this information before trial, Evidence Code § 402 allows prosecutors to move to exclude information from trial and prohibit its use by a defense attorney.

The Department does not routinely provide information about administrative investigations to the LADA. Additionally, information in ORWITS may not constitute misconduct or require a complaint investigation, nor is entry of the information into ORWITS an endorsement of its validity. Finally, employees may appeal information entered into ORWITS.

OFFICER AND RECURRENT WITNESS TRACKING SYSTEM NOTIFICATION

The LADA will notify the Chief of Police via an ORWITS letter that potentially impeaching information has been identified about a Department employee, and as a result, that employee has been entered into the ORWITS. The Office of the Chief of Police will forward the ORWITS letter to Risk Management Division (RMD) and Professional Standards Bureau (PSB).

RISK MANAGEMENT DIVISION RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon receipt of an ORWITS letter, RMD shall:

- Notify the affected employee's commanding officer via an Intradepartmental Correspondence, Form 15.02.00, along with a copy of the ORWITS letter. The Intradepartmental Correspondence, Form 15.02.00, shall contain a receipt of service and outline the process an employee may use to submit an appeal to the LADA Discovery Compliance Unit; and,
- Direct the Area/division commanding officer of the affected employee to address any complaint-related questions to PSB.

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS BUREAU

Upon receipt at PSB, the ORWITS letter shall be forwarded to the Complaint Classification Unit (CCU). The CCU shall:

- Review the content of the letter for any potential allegation(s) of employee misconduct;
- If any potential allegation(s) of misconduct is identified, determine if a Complaint Form, 01.28.00, has been previously initiated;
- If a complaint has NOT been previously initiated for any potential allegation(s) of misconduct contained in the ORWITS letter, the CCU will initiate a complaint and notify the commanding officer of the affected employee; and,
- Provide an update to the Commanding Officer, Internal Affairs Group.

AREA/DIVISION COMMANDING OFFICER OF AFFECTED EMPLOYEE

Upon receipt of an ORWITS letter from RMD, the Area/division commanding officer shall:

- Ensure the affected employee is served with the ORWITS letter;
- Confirm the supervisor serving the employee signs and dates the receipt of service; and,
- Return a scanned copy of the receipt of service to the RMD email address indicated on the receipt.

APPEAL PROCESS

If an employee feels he or she has been erroneously included in ORWITS, the employee may contact the LADA Discovery Compliance Unit (DCU) and review the documents underlying the DCU's decision to include the employee. The employee may submit an objection letter with supporting documentation at any time disclosing the reasons for the objection.

Note: All submitted materials for review may be discoverable.

Within 60 calendar days of the date of the objection letter, the DCU will review the letter and any supporting documentation. Decisions made by the DCU regarding an employee's ORWITS status will be submitted to the employee in writing. If the DCU determines that the employee remain in ORWITS, the employee may seek final review by a special panel comprised of three head deputies designated by the LADA legal bureau directors.

Any questions regarding this may be referred to Captain Jennifer Thomas, Commanding Officer, Risk Management Division, at (213) 486-8279.



ARIF ALIKHAN, Director
Office of Constitutional Policing and Policy

APPROVED:



SEAN W. MALINOWKSI, Deputy Chief
Chief of Staff
Office of the Chief of Police

Attachment

DISTRIBUTION "D"



County of Los Angeles CIVIL GRAND JURY

CLARA SHORTRIDGE FOLTZ CRIMINAL JUSTICE CENTER
210 WEST TEMPLE STREET • ELEVENTH FLOOR • ROOM 11-506 • LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012
TELEPHONE (213) 628-7914 • FAX (442) 247-3890
WWW.GRANDJURY.CO.LA.CA.US

June 19, 2019

Michel Moore, Chief of Police
City of Los Angeles Police Department
100 West First Street, Suite 1072
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: BRADY INFORMATION, IS IT AVAILABLE?

Pre-release of a report by the 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury

NOTE: DO NOT DISCLOSE ANY REPORT CONTENTS PRIOR TO JUNE 2018- 2019

Dear Chief Moore:

California Penal Code Section 933.05(f) provides: "A grand jury shall provide the affected agency a copy of the portion of the grand jury report relating to that person or entity two working days prior to its public release and after approval of the presiding judge. No officer, agency, department, or governing body of a public agency shall disclose any contents of the report prior to the public release of the final report." The enclosed report will be released to the public **on June 28, 2019**.

A response to all Recommendations in a Civil Grand Jury report is required by California Penal Code Sections 933(c), 933.05(a), and 933.05(b) within ninety (90) days following the release of the report to the public, and no later than Tuesday, October 1, 2019. Attached are the requirements contained in California Penal Code Section 933.05(a) and 933.05(b).

Please send responses to:

Presiding Judge
Los Angeles Superior Court
Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 West Temple Street, 11th Floor, Room 11-506
Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Nancy Coleman".

Nancy Coleman, Foreperson
2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury

Enclosure: How to respond to recommendations in this report.

BRADY INFORMATION, IS IT AVAILABLE?



Carl Languaine, Co-Chair
Nancy Coleman, Co-Chair
Alice B. Grigsby
Carl Moore

BRADY INFORMATION, IS IT AVAILABLE?

SUMMARY

The Los Angeles County District Attorney's office has a unit and process to provide defense attorneys exculpatory and impeachable information about witnesses who may be involved in a criminal case. This responsibility emanates from a 1963 U.S. Supreme Court case known as *Brady*.¹ Currently, individuals charged in a crime or having been found guilty are judged and sentenced with consideration of their "priors". Why should law enforcement officers be treated differently? They should be subject to the same "automatic" and consistent process related to their history. The objective is to provide transparency in the criminal justice process.

BACKGROUND

The Los Angeles County prosecutor's obligation is to provide exculpatory and impeachment information that comes from the Federal Due Process Clause of the 14th Amendment as applied by the United States Supreme Court in *Brady v. Maryland* (1963) 373 U.S. 83 and in California's Criminal Discovery Statute as codified in Penal Code section 1054.1(e). The prosecutor must provide evidence favorable to the defendant on the issue of guilt or punishment. Failure to reveal such information may be grounds for a referral to the State Bar on a violation of the Professional Rules of Conduct, 5-110 (E). The prosecutor who intentionally does not turn over such information may also be guilty of a felony. (Penal Code section 141 (c)).

This type of information (exculpatory) is critical to defense lawyers in trial because it serves to undercut the credibility of the officer. These officers have documented examples of past behavior that could be relevant or even helpful to defendant's court case. As the *Brady* decision insures defense attorneys may now introduce this evidence in an effort to paint a complete picture of an officers past actions or behavior to make sure their client(s) receive a fair proceeding.

In a published opinion by Kamala Harris, former California Attorney General² "*Brady list*" refers to the names of officers who have sustained findings of misconduct against them that reflect moral turpitude, untruthfulness, or bias that may bring into question the credibility of the officer.

The Los Angeles County District Attorney's Discovery Compliance System Manual provides examples of exculpatory or impeachment evidence to include:

- Felony convictions involving moral turpitude;
- False reports by a prosecution;
- Evidence contradicting a prosecution witness's statements or reports;

¹ 373 U.S. 83 (1963).

² Office of the Attorney General State of California No. 12-401, October 13, 2015.

case and then a later case involves the same officer, the attorney may not use the information according to information given the CGJ in interviews. The same officer might be a witness in other cases in the same courthouse where colleagues of the defense attorney work and they would not be allowed to hear about the officer's lack of trustworthiness.¹¹

The California State Legislature adopted provisions in the 1970s¹² to provide for the rights and protections of peace officers. They felt that this was a matter of statewide concern. The basic reason for such a statewide move was that effective law enforcement depends upon the maintenance of stable employer-employee relations, between public safety employees and their employers. The goal of the legislation was to make sure that the residents of California were protected from crime and that those doing the protection, the policing agencies, could operate within the law. The rights and protection of peace officers gave the governmental entities operating police departments and the police officers assurances of standards.¹³

There is a case currently before the California Supreme Court brought by the Association for Los Angeles Deputy Sheriffs (ALADS), to stop the Los Angeles County Sheriff from releasing the names of 300 deputies as potential *Brady* officers.¹⁴ The communication of this information comes directly from law enforcement or through the news as in the *Los Angeles Times* in a four-part series August 12 – 16, 2018.¹⁵ In the ALADS case the Sheriff attempted to give the District Attorney information about 300 deputies, but thus far has been prevented from doing so. These are the current ways that the public and the District Attorney find out about *Brady* officers.

The University of California Berkeley Investigative Reporting Program received a list of 12,000 names as a result of a public records request to the state's Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. This was first reported in the *San Jose Mercury News*¹⁶ and later in the *Columbia Journalism Review*.¹⁷ A provision in the public safety omnibus bill adopted in 2019 allowed the state's Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to keep information in its records showing when a current or former law enforcement officer is convicted of a felony.¹⁸ These officers could be considered *Brady* and thus added to any lists maintained by the various county district attorneys. The California Attorney General became involved and sent a letter, strongly suggesting that the list not be made public, while stating that it had been mistakenly released.¹⁹

¹¹ Ibid

¹² California Codes Government Code Section 3300-3311.

¹³ Amended by Stats, 1990, Ch. 675, Sec. 1.

¹⁴ Court of Appeal, Second District, Division 8, California. ASSOCIATION FOR LOS ANGELES DEPUTY SHERIFFS, Petitioner v. SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, Respondent; LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT et al., Real Parties in Interest. B280676. Decided: July 11, 2017 (on Appeal to the CA Supreme Court).

¹⁵ Corina Knoll, Ben Poston, Maya Lau, Liam Dillon. *Los Angeles Times*, August 12, 13, 14, 16, 2018. In addition there was an editorial on Aug. 15th. Accessed April 29, 2019. www.newspaper.latimes.com.

¹⁶ Robert Lewis and Jason Paladino, *San Jose Mercury News*, www.mercurynews.com/2019/02/26/california-keeps-a-secret-list-of-criminal-cops-but-says-you-cant-have-it/019. (accessed 2/29/2019)

¹⁷ www.cjr.org/united_states-project/berkeley_becerra_records.php - downloaded 3/5/19

¹⁸ Robert Lewis and Jason Paladino, *San Jose Mercury News*, www.mercurynews.com/2019/02/26/california-keeps-a-secret-list-of-criminal-cops-but-says-you-cant-have-it/019. (accessed 2/29/2019)

¹⁹ Ibid.

motion. In other situations there is uncertainty on the part of the DA as to whether information should be disclosed to the defense. The Public Defender's Office provided examples of how the DA's office has informed public defenders. These include supervisors that tell the line DAs that they are fulfilling their *Brady* obligation by just telling the defense that there is something in the Officer and Recurrent Witness Information Tracking System (ORWITS) and not disclosing any actual information about the misconduct. Another example was a police report and transcript showed major inconsistencies between what was written in the police report and what the officer testified to. The DA then sought a protective order even though the officer's testimony occurred in public and is a public record. Because the DA's Discovery Compliance Unit maintains information on *Brady* as well as ORWITS, the information may be deemed not to be *Brady* but rather ORWITS and not be required to be shared with the defense. In several cases, the DA has stated there is information in ORWITS but because it is not *Brady* it need not be disclosed.

The Los Angeles County District Attorney's description of *Brady* and ORWITS are as follows:

"The *Brady* Database: The *Brady* database contains all exculpatory and impeaching information of recurrent witnesses that is discoverable per se. This includes felony and misdemeanor convictions or other misconduct that reflects on the credibility of a witness. This information shall be disclosed to the defense even if the witness will not be called to testify.

The ORWITS: ORWITS is an informational database that contains material on recurrent witnesses that may be constitutionally or statutorily discoverable depending on the facts of a case. The handling DDA shall make this determination after consultation with his or her Deputy-in-Charge (DIC) or Head Deputy. The decision whether to disclose information obtained from the DCS must be made before the preliminary hearing and, for misdemeanors, before any substantive hearing.

Information in ORWITS may not appear impeaching on its face, but may become relevant in a proceeding. Reasonable minds may differ on whether information is impeaching. Additionally, the relevance of potentially impeaching information to the particular facts of a case can vary greatly. Accordingly, ORWITS information will be managed and maintained separate and apart from *Brady* information."²⁵

The Los Angeles District Attorney states that they do not receive *Brady* information from the police on a consistent basis. This is a major impediment to providing the defense with *Brady* information on a timely basis. The lack of consistency in Los Angeles County makes it impossible to provide defense counsel all of the information promised in *Brady*.

Amicus in *Johnson*²⁶ and the *ALADS*²⁷ case refer to practices in other California counties as to how *Brady* is handled between the policing agencies and the district attorneys. In some counties there

²⁵ Jackie Lacey, *Discovery Compliance System Compliance Manual*. (Revised – March 2018) p.19

²⁶ *People v. Superior Court (Johnson)* (2015) 61 Cal.4th 696

²⁷ Court of Appeal, Second District, Division 8, California. ASSOCIATION FOR LOS ANGELES DEPUTY SHERIFFS, Petitioner v. SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, Respondent; LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT et al., Real Parties in Interest. B280676. Decided: July 11, 2017 (on Appeal to the CA Supreme Court).

7. The final disposition of the Association for Los Angeles Deputy Sheriffs (ALADS) vs. County of Los Angeles; Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department: Jim McDonnell,²⁸ currently before the California Supreme Court, as well as the litigation around the implementation of AB 1421 will impact the availability of information and personnel files regarding police misconduct.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 To be consistent with the intent of AB 1421 legislation and the spirit of transparency, policing agencies should immediately provide information about the use of force that results in death or great bodily injury, discharge of a firearm at a person, a sustained finding that an officer committed a sexual assault or a sustained finding of dishonesty.
- 3.2 The Board of Supervisors should assign independent oversight responsibilities to a neutral entity such as the Office of Inspector General or others, as to insure automatic, transparent and consistent sharing of *Brady* information via a centralized repository. Receipt and maintenance of data will be the sole responsibility of this entity. This is designed to ensure integrity of the database.
- 3.3 A standardized process should be utilized that facilitates the transfer of information related to *Brady* or ORWITS to defense attorneys.
- 3.4 All entities involved in the Criminal Justice system should receive consistent standardized training related to the transparency of *Brady* information.

REQUIRED RESPONSES

California Penal Code Sections 933(c) and 933.05 require a written response to all recommendations contained in this report. Responses shall be made no later than ninety (90) days after the Civil Grand Jury publishes its report and files it with the Clerk of the Court. Responses shall be made in accord with Penal Code Sections 933.05 (a) and (b).

²⁸ ²⁸ Court of Appeal, Second District, Division 8, California. ASSOCIATION FOR LOS ANGELES DEPUTY SHERIFFS, Petitioner v. SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, Respondent; LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT et al., Real Parties in Interest. B280676. Decided: July 11, 2017 (on Appeal to the CA Supreme Court).



OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

HALL OF JUSTICE

ALEX VILLANUEVA, SHERIFF



August 7, 2019

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Supervisors:

RESPONSE TO THE FINAL REPORT OF THE 2018-19 LOS ANGELES COUNTY CIVIL GRAND JURY

Attached is the Los Angeles County (County) Sheriff's Department (Department) response to the 2018-19 Civil Grand Jury Report recommendations. The Civil Grand Jury's areas of interest specific to the Department included: Allegations of Child Abuse, Brady Information, Drugs in Jail, Grand Jury Facilities and Retention, Guns and Drugs, Human Trafficking, Impact of Homeless on Public Libraries, Youth Activities League, East Los Angeles Community Police Station, Santa Clarita Valley Sheriff's Station, South Los Angeles Station, West Hollywood Station, Alhambra Courthouse, Burbank Courthouse, Clara Shorridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center, East Los Angeles Courthouse, Glendale Courthouse, Metropolitan Courthouse, San Fernando Court, Santa Clarita Courthouse, Torrance Courthouse, and the Van Nuys Courthouse West.

Should you have questions regarding our response, please contact Division Director Conrad Meredith, Administrative Services Division, at (213) 229-3310.

Sincerely,

ALEX VILLANUEVA, SHERIFF

TIMOTHY K. MURAKAMI
UNDERSHERIFF

211 WEST TEMPLE STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012

A Tradition of Service
— Since 1850 —

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
SHERIFF

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BRADY INFORMATION, IS IT AVAILABLE?

RECOMMENDATION NO. 3.1

To be consistent with the intent of AB 1421 legislation and the spirit of transparency, policing agencies should immediately provide information about the use of force that results in death or great bodily injury, discharge of a firearm at a person, a sustained finding that an officer committed a sexual assault or a sustained finding of dishonesty.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with the recommendation, and will continue to exert all available resources and efforts to achieve these expectations. This recommendation has been implemented. Since this legislation was enacted, we have received more requests than we have the staff to process. At this time, any recommendation of providing additional financial support will be made within the context of the Department's overall budget, numerous funding priorities, and requests. In the meantime, we have collateral part-time personnel assisting with accomplishing these growing requests.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 3.4

All entities involved in the Criminal Justice system should receive consistent standardized training related to the transparency of *Brady* information.

RESPONSE

The Department, in theory, agrees with the recommendation. Further analysis will be required pending the outcome of the current litigation. The referred to litigation is before the California Supreme Court and was brought by the Association of Los Angeles Deputy Sheriffs (ALADS), to stop the Los Angeles County Sheriff from releasing the names of 300 deputies as potential *Brady* officers. A decision is expected within 60-90 days. If the decision is in favor of ALADS, the Department will not be releasing the names of potential *Brady* officers. In this regard, consistent standardized training would not be relevant to us.



RICARDO D. GARCÍA
Public Defender

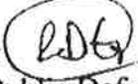
Jenny Brown
Chief Deputy

LOS ANGELES COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER
CLARA SHORTRIDGE FOLTZ
CRIMINAL JUSTICE CENTER
210 WEST TEMPLE STREET, 19th FLOOR
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012
TEL (213) 974-2801/FAX (213) 625-5031
TDD (800) 801-5551



EXECUTIVE OFFICE

TO: Sachi Hamai
Chief Executive Officer
Los Angeles County
Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

FROM: Ricardo D. García, Public Defender 
Los Angeles County Office of the Public Defender

DATE: August 6, 2019

**RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 LOS ANGELES COUNTY CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL
REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

This letter is the Los Angeles County Office of the Public Defender's response to the Civil Grand Jury's report and recommendations on the disclosure of "exculpatory and impeachable information about police officer witnesses who may be involved in a criminal case" as discussed in the section entitled "*Brady* Information, Is it Available?"

We commend the Civil Grand Jury for taking on this very important topic. While the Office of the Public Defender was not listed as one of the agencies required to respond to the Civil Grand Jury's recommendations, as the largest law firm in Los Angeles County which represents indigent individuals accused of public offenses, we have a great interest and unique perspective on the issue. Hence, we greatly appreciate the opportunity you have given us to provide our input in the attached response.

RDG:DT:js

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
Public Defender

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BRADY INFORMATION, IS IT AVAILABLE?

RECOMMENDATION NO. 3.1

To be consistent with the intent of AB 1421 legislation and the spirit of transparency, policing agencies should immediately provide information about the use of force that results in death or great bodily injury, discharge of a firearm at a person, a sustained finding that an officer committed a sexual assault or a sustained finding of dishonesty.

RESPONSE

The passage of Senate Bill (SB) 1421 provides that effective January 1, 2019, Penal Code section 832.7 governing the release of peace officer personnel records was amended to allow for the public release of records relating to: (1) the discharge of a firearm at a person by a peace officer or custodial officer; (2) the use of force by a peace officer or custodial officer against a person resulting in death or great bodily injury; (3) a sustained finding that a peace officer or custodial officer engaged in a sexual assault on a member of the public; and (4) a sustained finding of dishonesty by a peace officer or custodial officer relating to a crime or misconduct by a peace officer or custodial officer.

The reality, however, is that very little information has been provided to criminal defense attorneys and the public in response to SB 1421 in Los Angeles County. Moreover, the legislation is limited in scope and excludes the majority of sustained misconduct complaints in law enforcement personnel files which include, but are not limited to allegations and/or policy violations for: (1) dishonesty unrelated to a crime or misconduct by another employee; (2) sexual assaults committed upon co-workers; (3) sexual assaults upon inmates who may not be considered "members of the public" by some law enforcement agencies; (4) domestic violence; (5) conduct evidencing a racial bias; (6) immoral conduct; (7) obstruction of justice; (8) misappropriation of property/theft; (9) accepting bribes; (10) unreasonable force not resulting in death or great bodily injury; and (11) participation in a law enforcement subgroup or clique that promotes violence and/or violating an individual's constitutional rights.

We agree with the grand jury that it is important for all law enforcement agencies to immediately provide information made public under SB 1421 to the defense bar. The Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) should in fact be commended for initiating a process earlier this year whereby it began releasing information responsive to SB 1421 on a website accessible to the public in response to a request from the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California (ACLU).¹ As the largest representative of indigent individuals in Los Angeles County, we welcome the opportunity to work with the LAPD and all other law enforcement agencies in the county to both facilitate the transfer of information to the defense bar and to provide input on how their

¹ See e.g. <https://recordsrequest.lacity.org/requests>. See also example of administrative investigation involving a sexual allegation against a member of the public: <https://lacity.nextrequest.com/documents/1175852>.

websites could be enhanced to make them more user friendly and eliminate duplicate requests for information which has already been publicly released.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 3.2

The Board of Supervisors should assign independent oversight responsibilities to a neutral entity such as the Office of Inspector General or others, as to ensure automatic, transparent and consistent sharing of *Brady* information via a centralized repository. Receipt and maintenance of data will be the sole responsibility of this entity. This is designed to ensure integrity of the database.

RESPONSE

We agree with the District Attorney's Office that prosecutors and law enforcement agencies are the ones who are charged with ensuring automatic, transparent and consistent sharing of *Brady* information. We do not believe their responsibility can or should be abdicated to another party.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 3.3

A standardized process should be utilized that facilitates the transfer of information related to *Brady* or ORWITS to defense attorneys.

RESPONSE

First, as briefly mentioned in the Civil Grand Jury's report, the California Supreme Court granted a petition for review in *Association for Los Angeles Deputy Sheriffs (ALADS) v. Superior Court (Los Angeles)* (2017) 13 Cal.App.5th 413, review granted October 17, 2017 (S243855). The case involves the former Sheriff of Los Angeles' attempt to provide prosecutors the names and employee numbers of about 300 deputies with potential *Brady* material in their personnel file. This case is relevant to the recommendation because the District Attorney's *Brady* and ORWITS databases do not include information in law enforcement personnel files which should be turned over under *Brady*. Oral argument on the case was heard on June 5, 2019. The issue before the court, however, is whether, "When a law enforcement agency creates an internal *Brady* list (see Gov. Code, § 3305.5), and a peace officer on that list is a potential witness in a pending criminal prosecution, may the agency disclose to the prosecution (a) the name and identifying number of the officer and (b) that the officer may have relevant exonerating or impeaching material in his or her confidential personnel file, or can such disclosure be made only by court order on a properly filed Pitchess motion?" (*Ibid.*)

The relevance of the issue before the court to the District Attorney's database depends upon whether a Sheriff or Chief of a law enforcement agency creates such a list and wants to turn the list over to prosecutors. Hence, if the California Supreme Court authorizes the release of the names and employee numbers of police officers with potential *Brady* material in their personnel files to prosecutors, we are hopeful that other law enforcement agencies in the county will follow the Sheriff Department's leadership on this issue by creating similar lists for distribution to all prosecutorial agencies in Los Angeles County.

Second, as pointed out in the report and verified by our office, prosecutors have requested, and courts have issued protective orders even in cases where the information provided was part of a public document, newspaper article or other information which is not subject to the confidentiality provisions of Penal Code section 832.7. After the Civil Grand Jury's report was published, we met with personnel from the District Attorney's Office about this issue. District Attorney personnel were responsive to our concerns and assured us it was not the intent of their policy to request or secure protective orders on publicly available information. The District Attorney's Office immediately agreed to provide more training and assess their current policy to ensure that the intent of their policy was made clear to their personnel.

Third, we agree with the Civil Grand Jury, that "It is incomprehensible to think that what is known about an officer's credibility in one case cannot be shared with colleagues or by the same attorney in another case." On the other hand, we are cognizant of the legal protections afforded to certain peace officer personnel records under California law. To reduce the potential for *Brady* violations, we believe all *Brady*-related protective orders relating to officer misconduct should be limited and narrowly tailored to the extent permissible by law. Moreover, we believe a protective order should not preclude the use of disclosed *Brady* evidence in any case in which it is material and legally permitted. Ultimately, the trial judge will determine admissibility of the evidence, but the Constitution requires that defendants are aware of all *Brady* evidence, including *Brady* evidence contained in a police officer's personnel file.

With the common goal of ensuring *Brady* information is provided to our office in a timely manner, we are meeting with personnel from the District Attorney's Office monthly and are working collaboratively on issues relating to the timely transfer of both *Brady* and public information relating to police officer misconduct. Personnel from the District Attorney's Office in charge of maintaining and disseminating *Brady* information, responding to Public Records Act requests, and evaluating officer-involved shootings and police officer misconduct cases have all been extremely cooperative and responsive to our concerns and requests.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 3.4

All entities involved in the Criminal Justice system should receive consistent standardized training related to the transparency of *Brady* information.

RESPONSE

We concur with this recommendation and believe that regardless of the outcome of the *ALADS v. Superior Court* case mentioned above, all entities involved in the Criminal Justice system, especially law enforcement officers who testify in court on criminal cases, should receive consistent standardized training relating to their *Brady* obligations.

CANNABIS IN THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES



Victor H. Lesley, Chair
Margaret A. Chapman, Secretary
Marguerite C. Downing
Eslie James



JACKIE LACEY
LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

HALL OF JUSTICE
211 WEST TEMPLE STREET, SUITE 1200 LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-3205 (213) 974-3500

June 26, 2019

Judge Sam Ohta, Presiding Judge
Los Angeles County Superior Court
Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 West Temple Street, Room 11-506
Los Angeles, California 90012

CANNABIS IN THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

Dear Judge Ohta:

Thank you for the copy of the Civil Grand Jury Report on Cannabis in the City of Los Angeles. Pursuant to California Penal Code (PC) §933.05(a), I disagree with Finding 3 of the report. To my knowledge, the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office (LADA) was not given the opportunity to provide any information to the Civil Grand Jury about whether it will meet its deadline of July 1, 2020 in the expungement of cannabis convictions or how they will go about doing this. Since the early discussion and ultimate passing of Proposition 64, LADA has worked tirelessly to develop a plan to effectively and efficiently expunge over 50,000 marijuana convictions before July 1, 2020. Please correct the report before publication.

Pursuant to PC §933.05(b), I am pleased to inform the Civil Grand Jury that LADA had already implemented a plan to accomplish the expungement of cannabis related convictions by the July 1, 2020 deadline. LADA has partnered with Code for America to automatically clear more than 50,000 eligible cannabis convictions under Proposition 64. LADA was engaged in discussions and a pilot program with Code for America since July 2018 and announced the partnership and plan for expungement at a press conference and in a press-release dated April 1, 2019. I have attached a copy of the press-release for your review. LADA is proud of its cutting-edge approach to enforcing the law and bringing much needed relief of the burden of a criminal conviction to many Los Angeles County citizens.

Very truly yours,


JACKIE LACEY
District Attorney

nso



ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

October 1, 2019

The Honorable Kevin. C. Brazile
Presiding Judge
Los Angeles County Superior Court
Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 West Temple Street, Eleventh Floor – Room 11-506
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury Responses

Dear Presiding Judge Brazile,

Please find enclosed the following responses to the 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury:

- Joint Responses from the City of Los Angeles Offices of the Mayor, City Administrative Officer, and Chief Legislative Analyst, and the City of Los Angeles Personnel Department to the 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury Report entitled, “Arrest & Transfer – LAPD: Is ‘Protect & Serve’ Being Compromised?”
- Joint Responses from the City of Los Angeles Public Library and the Los Angeles Mayor’s Office to the 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury Report entitled, “The Impact of Homelessness on Public Libraries.”
- Joint Responses from the City of Los Angeles Department of Cannabis Regulation and the Los Angeles Mayor’s Office to the 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury Report, entitled “Cannabis in the City of Los Angeles.”

Sincerely,

SKYLER GRAY
Deputy Legal Counsel
Mayor Eric Garcetti

**JOINT RESPONSES OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF
CANNABIS REGULATION AND THE LOS ANGELES MAYOR'S OFFICE TO THE
CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT**

SUBJECT: 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
Cannabis in the City of Los Angeles

DEPARTMENT OF CANNABIS REGULATION, CITY OF LOS ANGELES

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, CITY OF LOS ANGELES

The Office of the Mayor and the Department of Cannabis Regulation respectfully submit joint responses to the Findings and Recommendations of the Civil Grand Jury.

We appreciate and welcome the Civil Grand Jury's interest in this subject matter and look forward to addressing the City's many cannabis-related challenges and opportunities. As a preliminary matter, however, we wish to clarify a few inaccuracies expressed in the Civil Grand Jury's Findings.

Findings:

1. The staff at the Department of Cannabis Regulation appears to be limited in its ability to handle the multitudes that wish to be interviewed as they attempt to apply for licenses. The City's Social Equity Program is not meeting the needs of those who would qualify for the program due to the lack of personnel in the Department of cannabis Regulations to pre-screen these applicants.

The Department of Cannabis Regulation disagrees with this finding.

As the agency responsible for licensing and regulating commercial cannabis activity within one of the world's largest cannabis markets after decades of prohibitionist policies, the Department of Cannabis Regulation has made significant progress in its responsibility to advise and administer commercial cannabis laws within the City of Los Angeles.

As with any unprecedented administrative effort, DCR has been successful in the tremendous progress it has made thus far due largely to the leadership of local elected officials in their thoughtful policy-making efforts as well their commitment to direct resources to the City's cannabis licensing, social equity and enforcement programs. Furthermore, DCR's efforts have been supported by our ever-increasing engagements with the many stakeholders involved in, or impacted by, the City's cannabis laws and their enforcement. These stakeholders include local community members, other local City departments, state elected officials, other regulators -- both within California and across the United States -- public health administrators, community based organizations, social justice advocates, law enforcement, industry trade organizations, faith leaders, patients and adult-use consumers.

Thanks to the leadership of the Mayor, the City Council, and the collective efforts of the many aforementioned stakeholders, DCR has made tremendous progress in the administration of local commercial cannabis licensing and related policies and programs.

Following the passage of Proposition 64 in California on November 8, 2016, which authorized the creation of a regulated adult-use cannabis market and allowed adults over 21 years of age to possess and use cannabis in the state and Measure M in the City of Los Angeles on March 7, 2017 which authorized the City Council to regulate and tax cannabis, the City established a Department of Cannabis Regulation and a five member Cannabis Regulation Commission to advise and implement the City's commercial cannabis licensing and regulatory laws and programs, each with their own respective authority and responsibilities. Generally, California commercial cannabis laws center around the concept of local control or the ability for local jurisdictions to authorize or prohibit commercial cannabis activity in their jurisdiction. With January 1, 2018 set as the date by which both the State of California and the City of Los Angeles would for the first time authorize commercial licensing and sales for both medical and non-medical adult-use purposes, both the State of California and the City of Angeles implemented their respective programs with urgency and thoughtfulness.

In December 2017, just weeks before the start of state and local commercial cannabis licensing and legal adult-use sales, the City of Los Angeles passed a series of ordinances which established the City's first-in-time commercial cannabis licensing procedures, regulations, related restrictions, and social equity program.

The City's commercial cannabis ordinances authorized the Department of Cannabis Regulation to process applications for, and license or otherwise authorize cultivation, manufacturing, distribution, testing, and retail sales. Furthermore, the ordinances limit the number of licensees per Community Plan Area for certain commercial cannabis activity types and require DCR to receive and process commercial cannabis license applications in a specified order, generally granting priority processing of applications for certain existing medical operators and certain participants in the City's Social Equity Program. The application and licensing process itself is both multi-faceted and for many, complex, involving several components including submission requirements, Temporary Approval, notice, community meetings, and public hearings.

Since first accepting license applications in January of 2018, the Department has continued to administer the commercial cannabis license application process in the order and manner established by City Council despite ever-changing laws and regulations at the federal, state, and local levels as well as an initial scarcity of personnel and programmatic resources.

Local, State and Federal cannabis policy is evolving at a rapid pace. As such, the success of the Department's progress in advising and administering cannabis related policies has been heavily dependent on its ability to prioritize current legal mandates

while staying flexible, learning quickly, and evolving with the changing times to promote public health and safety.

During 2018, the State of California significantly amended its regulations three times. Similarly, the City of Los Angeles regularly considers and passes amendments to the City's cannabis ordinances. These frequent legal and regulatory changes have been both minor and major, with each amendment having its own impact both on the Department's authority and legal responsibility and the many applicants, licensees, and other stakeholders that the laws and regulations seek to address.

Establishing and filling positions within the Department has required a combination of both resources and time. When established by ordinance in June 2017, the Department of Cannabis Regulation was allocated only 5 positions— none of them filled by staff. Staffing of the relatively small agency started with the appointment of the first Executive Director and General Manager to hold the position, Cat Packer. Since her appointment, Executive Director Packer has worked closely with the Mayor's Office and other local departments to appropriately determine the number and type of positions appropriate for the Department and to appropriately fill those positions. Currently, the Department has a staff of 26 individuals with up to 37 total positions allocated.

Similarly, beyond the scaling of appropriate Department personnel, it has taken time to adequately resource the Department's licensing and related programs, namely the Department's Licensing Social Equity Program and various public education programs including a Public Information Campaign.

Given the myriad of considerations articulated, the Department disagrees with the statement within Finding of the Civil Grand Jury that state's "The staff at the Department of Cannabis Regulation appears to be limited in its ability to handle the multitudes that wish to be interviewed as they attempt to apply for licenses", inasmuch as the terms "limited" and "the multitudes" are vague and devoid of context.

Despite the challenges referenced above, the Department has made great progress. Currently, the Department of Cannabis Regulation has granted Temporary Approval to approximately 300 commercial cannabis businesses. Approximately 185 of these businesses are vertically integrated retail businesses comprised of certain existing medical operators which were required by law to priority processing. Approximately 115 of these businesses are engaged in non-retail activity which could include cultivation, manufacturing or distribution; these businesses were also entitled to priority processing. The Department continues to administer priority processing and annual licensing for certain existing medical operators while simultaneously implementing priority processing and business development services in accordance with the Social Equity Program.

We also wish to clarify that it has been the intention of the City's policymakers to move deliberately in this field. Only by exercising due diligence could DCR ensure that the City's licensing process is consistent with the City's expressed policy interests.

Similarly, the Department disagrees with the statement that “the City’s Social Equity Program is not meeting the needs of those who would qualify for the program due to the lack of personnel in the Department of Cannabis Regulations to pre-screen these applicants”.

The Department acknowledges that there remains much progress to be made in the development and implementation of the City’s Licensing Social Equity Program. However, it is DCR’s position that the current status of the Social Equity Program is a consequence of evolving law and policy, the methodical and ‘limited’ licensing process, and initial shortages in personnel and programmatic resources, rather than “a [current] lack of personnel in the Department of Cannabis Regulation to pre-screen these applicants.”

As previously articulated, the number of personnel at the Department of Cannabis Regulation has continued to expand over time as policies surrounding the licensing process have continued to change and as the administration of methodical licensing process has progressed. Although the City established the City’s Licensing Social Equity Program in 2017, it required DCR to prioritize the processing of applications from certain existing medical operators first. Thus, while DCR administered priority processing for the City’s existing medical market with limited personnel, DCR leadership worked closely with City Council and the Mayor both to make critical changes to related policies and more importantly to secure first-time resources for the City’s Licensing Social Equity Program.

Since its inception, the Department of Cannabis Regulation has recognized that cannabis criminalization and its enforcement has had long-term, adverse impacts to the City of Los Angeles, particularly for low income and minority community members and has been a vanguard at the forefront of local and national conversations seeking to systematically center equity in the development and implementation of cannabis related laws, policies, programs and their enforcement. Due in large part to the leadership of the Department of Cannabis Regulation in regards to our advisement of the City Council and Mayor on cannabis related policies, the City of Los Angeles is one of the few jurisdictions in the United States attempting to address the impacts of past cannabis policies and their inequities by developing and implementing cannabis policies that seek to center equity in cannabis policy reform.

The Social Equity Program (SEP) is one tool the City of Los Angeles is using to begin to acknowledge and repair the harm caused by the War on Drugs and the disparate enforcement of cannabis prohibition. The goal of the Social Equity Program is, “to promote equitable ownership and employment opportunities in the cannabis industry to decrease disparities in life outcomes for marginalized communities, and to address the disproportionate impacts of the War on Drugs in those communities.”

After conducting a Social Equity Analysis to both review the impacts associated with cannabis criminalization and to identify ways to eliminate barriers to entering the legal cannabis market by those individuals and communities disproportionately

impacted by the War on Drugs, the City identified that individuals with past cannabis arrests and/or convictions, and those who were low income and lived in high arrest communities or “Disproportionately Impacted Areas” experienced the brunt of societal harms associated with cannabis criminalization.

As such, individuals who are low income, have past cannabis arrests and or convictions and those that live in Disproportionately Impacted Areas may qualify to participate in the City’s Social Equity Program. This Program aims to support people impacted by the War on Drugs and seeks to reduce barriers to entering the legal cannabis industry by providing a number of programs to support business ownership and employment opportunities.

For those interested in owning and operating a licensed cannabis business, priority application processing is available, which seeks to afford eligible SEP applicants an opportunity to be first-to-market, which is critically important given the City’s limited number of available licenses. Furthermore, the SEP provides applicants technical and business assistance to assist in navigating City’s cannabis licensing process. Similarly, SEP applicants may qualify for fee deferrals and have the opportunity to participate in programming designed for new or first-time business owners to help them learn the ‘ins and outs’ of operating a licensed and compliant cannabis business in Los Angeles.

The Social Equity Program will also support workforce development and job placement for those who are interested in employment opportunities rather than business licensing.

Given the complicated nature of the City’s Licensing Social Equity Program, the Department required significant resources to begin implementing the various components of the program. Although the City’s Social Equity Program remained largely unfunded throughout 2018 and Fiscal Year 2018-2019, the City Council and Mayor were generous in their Fiscal Year 2019-2020 budget appropriation providing the Department of Cannabis Regulation with approximately \$4.5 Million in first-time resources to allow the Department to begin to building critical components of the Social Equity Program.

Furthermore, given the size and scale of the City’s Licensing Social Equity Program, Department of Cannabis Regulation leadership worked to establish and fill the critical position of the Social Equity Program Manager.

With new resources allocated in Fiscal Year 2019-2020, DCR expects to make significant progress towards the goals and intentions of the City’s Licensing Social Equity Program. Already this Fiscal Year, the Department has made a tremendous effort in its administration of the SEP.

In June 2019, DCR released a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) seeking to retain on-call business development services for the City’s Social Equity Program (SEP). The RFQ sought one or more consultants to develop and conduct business development

curriculum, training, licensing and compliance assistance, and related services intended to support applicants and licensees eligible to participate in the SEP. The Department is currently finalizing the evaluation of proposers and will ensure that Social Equity Applicants have access to much-needed business-development services.

Furthermore, after City Council passed amendments to the City's cannabis ordinances and related Council instructions in April 2019, the Department moved swiftly to prepare for the Phase 3 Retail Round 1 Application Process which opened on September 3, 2019.

The Department launched Social Equity "Pre-Vetting," or the Social Equity Program eligibility verification application process, and began to administer technical assistance to help prospective applicants navigate the Social Equity eligibility verification process. To provide technical assistance, DCR facilitated four citywide workshops with more than 2,000 collective attendees, met with and hosted multiple stakeholders meetings, and held approximately 250 one-on-one clinics to guide prospective applicants through the eligibility verification process.

2. The City's Social Equity Plan does not appear to offer long term opportunities for its recipients to "**OWN**" a cannabis related business.

The Department of Cannabis Regulation disagrees with this finding.

The goal of the Social Equity Program is, "to promote equitable ownership and employment opportunities in the cannabis industry in order to decrease disparities in life outcomes for marginalized communities, and to address the disproportionate impacts of the War on Drugs in those communities."

Although the City's Social Equity Program incorporates both employment and ownership opportunities, the crux of the City's Licensing Social Equity Program is centered around Business Ownership.

There are a number of ways to qualify to participate in the City's Social Equity Program.

Local law requires the City's Social Equity Program participants seeking Retail licenses to own a specific "Equity Share" of the business holding the license. Equity Share is defined as a share of all of the following:

- (i) a business's profits, including dividends, distributions or other payments;
- (ii) the proceeds of a sale of a business's assets, liquidation of a business, merger of a business into another business, or another transaction that would constitute the end of an original business; and
- (iii) the voting rights on fundamental decisions relating to the business.

Similarly, the Department is currently considering further strategies to support equity licensing ownership and expects to make a number of recommendations to City Council to further protect equity licensees and applicants including provisions related to the sale of a business or transfers of ownership.

A major feature of the Social Equity Program is making curricula available to Social Equity Program Applicants designed to help them own and operate a successful and compliant cannabis business in Los Angeles. Applicants who participate in Social Equity Programming will have access to training in:

- Business management
- Employee recruitment and retention
- Responsible vendor behavior
- Preparation of business plans and operational development
- Business formation and development
- Business planning and management
- Accounting and sales forecasting
- Payroll practices
- Inventory management
- Purchasing
- Invoicing
- Security and quality control
- Legal compliance
- HR as relating to license types and Labor Peace Agreements
- Contracting
- Commercial leases and negotiation
- Capital acquisition
- Financial planning
- Fiscal management
- Tax prediction and compliance
- Marketing and branding
- Insurance
- Cannabis specific best operational plans and practices
- Track and Trace compliance

Lastly, the Department continues to engage with stakeholders and policy makers to further the intentions of the SEP, including receiving and sharing feedback related to the program and its participant's success. Through its regular engagement with the variety of stakeholders involved in advocacy around this issue, DCR knows that there is a diversity of opinions on how to achieve equitable outcomes and how to address licensing equity. As such, the Department shall remain open to recommendations and established best practices related to how to balance considerations between what may be perceived as immediate or first-to-market licensing ownership opportunities and what may be perceived "long term" opportunities for ownership.

3. The Los Angeles County District Attorney's office has not provided any information to the CGJ about whether or not it will meet its deadline of July 1, 2020 in the expungement of cannabis convictions or how they will go about doing so.

The Department is unable to opine on this Finding.

Although the Department generally supports efforts to expunge past cannabis convictions and other related criminal justice reform efforts, the Department does not have sufficient information to opine on this finding which falls outside of its currently established licensing and regulatory authority.

Recommendations:

4.1. There should be additional staff added to the Department of Cannabis Regulation as rapidly as fiscally possible.

This recommendation has been implemented.

At the time of the initial inquiry from the Civil Grand Jury at the start of 2019, DCR had approximately 14 full time employees. Since this investigation concluded, as well as before the release of this report, DCR has expanded its staff to now include 26 full time employees with authorization to hire up to 37 full time employees this fiscal year. DCR continues to fill its open staff positions as rapidly as possible.

4.2. Los Angeles should review, analyze and implement Social Equity Plans adopted by other cities that will appeal to the career minded individuals, i.e. Long Beach.

This recommendation has been implemented.

Los Angeles was one of the first jurisdictions in the nation to recognize the importance of social equity in repairing the harm disproportionately inflicted upon disadvantaged communities by the war on drugs. Anticipating the positive societal impacts of centering cannabis policy around social equity, the City's political leaders enacted a social equity ordinance before the provisions of Proposition 64 opened the adult-use cannabis market in the City and the state. DCR was thus charged with leading the implementation of the Social Equity Program in the City.

In implementing one of the first of its kind Social Equity Programs, DCR has learned a number of invaluable lessons that have shaped and continue to guide implementation of the Social Equity Program. One of the key lessons DCR has taken from assuming a leading role in Social Equity Program implementation is that implementation does not happen in an information vacuum. From its inception, DCR has been in near constant contact with social equity and community stakeholders to gather feedback and insights into the effectiveness of program features and identify other features the program could offer. The Department has also been and continues to be in regular contact with other cities and jurisdictions that operate social equity

programs. The cannabis regulating departments of the cities of Oakland, San Francisco, Sacramento, as well as the states of Colorado, Massachusetts, and Michigan all communicate and share their unique Social Equity Program insight with DCR. All of these jurisdictions, including Los Angeles, share the goals of creating social equity programs that offer long term opportunities for applicants to own their businesses and help to offset the consequences of past drug enforcement policies.

DCR has also learned that the societal harms that flowed from earlier enforcement regimes were not uniform across our diverse region. As a result, a Social Equity Program tailored to serve a city like Long Beach may not meet the needs of impacted communities of another city like Oakland, San Francisco, or Los Angeles. All of these cities have unique cultures and communities that bring vastly differing strategies to bear. DCR regularly studies an array of equity models that have evolved in response to disparate cannabis enforcement and has worked to shape the City's Social Equity Program to best serve the immediate market entry needs of social equity cannabis operators, as well as provide anticipated long term support these operators may also require.

To date, the focus of the City's Social Equity Program has been placed on creating pathways to ownership. However, future programming adopted, but not yet implemented, will expand its focus to creating pathways to employment, including training programs in partnership with community colleges, and career fairs to help advertise and promote positions available within the legal cannabis market.

4.3. The Los Angeles County District Attorney should develop a process to accomplish the expungement of cannabis related convictions by July 1, 2020 deadline.

This recommendation falls outside of the licensing and regulatory authority of the Department.

The City of Los Angeles Department of Cannabis Regulation is charged with licensing and regulating the legal cannabis market in the City of Los Angeles. DCR has no authority regarding the actions of the Los Angeles County District Attorney.

THE CHALLENGE OF REPORTING ELDER ABUSE



**Ronald A. Evans, Co-Chair
Judith E. Halloran, Co-Chair
Nancy Coleman
Eslie James
Patricia G. Patrick**

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
CHALLENGE: REPORTING ELDER ABUSE

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5.1

WDACS and both the County and City Departments of Aging, and ISD should standardize terminology used on their websites and publications to simplify how to report suspected Elder Abuse.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation will be implemented by Workforce Development, Aging and Community Services (WDACS) by December 31, 2019. The Board of Supervisors defers to WDACS's response for further information on the implementation.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5.2

WDACS and both the County and City Departments of Aging should establish the 877-477-3646 hotline as the predominant number promoted for the public to report Elder Abuse.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation will be implemented by WDACS by October 31, 2019. The Board of Supervisors defers to WDACS's response for further information on the implementation.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5.3

The CGJ suggests all website pages that pertain to abuse – Child Abuse, Domestic Violence, Elder Abuse or Dependent Adult Abuse – should carry a "Report Abuse" hot button that brings up a listing of phone numbers to call for each category of abuse. The hot button should be immediately viewable without the need to scroll down. Suggested "Report Abuse" Contact Number Listing:

**How To REPORT ABUSE
WHENEVER YOU SEE IT
Within The County Of Los Angeles**

CHILD ABUSE

Report to Child Protection Services
800-540-5000

Domestic Violence

Report to Law Enforcement
9-1-1

DEPENDENT ADULT ABUSE

Report to Adult Protection Services
877-477-3848

ELDER ABUSE

Report to Adult Protection Services
877-477-3848 or, if in a long term care
facility, report to the Long Term Care
Ombudsman 800-510-2020

Call 9-1-1 whenever life is threatened or
when criminal activity is involved.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation will be implemented by WDACS by December 31, 2019. The Board of Supervisors defers to WDACS's response for further information on the implementation.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5.4

City of Los Angeles and County Agencies should improve and update publications and websites to provide clear and simple explanations on what constitutes Elder Abuse. They should list Adult Protective Services as the agency the general public should contact that receives and handles suspected Elder Abuse reports except for life-threatening situations, which should be reported by calling 9-1-1.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation will be implemented by WDACS by December 31, 2019. The Board of Supervisors defers to WDACS's response for further information on the implementation.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5.5

Los Angeles City and County Departments of Aging should develop and publish a community information flyer for wide distribution that can be printed and delivered every two years to every residential address in the County of Los Angeles.

RESPONSE

Partially Agree. This recommendation will be partially implemented by WDACS by February 28, 2020. The Board of Supervisors defers to WDACS's response for details on the implementation.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5.6

Los Angeles City and County Departments of Aging should update the two documents "Elder Abuse: Prevention through Prosecution" and "Elder Justice: A Resource Guide for Action" with simplified "Who to Call" information providing a single toll-free number 877-477-3646 for the public to use for reporting suspected Elder Abuse.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation will be implemented by WDACS by January 31, 2020. The Board of Supervisors defers to WDACS's response for further information on the implementation.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5.7

All County websites with references to seniors and elderly persons should be checked and verified for accuracy, completeness and clarity of communication.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation will be implemented by WDACS by June 30, 2020. The Board of Supervisors defers to WDACS's response for further information on the implementation.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5.8

WDACS should review staffing levels and adjust as appropriate according to current intake and primary case levels.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation will be implemented by WDACS by June 30, 2020. The Board of Supervisors defers to WDACS's response for further information on the implementation.

LAURA TREJO
GENERAL MANAGER

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA



ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

DEPARTMENT OF AGING
AN AREA AGENCY ON AGING

221 N. FIGUEROA ST., STE. 500
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
(213) 482-7252

September 20, 2019

Presiding Judge
Los Angeles Superior Court
Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 West Temple Street, 11th Floor, Room 11-506
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: The Challenge of Reporting Elder Abuse

The City of Los Angeles Department of Aging is providing this response as requested by the Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury as part of their report on "The Challenges of Reporting Elder Abuse."

Attached is our response to the recommendations that pertain to the City of Los Angeles.

We commend the work of jurors and their thoughtful recommendations.

Sincerely,

LAURA TREJO
General Manager

LT:mn:z:civil grand jury on elder abuse cover letter

Attachment

RESPONSE TO THE CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT OF AGING

**SUBJECT: 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
THE CHALLENGE OF REPORTING ELDER ABUSE**

The City of Los Angeles Department of Aging has discussed these recommendations with the Los Angeles County Department of Workforce Development, Aging and Community Services (WDACS) and has developed the following coordinated response to the Civil Grand Jury recommendations.

It must be noted, that it is the County of Los Angeles WDACS that has oversight and jurisdictional authority for the Adult Protective Services Program for the entire Los Angeles region. As such, they lead on all matters regarding elder abuse reporting.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5.1

WDACS and both the County and City Department of Aging, and ISD should standardize terminology used in their websites and publications to simplify how to report suspected elder abuse.

AGREE

RESPONSE

The department agrees with the recommendation. Both WDACS and the City Department of Aging will standardize the terminology used in their websites and publications to simplify the reporting process.

The City Department of Aging has oversight for the Area Agency on Aging services for older adults only. WDACS has oversight for the Area Agency on Aging which is a division of Aging in the department. When APS became a 24/7 program, as mandated by SB 2199, all counties were required to have an elder and dependent adult abuse number and outreach material. WDACS will work with the City Department of Aging to ensure there is a standard terminology for all publications and websites that display elder abuse information.

Both departments will implement this recommendation by December 31, 2019.

RESPONSE TO THE CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT OF AGING

**SUBJECT: 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
THE CHALLENGE OF REPORTING ELDER ABUSE**

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5.5

Los Angeles City and County Departments of Aging should develop and publish a community information flyer for wide distribution that can be printed and delivered every two years to every residential address in the County of Los Angeles.

RESPECTFULLY DISAGREE WITH RECOMMENDATION

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDS ANOTHER SOLUTION / RECOMMENDATION

RESPONSE

WDACS and the City Department of Aging disagrees with the recommendation. The Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning reports that Los Angeles County covers 4,000 square miles and is home to a population of 9.5 million individuals; this population is anticipated to grow to 11.5 million by 2020. The unincorporated areas include more than 2,600 square miles, represent two-thirds of the County's land and one-tenth of its population. There are approximately 120-125 unincorporated areas (depending on how you define them), some of the unincorporated areas are as small as a few blocks, some are urban centers with more than 150,000 residents and some, with sparse populations, cover hundreds of square miles in the high desert. If they comprised a single city, the unincorporated areas would be the third most populous in the State, after Los Angeles and San Diego. There are 88 incorporated cities within Los Angeles County, each with its own city council. The areas that are not part of these cities are considered to be unincorporated County territory. More than 65 percent of Los Angeles County is unincorporated. For the 1 million people living in these areas, the Board of Supervisors and County Departments provide the municipal services. However, because occupants of unincorporated areas commonly use an adjacent city as their mailing address, there is often confusion of where they belong.

The City of Los Angeles is the second most populous city in the United States and the largest municipality in the State of California, with an estimated population of nearly four million, Los Angeles spans 472.08 Square Miles. The city runs 44 miles north/south, 29 miles east/west and the length of the city boundary is 342 miles. This area has diverse urban and suburban communities, with the Pacific Ocean bordering on the West and three mountain ranges interspersed in the North and East.

Based on all the factors and the cost associated with this request the county and city respectfully disagree. However, the City and County WDACS recommend that a community information flyer be developed as part of the Purposeful Aging Los Angeles Initiative. The community informational flyer will be developed by both the City and County and will be distributed by various entities to residents of Los Angeles via many city and county departments and sites such as the hospitals, parks, libraries and voting locations.

This recommendation will be implemented by February 28, 2020 if the Civil Grand Jury agrees with the departments' recommendation.



JACKIE LACEY
LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

HALL OF JUSTICE
211 WEST TEMPLE STREET, SUITE 1200 LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-3205 (213) 974-3500

August 9, 2019

Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles, CA 90012

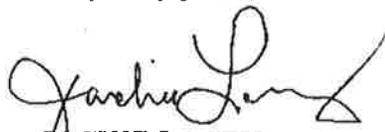
**RESPONSES TO THE 2018 – 2019 LOS ANGELES COUNTY CIVIL GRAND JURY
REPORT**

Dear Supervisors:

Attached please find the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office's responses to the following Civil Grand Jury reports: *Allegations of Child Abuse: What's Happening at DCFS?*; *Brady Information, Is It Available?*; *Cannabis in the City of Los Angeles*; and *The Challenge of Reporting Elder Abuse*.

Please contact me if you would like additional information on any subject.

Very truly yours,


JACKIE LACEY
District Attorney

va/nr

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CHALLENGE OF REPORTING ELDER ABUSE

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5.1

WDACS and both the County and City Departments of Aging, and ISD should standardize terminology used on their websites and publications to simplify how to report suspected Elder Abuse.

RESPONSE

The Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office agrees with this recommendation. The recommendation will be implemented by July 1, 2020.

The Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office will work with the appropriate agencies to ensure that standardized terminology is used in websites and publications regarding the reporting of suspected elder abuse. The District Attorney's Office website refers users to the Los Angeles County Elder Abuse Hotline (1-877-477-3646). It also includes links to the online elder abuse reporting form on the Los Angeles County Adult Protective Services website (<https://fw4.harmonyis.net/LACSSLiveintake/>).

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5.6

Los Angeles City and County Departments of Aging should update the two documents "Elder Abuse: Prevention through Prosecution" and "Elder Justice: A Resource Guide for Action" with simplified "Who to Call" information providing a single toll-free number 877-477-3646 for the public to use for reporting suspected Elder Abuse.

RESPONSE

The Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office agrees with this recommendation. The recommendation has been implemented.

Elder abuse materials produced by District Attorney's Office include a single toll-free number for the reporting of elder abuse, the Los Angeles County Elder Abuse Hotline (1-877-477-3464).



SCOTT MINNIX
Director

County of Los Angeles
INTERNAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

1100 North Eastern Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90063

Telephone: (323) 267-2103
FAX: (323) 264-7135

"Trusted Partner and Provider of Choice"

August 1, 2019

To: Sachi A. Hamai
Chief Executive Office

From: Scott Minnix, Director
Internal Services Department

**ISD RESPONSES TO THE 2018-2019 LOS ANGELES COUNTY CIVIL GRAND JURY
FINAL REPORT**

Attached is the Internal Services Department's response to the 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury Final Report recommendations.

Should you have any questions or require additional information, you may contact me at (323) 267-2101, e-mail: sminnix@isd.lacounty.gov or your staff may contact Dave Wesolik, General Manager of ISD's Information Technology Service at (562) 940-2901; via e-mail dwesolik@isd.lacounty.gov.

SM:DW:jk

Attachment

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
INTERNAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CHALLENGE OF REPORTING ELDER ABUSE

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5.1

WDACS and both the County and City Departments of Aging, and ISD should standardize terminology used on their websites and publications to simplify how to report suspected Elder Abuse.

RESPONSE

ISD agrees with the finding and the recommendation has been implemented. ISD contacted the WDACS website support team on July 16, 2019, and worked with them to create and implement a uniform page that includes the suggested *Report Abuse* information on the <https://WDACS.lacounty.gov> website. The page was online and accessible on July 26, 2019.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5.3

The CGJ suggests all website pages that pertain to abuse – Child Abuse, Domestic Violence, Elder Abuse or Dependent Adult Abuse – should carry a "Report Abuse" hot button that brings up a listing of phone numbers to call for each category of abuse. The hot button should be immediately viewable without the need to scroll down. Suggested "Report Abuse" Contact Number Listing:

**How To REPORT ABUSE
WHENEVER YOU SEE IT
Within The County Of Los Angeles**

CHILD ABUSE
Report to Child Protection Services
800-540-5000

Domestic Violence
Report to Law Enforcement
9-1-1

DEPENDENT ADULT ABUSE
Report to Adult Protection Services
877- 477- 3646

ELDER ABUSE
Report to Adult Protection Services
877- 477- 3646 or, if in a long term care
facility, report to the Long Term Care
Ombudsman 800-510-2020

**Call 9-1-1 whenever life is threatened or
when criminal activity is involved.**

RESPONSE

ISD agrees with the finding and the recommendation has been implemented. ISD contacted the website support teams with multiple County Departments on July 16, 2019, including WDACS, DCFS, DPSS, CEO, and worked with them to create and implement a uniform page that include the suggested *Report Abuse* information on their website. The pages were online and accessible for the following Departments by the identified dates:

WDACS – <https://wdacs.lacounty.gov>, July 26, 2019

DCFS – <https://dcfs.lacounty.gov>, July 18, 2019

DPSS – <https://dpss.lacounty.gov>, July 26, 2019

ISD/CEO – <https://lacounty.gov>, July 17, 2019

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5.7

All County websites with references to seniors and elderly persons should be checked and verified for accuracy, completeness and clarity of communication.

RESPONSE

ISD agrees with the finding. The recommendation will be implemented by August 31, 2019. ISD will notify all County Departments that have references to seniors and elderly persons on their websites to check and verify their websites for accuracy, completeness and clarity of communication. The notification will be sent by August 10, 2019 and include the suggested uniformed *Report Abuse* information with instructions to validate and confirm response to ISD by August 31, 2019.



lacounty.gov

Hilda L. Solis
Mark Ridley-Thomas
Sheila Kuehl
Janice Hahn
Kathryn Barger

**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT, AGING
AND COMMUNITY SERVICES**

3175 West Sixth Street • Los Angeles, CA 90020

Tel: 213-738-2600 • Fax: 213-487-0379



wdacs.lacounty.gov

Otto Solórzano
Acting Director

"Connecting communities and improving the lives of all generations"

July 17, 2019

TO: Sachi Hamai
Chief Executive Officer

FROM: Otto Solórzano, Acting Director
Workforce Development Aging & Community Services

SUBJECT: **RESPONSES TO THE 2018-2019 LOS ANGELES COUNTY CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT**

As requested, attached is the response from Workforce Development, Aging and Community Services (WDACS) to the 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury's (CGJ) report. The CGJ identified concerns on how difficult it is for the public to report Elder Abuse to the Adult Protective Services (APS) Program currently administered by WDACS.

The responses WDACS has provided address their concerns and recommendations. Should your staff have questions or need additional information, they may contact Lorenza C. Sanchez, Assistant Director, Aging & Adult Services Branch, at (213) 738-2645 or via email at lsanchez@wdacs.lacounty.gov.

Thank you and please let me know if I can be of further assistance.

OS:lcs

Attachments

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT, AGING AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CHALLENGE OF REPORTING ELDER ABUSE

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5.1

WDACS and both the County and City Departments of Aging, and ISD should standardize terminology used on their websites and publications to simplify how to report suspected Elder Abuse.

RESPONSE

The department agrees with the recommendation. The recommendation will be implemented by April 30, 2019. Both WDACS and the City Department of Aging will standardize the terminology used in their websites and publications to simplify the reporting process.

When APS became a 24/7 program, as mandated by SB 2199, all counties were required to have an elder and dependent adult abuse number and outreach material. WDACS will work with the City Department of Aging to ensure there is a standard terminology for all publications and websites that display elder abuse information.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5.2

WDACS and both the County and City Departments of Aging, and ISD should establish the 877-477-3646 hotline as the predominant number promoted for the public to report Elder Abuse.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with the recommendation. The recommendation will be implemented by November 30, 2019. Both WDACS and the City Department of Aging will ensure to promote only one number to promote the Elder Abuse Hotline as 1-877-4R-SENIORS / 1-877-477-3646.

When APS became a 24/7 program, as mandated by SB 2199, all counties were required to have an elder and dependent adult abuse number. The department established an elder and dependent adult abuse hotline known as 1-877-477-4-R-SENIORS. WDACS currently promotes this number by attending various outreach events within all the 88 cities year-round. In addition, WDACS provides outreach material to all residents in the Los Angeles Region by promoting this number within all County departments, libraries, parks and congregate meal sites. WDACS will work with the City Department of Aging to have a single hotline number to promote awareness and prevention services.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5.3

The CGJ suggests all website pages that pertain to abuse – Child Abuse, Domestic Violence, Elder Abuse or Dependent Adult Abuse—should carry a "Report Abuse" hot button that brings up a listing of phone numbers to call for each category of abuse. The hot button should be immediately viewable without the need to scroll down. Suggested "Report Abuse" Contact Number Listing:

**How To REPORT ABUSE
WHENEVER YOU SEE IT
Within The County Of Los Angeles**

CHILD ABUSE
Report to Child Protection Services
800-540-5000

Domestic Violence
Report to Law Enforcement
9-1-1

DEPENDENT ADULT ABUSE
Report to Adult Protection Services
877-477-3646

ELDER ABUSE
Report to Adult Protection Services
877-477-3646 or, if in a long term care
facility, report to the Long Term Care
Ombudsman 800-510-2020

**Call 9-1-1 whenever life is threatened or
when criminal activity is involved.**

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with the recommendation. The recommendation will be implemented by December 31, 2019. WDACS will develop a "Report Abuse" hot button on the WDACS website. Once the individual clicks on that button, all three numbers will come up for each category of abuse. The hot button will be viewable immediately without the need for the person to scroll down. WDACS will ensure that all hotline numbers will appear and reporting options are available.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5.4

City of Los Angeles and County Agencies should improve and update publications and websites to provide clear and simple explanations on what constitutes Elder Abuse. They should list Adult Protective Services as the agency the general public should contact that receives and handles suspected Elder Abuse reports except for life-threatening situations, which should be reported by calling 9-1-1.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with the recommendation. The recommendation will be implemented by April 30, 2019. WDACS will evaluate and update various publications to provide a clear explanation of what Elder Abuse is.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5.5

Los Angeles City and county Departments of Aging should develop and publish a community information flyer for wide distribution that can be printed and delivered every two years to every residential address in the County of Los Angeles.

RESPONSE

The Department partially agrees with the recommendation. The recommendation will be implemented as outlined here by February 28, 2020. WDACS agrees wholeheartedly with the Grand Jury's goal of ensuring information regarding elder abuse is shared with all County residents and the need to develop/publish a community information flyer for widespread distribution. We will work with the City of Los Angeles to

develop a joint flyer as part of the regional Purposeful Aging Los Angeles Initiative. We will ensure widespread distribution of the flyer through community and senior centers, County and City of Los Angeles departments and sites such as hospitals, parks, libraries and voting locations. We are pursuing this alternative distribution strategy, given the significant cost associated with a mass mailing to all County residents.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5.6

Los Angeles City and County Departments of Aging should update the two documents "Elder Abuse: Prevention through Prosecution" and "Elder Justice: A Resource Guide for Action" with simplified "Who to Call" information providing a single toll-free number 877-477-3646 for the public to use for reporting suspected Elder Abuse.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with the recommendation. The recommendation will be implemented by January 31, 2020. Both WDACS and the City Department of Aging will ensure to update the two documents "Elder Abuse: Prevention through Prosecution" and "Elder Justice: A resource Guide for Action" with simplified "Who to Call" information providing a single toll-free number (877) 477-3646 for the public to use for reporting Elder Abuse. This recommendation is similar to recommendation 5.2.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5.7

All County websites with references to seniors and elderly persons should be checked and verified for accuracy, completeness and clarity of communication.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with the recommendation. The recommendation will be implemented by June 30, 2020. As part of the Purposeful Aging Los Angeles Initiative, the Department will work with all County Departments to verify that their websites are accurate, complete and provide clarity to older adults.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 5.8

WDACS should review staffing levels and adjust as appropriate according to current intake and primary case levels.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with the recommendation. This recommendation will be implemented by June 30, 2020. WDACS will continue to review staffing levels and make recommendations to increase current staffing in APS. Approval of any recommendations to increase staffing would be contingent upon CEO and Board of Supervisors approval. In addition, WDACS will continue to collaborate with its academic partners to develop an APS volunteer/internship program. The program would be designed to provide APS Units/Offices with interns who can assist Social Workers with connecting clients to various resources, coordinating follow-up for clients (e.g., scheduling of doctor appointments, contacting agencies to coordinate services to assist the APS client), and other related activities.

DRUGS IN JAILS THE PERPETUAL SCOURGE



**Michael Rodrigues, Chair
Valencia R. Shelton, Co-Chair
Renée Jenkins, Secretary
Hector R. Gonzalez*
Freida K. King**



ARLENE BARRERA
ACTING AUDITOR-CONTROLLER

**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF AUDITOR-CONTROLLER**

KENNETH HAHN HALL OF ADMINISTRATION
500 WEST TEMPLE STREET, ROOM 525
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012-3873
PHONE: (213) 974-8301 FAX: (213) 626-5427

July 17, 2019

TO: Sachi A. Hamai
Chief Executive Officer

ATTN: Harvey Kawasaki

FROM: Arlene Barrera *Arlene Barrera*
Acting Auditor-Controller

SUBJECT: **RESPONSE TO THE 2018-19 LOS ANGELES COUNTY CIVIL GRAND
JURY FINAL REPORT**

As requested, attached are the Department of Auditor-Controller's responses to the Fiscal Year 2018-19 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury Final Report sections entitled Drugs in Jails – The Perpetual Scourge and Guns and Drugs. Per the Grand Jury's request, the Auditor-Controller is responding to Recommendations 6.6 and 8.4, respectively.

If you have any questions, please call me at (213) 974-0729.

AB:ilm

Attachments

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
AUDITOR-CONTROLLER

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
DRUGS IN JAIL: THE PERPETUAL SCOURGE

RECOMMENDATION NO. 6.6

The LASD and the County Auditor should do a cost-benefit analysis of each method used to detect contraband. In particular, this study should look into the ancillary effects on the health of inmates and staff.

RESPONSE:

Agree. This recommendation requires further analysis to be completed by the Sheriff. The Auditor-Controller will support the Sheriff as requested by the Sheriff.

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

**2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
DRUGS IN JAILS: THE PERPETUAL SCOURGE**

RECOMMENDATION NO. 6.2

The Board of Supervisors should fund the LASD to enable investigation into the use of passive scanning devices.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation has been implemented. An Over Detention Class Settlement account of \$21.5 million was established pursuant to Munique Williams, et al., vs. the County. The Court ordered that these funds be first distributed to class members to pay any claims filed timely. The Class Administrator has fulfilled this task. The remaining portion of funds from this account shall then be distributed to the LASD for the purpose of funding the department's inmate programs. On May 29, 2012, the Board approved \$3.578 million from the Over Detention Class Settlement account to the LASD's Custody budget to purchase 17 strip/body cavity scanners. As of July 8, 2019, the balance of the account is approximately \$867,000, which is available to fund the use of passive scanning devices.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 6.4

The BOS and LASD should acquire passive scanning devices.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation has been implemented. The LASD has purchased 17 body scanners and placed each scanner in strategic locations to optimize their effectiveness to detect illicit substances and other contraband, while also reducing strip searches of the inmate population. Each machine is set by the factory to a specific strength to optimize their effectiveness and cannot be changed or adjusted by the operators of the equipment. Based on extensive research by the manufacturer as well as state and federal guidelines, the machines are safe for both the inmate population and the staff operating them. The LASD currently has no plans to purchase or replace existing body scanning equipment.



OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

HALL OF JUSTICE

ALEX VILLANUEVA, SHERIFF



August 7, 2019

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Supervisors:

RESPONSE TO THE FINAL REPORT OF THE 2018-19 LOS ANGELES COUNTY CIVIL GRAND JURY

Attached is the Los Angeles County (County) Sheriff's Department (Department) response to the 2018-19 Civil Grand Jury Report recommendations. The Civil Grand Jury's areas of interest specific to the Department included: Allegations of Child Abuse, Brady Information, Drugs in Jail, Grand Jury Facilities and Retention, Guns and Drugs, Human Trafficking, Impact of Homeless on Public Libraries, Youth Activities League, East Los Angeles Community Police Station, Santa Clarita Valley Sheriff's Station, South Los Angeles Station, West Hollywood Station, Alhambra Courthouse, Burbank Courthouse, Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center, East Los Angeles Courthouse, Glendale Courthouse, Metropolitan Courthouse, San Fernando Court, Santa Clarita Courthouse, Torrance Courthouse, and the Van Nuys Courthouse West.

Should you have questions regarding our response, please contact Division Director Conrad Meredith, Administrative Services Division, at (213) 229-3310.

Sincerely,

ALEX VILLANUEVA, SHERIFF

TIMOTHY K. MURAKAMI
UNDERSHERIFF

211 WEST TEMPLE STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012

A Tradition of Service
— Since 1850 —

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
SHERIFF

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DRUGS IN JAIL: THE PERPETUAL SCOURGE

RECOMMENDATION NO. 6.1

The LASD should mandate that everyone (including deputies and other staff) entering and exiting a facility must be searched or scanned.

RESPONSE

The Sheriff's Department partially agrees with the Grand Jury's recommendation to search or scan everyone entering and exiting a custody facility. This recommendation will require further analysis. Each day, thousands of employees and other support personnel enter the Department's facilities, which presents obvious security risks. In order to accommodate the recommended searches for the volume of personnel entering each facility, it would require multiple additional body scanners located at each entry point. It would also require fulltime staffing, similar to TSA airport security screenings. The costs of the equipment and staff at each of these facilities and the space required is currently cost prohibitive. Furthermore, the entry points do not have enough space to accommodate the large size of the machines. Additionally, TSA security screening equipment and searches of persons entering are geared primarily to detect weapons and are not specifically intended to identify narcotics and other secreted illicit substances. In order to be effective, the body scanning equipment used by the Department would expose each person entering to potentially invasive body cavity visual imaging, which presents numerous other privacy challenges. For the inmate population, it is highly preferable to a visual body cavity search; however, for employees, the images can create privacy concerns.

The Sheriff's Department currently employs targeted and random overt and covert methods to combat the security risks associated with employees and support personnel. Some of these methods include random searches of personal property, K9 searches of persons and property and other investigative techniques to dissuade persons from transporting illicit substances or other types of contraband into a custody facility. These methods are efficient, effective, and considerably more cost effective.

In the future, when body scanner machines are made more compact, the Department will re-examine their use in the limited space available at all employee entry and exit points.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 6.3

The LASD should consult with TSA and other agencies regarding the latest scanning devices that can be used to detect contraband.

RESPONSE

The Sheriff's Department agrees with the Civil Grand Jury's recommendation and will continue to consult with other agencies regarding the latest scanning devices. This recommendation has been implemented. Prior to the purchase of the current body scanner equipment used within custody, extensive research was conducted to identify the most efficient and effective equipment, including equipment used by other agencies. However, there are currently no plans to purchase additional body scanning equipment in the near future.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 6.4

The BOS and LASD should acquire passive scanning devices.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with this recommendation. This recommendation has been implemented. The Sheriff's Department has purchased 17 body scanners and placed each scanner in strategic locations to optimize their effectiveness to detect illicit substances and other contraband, while also reducing strip searches of the inmate population. Each machine is set by the factory to a specific strength to optimize their effectiveness and cannot be changed or adjusted by the operators of the equipment. Based on extensive research by the manufacturer as well as state and federal guidelines, the machines are safe for both the inmate population and the staff operating them. There are currently no plans to purchase or replace existing body scanning equipment.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 6.5

The LASD should increase the use of drug-sniffing canines at facilities known to have a high rate of contraband.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with the recommendation to further increase the use of drug sniffing dogs at facilities known to have a high rate of contraband. This recommendation has been implemented. At this time, any recommendation of providing additional financial support will be made within the context of the Department's overall budget, numerous funding priorities, and requests.

Custody Services Division has a K9 team which is operated under Custody Investigative Services (CIS). The CIS K9 team was started in 2005 with two handlers and two canines. Since that time, the team has expanded to five handlers and nine canines. The most recent addition was in April 2019, when CIS was funded for two additional handlers and granted money from the Inmate Welfare Commission for the purchase of four additional canines. Plans are underway to continue the process of increasing the CIS K9 team even more. Currently, the CIS K9 handlers are deployed to searches mostly on a by-request basis, due to the large number of requests that come in. During times of fewer requests, the handlers have designated facilities which they communicate with to schedule searches. The current distribution of handlers and dogs has two handlers primarily assigned to the Pitchess Detention Center facilities and three handlers primarily assigned to Century Regional Detention Facility and the other basin facilities. Dogs are available for a response to an incident any day of the week, including nights, weekends and holidays, and at the request of a facility following a major incident, such as an overdose. Year to date 2019, the CIS K9 team has conducted 1245 searches.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 6.6

The LASD and the County Auditor should do a cost-benefit analysis of each method used to detect contraband. In particular, this study should look into the ancillary effects on the health of inmates and staff.

RESPONSE

The Department partially agrees with the Civil Grand Jury's recommendation, and completed a cost-benefit analysis and extensive research prior to the purchase of the existing body scanner equipment. This recommendation will require analysis. At this time, any recommendation of providing additional financial support will be made within the context of the Department's overall budget, numerous funding priorities, and requests.

The Department will conduct another analysis prior to the purchase of any future purchase of contraband detection equipment. A high priority of that research was the safety of the inmates exposed to the scanning as well as the staff operating them. The equipment ultimately selected and currently used by the Department is configured at the manufacturer's design specific setting and they are not adjustable by the Department. According to the manufacturer, this setting allows for up to 1,000 scans per year, 19 per week, or approximately 2 per day. This setting provides the most versatility for the maximum allowed inmate scans per year, while also providing a reasonably clear and viewable image that a trained Image Evaluator can examine. During a recent review of inmates scanned during a one year period, September 1, 2017, through August 31, 2018, the top 25 most scanned inmates had a range between 170 to 236 scans, well below the maximum allowed 1,000 annual scans.

Additionally, as a precaution, each staff member working near or operating the equipment utilize dosimeters, which are monitored by a third party vendor. Any staff member nearing exposure to harmful levels of radiation would be notified of the impending limits. Since the deployment of the equipment, no staff member has reached that limit.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 6.7

The LASD should scan all mail at all facilities to ensure that no drugs are being smuggled in.

RESPONSE

The Sheriff's Department partially agrees with the Civil Grand Jury's recommendation. This recommendation will require further analysis. At this time, any recommendation of providing additional financial support will be made within the context of the Department's overall budget, numerous funding priorities, and requests.

The Department began researching and evaluating mail scanning technology in late 2016. Members of the Department traveled to New York in 2017 to observe mail screening equipment purchased and in use by the Erie County Sheriff's Department. When our research began, the technology was very new, was rapidly evolving, and very limited in its capabilities. As technological improvements were made, such as the ability to detect a broader array of illicit substances, the feasibility of utilizing this equipment became more advantageous. In May 2019, the Sheriff's Department initiated the process of purchasing two Verovision Mail Screeners and five Mobile Trace Spectrometers. Once purchased, a Verovision screener will be deployed at each of the Department's two incoming mail processing centers. Additionally, each

facility will be provided a Mobile Trace Spectrometer for use during daily operations and investigations within their facility.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 6.8

The LASD should do an analysis on the use of drone detection technology and implement solutions according to results.

RESPONSE

The Sheriff's Department partially agrees with the Civil Grand Jury's recommendation and has researched and evaluated drone detection technology on several occasions. This recommendation will require further analysis. Due to the potential vulnerability of the Pitchess Detention Center (PDC) complex, the most recent research was conducted mid-2018. During that research, the Department determined, per the FAA, there are significant legal constraints that restrict most entities from testing, evaluating, or using countermeasures against UAS (Unmanned Aircraft Systems). These restrictions also apply to law enforcement agencies. With Federal restrictions on any testing coupled with PDC located directly under the flight path of Burbank Airport and Van Nuys Airport, and possible interference to our own LASD helicopters, it was determined installing drone detection technology was not possible, given the legal impediments. All other facilities have very limited aerial access to inmates, making drones significantly less effective for distributing contraband and they also face the same legal challenges for testing and research.

Furthermore, to date, there is no evidence to suggest a successful interdiction into or over the Department's facilities has taken place. The Department will continue to evaluate the legal restrictions and adjust accordingly.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 6.9

The LASD should capture in their LARCIS database the modality used in their drug detection process.

RESPONSE

The Sheriff's Department partially agrees with the Civil Grand Jury's recommendation. This recommendation will require further analysis. Data collection alternatives are currently under review to replace the current LARCIS system. Due to the complexity of replacing the system, this project may take approximately three years or more. Unfortunately, the LARCIS technology database currently used is cumbersome and outdated. Incorporating changes within the database is labor intensive and problematic. Data collection alternatives are currently under review to replace the current LARCIS system. Once a replacement has been selected, additional data information will be considered for collection, including modality used within the drug detection process.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 6.10

The LASD should expand educational programs at all its detention facilities to keep the inmates productively occupied, allowing them an opportunity to develop valuable skills to gain employment upon release.

RESPONSE

The Sheriff's Department agrees with the Civil Grand Jury's recommendation. This recommendation has been implemented. The Department believes rehabilitation and treatment programs are effective tools to keep inmates productively occupied and prepares them for successful reintegration into society. Currently, the Department provides 19 separate vocational training courses, such as commercial construction, commercial sewing, commercial painting, culinary arts, welding, masonry, woodworking, cosmetology, and farming, just to name a few. These various courses are provided to thousands of eligible inmates in five of the six LASD jail facilities (excluding Twin Towers Correction Facility). The vocational training provides valuable life skills to incarcerated inmates which are beneficial upon their release when they are reentering the workforce.

In addition to vocational training, the Department's Educational Based Incarceration (EBI) staff, in partnership with contracted charter schools, provides high school learning services in five of the six LASD custody facilities (excluding East Facility) which allows hundreds of inmates the opportunity to earn their GED high school diploma.

Also, over forty community volunteers, church groups, and other various groups provide dozens of services, programs and counselling within all six LASD custody facilities and the Inmate Reception Center (IRC). These services and programs include Parenting, Career and Life Path Development, Anger Management/Domestic Violence, Addiction/Substance Abuse, Music Education, Creative Writing, Life Skills, Self-awareness, Yoga, Dance, Health and Theater. These are just some of the services offered.

The services and programs assist inmates in living a healthier, more productive lifestyle once released. The custody facilities are saturated with these programs and provide inmates multiple opportunities to work toward a better future for themselves.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 6.11

The LASD should collect additional information in the LARCIS database (such as health-related incidents) during detection of drugs in jail its facilities.

RESPONSE

The Sheriff's Department partially agrees with the Civil Grand Jury's recommendation. This recommendation will require further analysis. As mentioned in Recommendation 6.9, the LARCIS technology database currently used is cumbersome and outdated. Incorporating changes within the database is labor intensive and problematic. Data collection alternatives are currently under review to replace the current LARCIS system. Due to the complexity of replacing the system, this project may take approximately three years or more.

**GRAND JURY FACILITIES AND RETENTION:
“THE FLAGSHIP IS LEAKING”**



George A. Ellis, Chair
Margaret A. Chapman, Secretary
Hector R. Gonzalez*
Alice B. Grigsby
Freida K. King
Victor H. Lesley
Carl Moore

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE

**2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
GRAND JURY FACILITIES AND RETENTION: "THE FLAGSHIP IS LEAKING"**

RECOMMENDATION NO. 7.1

The County CEO's Office should seek to collaborate with the Superior Court to relocate the Civil Grand Jury to a suitable work area that can accommodate 23 people with a total of a minimum of 5,000 sq. ft.

RESPONSE

Partially agree. This recommendation requires further analysis by the County CEO's Office, which will consider traditional and alternatives to work space that explore creative cost saving solutions, however are subject to the necessary identification of an appropriate and feasible ongoing funding source and limitations therein. Historically over the past decades, the allocated space has been sufficient for the Civil Grand Jury to conduct its operations and most recently, new modular furniture, room partitions and updated mobile computing equipment have been brought in to maximize the utility of the current space. Recommendations for additional resources will be made within the context of the overall budget, numerous funding priorities, and requests and are expected to be complete in Fiscal Year 2019-20.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 7.2

The County CEO's Office should seek to collaborate with the Superior Court to provide a conference room large enough to seat the 23 grand jurors, and sufficient space to accommodate invited speakers, and all essential audio-visual equipment.

RESPONSE

Partially agree. This recommendation requires further analysis by the County CEO's Office, which will consider traditional and alternatives to work space that explore creative cost saving solutions, however are subject to the necessary identification of an appropriate and feasible ongoing funding source and limitations therein. Historically over the past decades, the allocated space has been sufficient for the Civil Grand Jury to conduct its operations and most recently, new modular furniture, room partitions and updated mobile computing equipment have been brought in to maximize the utility of the current space. Recommendations for additional resources will be made within the context of the overall budget, numerous funding priorities, and requests and are expected to be complete in Fiscal Year 2019-20.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 7.3

The County CEO's Office should seek to collaborate with the Superior Court to provide at least 5 enclosed office rooms (huddle-rooms), each with a table and chairs for 6 people and a telephone.

space, tenant improvement plans for the office build-out may include lockable drawers and desks for each grand juror.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 7.7

The County CEO's Office should seek to collaborate with the Superior Court to provide adequate temperature control.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation is in the process of being implemented and the County CEO's Office is collaborating with the Superior Court. The temperature control for the 11th floor of the Clara Shortridge Foltz, Criminal Justice Center occupied by the Civil Grand Jury is managed by Judicial Council of California (JCC). The County CEO's Office has been communicating with JCC Facility Management to improve temperature control.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 7.8

The County CEO's Office should seek to collaborate with the Superior Court to increase the daily rate of pay for Los Angeles County Civil Grand jurors to \$100.00, and increase the mileage rate to the current U.S. Government standard of \$0.58 cents per mile.

RESPONSE

Disagree. This recommendation will not be implemented. The CEO agrees with the response provided by the Board of Supervisors.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 7.9

The County CEO's Office should seek to collaborate with the Superior Court to provide any necessary funding for a structured training program to each class of grand jurors that includes an outline and timeline for each juror at the beginning of Jury service.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation is in the process of being implemented. The grand jury administrative staff of the Superior Court provides training to each newly impaneled class of grand jurors. In addition, the County is seeking to further collaborate with the Superior Court through the Office of County Counsel, which is the general counsel for the Civil Grand Jury. (See Penal Code 934.) County Counsel has reached out to the Superior Court earlier this year to discuss the Civil Grand Jury's training needs, and County Counsel is currently in the process of developing a training curriculum for the Civil Grand Jury. That curriculum will address, at a minimum pursuant to Penal Code 914, report writing, interviews, and the scope of the grand jury's responsibility and statutory authority.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 7.10

The County CEO's Office should seek to collaborate with the Superior Court to develop an exit interview process for grand jurors to help jury administrators stay abreast of the needs of the jury.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation will be implemented. The County CEO's Office will collaborate with the Superior Court grand jury administration to develop an exit interview process by the conclusion of service for the fiscal year 2019-20 civil grand jury.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 7.11

The County CEO's Office should seek to collaborate with the Superior Court to include in their budget adequate funding to join the California Civil Grand Jury Association.

RESPONSE

Disagree. This recommendation will not be implemented. The CEO agrees with the response provided by the Board of Supervisors.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 7.12

The County CEO's Office should seek to collaborate with the Superior Court to include in their budget adequate funding to have at least six alternate jurors included in the formal juror training with pay.

RESPONSE

Disagree. This recommendation will not be implemented. The CEO agrees with the response provided by the Board of Supervisors.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 7.13

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department should provide an existing retro-fitted jail bus, (remove interior cage-type dividers and clear up the current blocked-out windows) for the exclusive use by the Civil Grand Jury.

RESPONSE

Disagree. This recommendation will not be implemented. The CEO agrees with the response provided by the Board of Supervisors.



OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

HALL OF JUSTICE

ALEX VILLANUEVA, SHERIFF



August 7, 2019

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Supervisors:

RESPONSE TO THE FINAL REPORT OF THE 2018-19 LOS ANGELES COUNTY CIVIL GRAND JURY

Attached is the Los Angeles County (County) Sheriff's Department (Department) response to the 2018-19 Civil Grand Jury Report recommendations. The Civil Grand Jury's areas of interest specific to the Department included: Allegations of Child Abuse, Brady Information, Drugs in Jail, Grand Jury Facilities and Retention, Guns and Drugs, Human Trafficking, Impact of Homeless on Public Libraries, Youth Activities League, East Los Angeles Community Police Station, Santa Clarita Valley Sheriff's Station, South Los Angeles Station, West Hollywood Station, Alhambra Courthouse, Burbank Courthouse, Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center, East Los Angeles Courthouse, Glendale Courthouse, Metropolitan Courthouse, San Fernando Court, Santa Clarita Courthouse, Torrance Courthouse, and the Van Nuys Courthouse West.

Should you have questions regarding our response, please contact Division Director Conrad Meredith, Administrative Services Division, at (213) 229-3310.

Sincerely,

ALEX VILLANUEVA, SHERIFF

TIMOTHY K. MURAKAMI
UNDERSHERIFF

211 WEST TEMPLE STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012

A Tradition of Service
— Since 1850 —

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
SHERIFF

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GRAND JURY FACILITIES AND RETENTION: "THE FLAGSHIP IS LEAKING"

RECOMMENDATION NO. 7.13

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department should provide an existing retro-fitted jail bus, (remove interior cage-type dividers and clear up the current blocked-out windows) for the exclusive use by the Civil Grand Jury.

RESPONSE

The Department disagrees with this recommendation. This recommendation will not be implemented. Unfortunately, Court Services Transportation Bureau does not have extra vehicles available to retrofit for this purpose. The current fleet of buses are being used for inmate transportation and scheduled maintenance or damage rotations. The Department's purchase of any new buses is currently on hold, due to the planned transition from petroleum diesel vehicles to clean energy options. It is anticipated that the cost of each new electric bus, to be purchased by the County in the future, will exceed 1.25 million dollars per unit. In addition, the retrofitting of an existing bus, if it were an option, would likely be cost prohibitive based on the condition and mileage of the current fleet and the aforementioned anticipated transition where petroleum diesel buses will be permanently taken out of service.

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

**2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
GRAND JURY FACILITIES AND RETENTION: "THE FLAGSHIP IS LEAKING"**

RECOMMENDATION NO. 7.8

The County CEO's Office should seek to collaborate with the Superior Court to increase the daily rate of pay for Los Angeles County Civil Grand jurors to \$100.00, and increase the mileage rate to the current U.S. Government standard of \$0.58 cents per mile.

RESPONSE

Disagree. This recommendation will not be implemented. The approval of grand jury fees and mileage reimbursements is prescribed by the County Code Section 4.76.040 – Approval of fees which states in part, *"The payment of fees and mileage must be approved by the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court or the Presiding Judge's designee."* Additionally, County Code Sections 4.76.020 – Payment of Fees to Grand Jurors, and 4.76.030 – Payment of Mileage to Grand Jurors mandates the daily fee of \$60.00 and mileage reimbursements at the same rate under the same conditions as mileage permittee employees of the Superior Court. The Los Angeles County Superior Court follows the Auditor-Controller travel policy, which is subject to the County Code Section 5.40.060 – Traveling Expenses – Travel, Lodging and Meal Cost Limitations which states in part, *"Effective July 1, 2019, the reimbursement rate shall be 55 cents per mile for miles driven..."*

RECOMMENDATION NO. 7.11

The County CEO's Office should seek to collaborate with the Superior Court to include in their budget adequate funding to join the California Civil Grand Jury Association.

RESPONSE

Disagree. This recommendation will not be implemented. The grand juror administrative staff of the Superior Court indicated to the County CEO's Office membership in the California Civil Grand Jury Association was not perceived to add benefits to the operations of the civil grand jury. Memberships in the California Grand Jury Association are on an individual basis and not a requirement for service.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 7.12

The County CEO's Office should seek to collaborate with the Superior Court to include in their budget adequate funding to have at least six alternate jurors included in the formal juror training with pay.

RESPONSE

Disagree. This recommendation will not be implemented. According to the Superior Court policy for civil grand jurors, each year 23.0 candidates are selected to serve on the panel with 17 alternates. Only the

23.0 selected are sworn-in each July 1st and deemed members of the civil grand jury, which are entitled to \$60.00 per day for each day's attendance. Alternates of the civil grand jury are not members and therefore not entitled to payment, however if an alternate is placed into duty to replace another jury member's early termination, the new member will be paid \$60.00 per day in Los Angeles County, which is allowable per statute Penal Code Section 890.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 7.13

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department should provide an existing retro-fitted jail bus, (remove interior cage-type dividers and clear up the current blocked-out windows) for the exclusive use by the Civil Grand Jury.

RESPONSE

Disagree. This recommendation will not be implemented. According to the County of Los Angeles Sheriff's Department and Court Services Transportation Bureau of the Sheriff, there are no extra buses available for retrofit and exclusive use by the Civil Grand Jury. Furthermore, the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors has not approved any new bus purchases for the department. The Sheriff does offer the Grand Jury to take them on tours utilizing an existing bus. This resource remains available to members of the Civil Grand Jury should they opt to use it.

GUNS AND DRUGS



Betty Smith, Chair
Hector R. Gonzalez, Secretary*
George A. Ellis
Eslie James



OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

HALL OF JUSTICE

ALEX VILLANUEVA, SHERIFF



August 7, 2019

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Supervisors:

RESPONSE TO THE FINAL REPORT OF THE 2018-19 LOS ANGELES COUNTY CIVIL GRAND JURY

Attached is the Los Angeles County (County) Sheriff's Department (Department) response to the 2018-19 Civil Grand Jury Report recommendations. The Civil Grand Jury's areas of interest specific to the Department included: Allegations of Child Abuse, Brady Information, Drugs in Jail, Grand Jury Facilities and Retention, Guns and Drugs, Human Trafficking, Impact of Homeless on Public Libraries, Youth Activities League, East Los Angeles Community Police Station, Santa Clarita Valley Sheriff's Station, South Los Angeles Station, West Hollywood Station, Alhambra Courthouse, Burbank Courthouse, Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center, East Los Angeles Courthouse, Glendale Courthouse, Metropolitan Courthouse, San Fernando Court, Santa Clarita Courthouse, Torrance Courthouse, and the Van Nuys Courthouse West.

Should you have questions regarding our response, please contact Division Director Conrad Meredith, Administrative Services Division, at (213) 229-3310.

Sincerely,

ALEX VILLANUEVA, SHERIFF

TIMOTHY K. MURAKAMI
UNDERSHERIFF

211 WEST TEMPLE STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012

A Tradition of Service
— Since 1850 —

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
SHERIFF

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GUNS AND DRUGS

RECOMMENDATION NO. 8.1

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department should enter into a written agreement using a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or Contract with the "third-party vendor" utilized by the Sheriff's Department, regarding the melt-down/destruction of confiscated weapons.

RESPONSE

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (Department) agrees with this recommendation, and is working with the Legal Advisory Unit's County Counsel to establish an MOU or Contract with the "third-party vendor" that melts/destroys the confiscated weapons. This recommendation will be implemented during Fiscal Year 2019-20. Currently, the "third-party vendor" submits a Policy and Procedure document to the Department, which outlines their requirements for the destruction of weapons.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 8.2

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department should enter into a written agreement using a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or Contract with the "third-party vendor" utilized by the Sheriff's Department, regarding the disposal by incineration of confiscated drugs.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with this recommendation, and is working with the Legal Advisory Unit's County Counsel to establish an MOU or Contract with the "third-party vendor" that disposes the confiscated drugs by incineration. This recommendation will be implemented during Fiscal Year 2019-20. Currently, there is an MOU between the California Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation and the City of Long Beach, California, to incinerate controlled substances seized by law enforcement agencies in the State of California pursuant to applicable state and federal statutes. The City of Long Beach uses its Southeast Resource Recovery Facility for this purpose.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 8.3

Narcotics scheduled for disposal should be weighed prior to being transported from Central Property to third-party vendor. To eliminate discrepancies, Warehouse entry weight and departure weight for incineration should be the same. Thorough documentation and verification of entry and exit weight must be completed by ALL parties involved.

RESPONSE

The Department does not agree with this recommendation. The Department will not implement this recommendation. In discussions with the "third-party vendor", they do not have the ability to weigh the confiscated contraband. In addition, the Department weighs and verifies all narcotics stored at the Central Property and Evidence (CPE) facility. Those weights are recorded in various databases including the Property Evidence Laboratory Information Management System (PRELIMS) and WEBNETS systems at CPE. Once a disposal order is received, those previously recorded weights are included in a manifest, with the amount and weight of the contraband. On the day of disposal at the "third-party vendor's" site, and prior to leaving CPE, a lieutenant assigned to the Narcotics Bureau makes a random verification from every pallet allocated for disposal. This random verification is reconciled with the narcotics manifest. The Department also utilizes Narcotics Bureau deputy personnel to escort the CPE staff to the "third-party vendor" location, and throughout the entire incineration process in order to ensure the safety and integrity of the disposal. The manifest is provided to the "third-party vendor" for use as its record to the Department of Justice that the contraband was destroyed. Additionally, oversight and security is provided as multiple cameras cover the narcotics area in CPE.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 8.4

The Sheriff's Audit and Accountability Bureau (AAB) should provide an annual audit of daily procedures of physical narcotics and firearms stored in the Central Property Warehouse. This procedure will allow extra internal control, accountability and oversight in conjunction with the Los Angeles County Auditor-Controller.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with this recommendation. The recommendation will be implemented by November 2019. The Department has no issue with the AAB Unit conducting annual audits of its daily procedures of storing narcotics and firearms, as a means of an extra internal control, accountability and oversight. The AAB Unit has placed this as an annual audit on their yearly audit plan.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 8.5

The Civil Grand Jury recommends adding additional CPE staff to assist with the high volume of property and evidence needing to be picked-up, booked, processed, and tracked within its warehouse system. This will help relieve the need for employees returning to work within hours after the end of their shift.

RESPONSE

The Department partially agrees with this recommendation. This recommendation will require further analysis. Current staffing at CPE will be evaluated to determine if additional Property and Evidence Custodian positions are needed. The CPE warehouse is not open 24 hours a day, seven days a week. However, the CPE staff are on call for incidents that occur after hours. In these incidents, the team will roll out to a crime scene to pick up evidence and then process the property in the warehouse tracking system. At this time, any recommendation of providing additional financial support will be made within the context of the Department's overall budget, numerous funding priorities, and requests.



**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL**

312 SOUTH HILL STREET, THIRD FLOOR
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90013
(213) 974-6100
<http://oig.lacounty.gov>

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

HILDA L. SOLIS
MARK RIDLEY-THOMAS
SHEILA KUEHL
JANICE HAHN
KATHRYN BARGER

MAX HUNTSMAN
INSPECTOR GENERAL

August 5, 2019

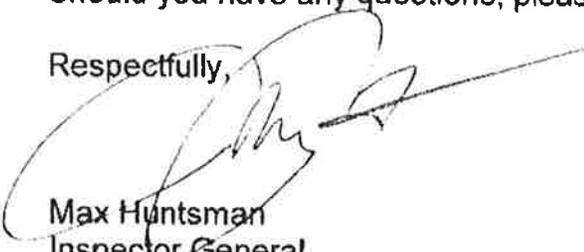
Ms. Sachi A. Hamai
Chief Executive Officer
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street – Room 713
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Ms. Hamai:

Per California Penal Code sections 933(c) and 933.05, please find the responses from the Los Angeles County Office of the Inspector General (OIG) for the findings and recommendations made by the 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury's report entitled *Brady Information, Is It Available?* and the Civil Grand Jury's report entitled *Guns and Drugs*.

Should you have any questions, please contact me at (213) 974-6100.

Respectfully,



Max Huntsman
Inspector General

MH:FL:ec

Enclosures

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GUNS AND DRUGS

RECOMMENDATION NO. 8.1

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department should enter into a written agreement using a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or Contract with the "third-party vendor" utilized by the Sheriff's Department, regarding the melt-down/destruction of confiscated weapons.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation will not be implemented by the Office of Inspector General (OIG) as the OIG does not have jurisdiction to implement this recommendation.

We await the Sheriff's Department response and, if accepted, will monitor the plans to implement, as well as the actual implementation of an MOU or contract with the "third-party vendor" utilized by the Sheriff's Department for the disposal of confiscated weapons.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 8.2

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department should enter into a written agreement using a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or Contract with the "third-party vendor" utilized by the Sheriff's Department, regarding the disposal by incineration of confiscated drugs.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation will not be implemented by the Office of Inspector General (OIG) as the OIG does not have jurisdiction to implement this recommendation.

We await the Sheriff's Department response and will monitor the plans to implement, if accepted, as well as the actual implementation of an MOU or contract with the "third-party vendor" utilized by the Sheriff's Department for the disposal by incineration of confiscated drugs.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 8.3

Narcotics scheduled for disposal should be weighed prior to being transported from Central Property to third-party vendor. To eliminate discrepancies, Warehouse entry weight and departure weight for incineration should be the same. Thorough documentation and verification of entry and exit weight must be completed by ALL parties involved.

RESPONSE

Partially agree - This recommendation will not be implemented by the Office of Inspector General (OIG) as the OIG does not have jurisdiction to implement this recommendation.

We await the Sheriff's Department response and, if accepted, will monitor the plans to implement, as well as the actual implementation of a process for weighing confiscated drugs leaving Central Property and being transported to the third-party vendor.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 8.4

The Sheriff's Audit and Accountability Bureau (AAB) should provide an annual audit of daily procedures of physical narcotics and firearms stored in the Central Property Warehouse. This procedure will allow extra internal control, accountability and oversight in conjunction with the Los Angeles County Auditor-Controller.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation will not be implemented by the Office of Inspector General (OIG) as the OIG does not have jurisdiction to implement this recommendation.

We await the Sheriff's Department response and, if accepted, will monitor the plans to implement, as well as the actual implementation of the daily procedures of physical narcotics and firearms stored in the Central Property Warehouse.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 8.5

The Civil Grand Jury recommends adding additional CPE staff to assist with the high volume of property and evidence needing to be picked-up, booked, processed, and tracked within its warehouse system. This will help relieve the need for employees returning to work within hours after the end of their shift.

RESPONSE

Partially agree - This recommendation will not be implemented by the Office of Inspector General (OIG) as the OIG does not have jurisdiction to implement this recommendation.

We await the Sheriff's Department response and, if accepted, will monitor the plans to evaluate the staffing needs of CPE.

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

**2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
GUNS AND DRUGS**

RECOMMENDATION NO. 8.1

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department should enter into a written agreement using a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or Contract with the "third-party vendor" utilized by the Sheriff's Department, regarding the melt-down/destruction of confiscated weapons.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation is estimated to be implemented by the LASD in Fiscal Year 2019-20. The LASD is working with the County Counsel to establish a MOU or Contract with the "third-party vendor" that melts/destroys the confiscated weapons.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 8.2

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department should enter into a written agreement using a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or Contract with the "third-party vendor" utilized by the Sheriff's Department, regarding the disposal by incineration of confiscated drugs.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation is estimated to be implemented by the LASD in Fiscal Year 2019-20. The LASD is working with the County Counsel to establish a MOU or Contract with the "third-party vendor" that disposes the confiscated drugs by incineration.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 8.3

Narcotics scheduled for disposal should be weighed prior to being transported from Central Property to third-party vendor. To eliminate discrepancies, Warehouse entry weight and departure weight for incineration should be the same. Thorough documentation and verification of entry and exit weight must be completed by ALL parties involved.

RESPONSE

Disagree. This recommendation will not be implemented. The Board of Supervisors is aware of LASD's response and will further explore with County Counsel and the Office of Inspector General to ensure that current LASD practices address proper disposal of narcotics.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 8.4

The Sheriff's Audit and Accountability Bureau (AAB) should provide an annual audit of daily procedures of physical narcotics and firearms stored in the Central Property Warehouse. This procedure will allow extra internal control, accountability and oversight in conjunction with the Los Angeles County Auditor-Controller.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation will be implemented per the Sheriff's response. The Board of Supervisors defers to LASD's response for program implementation details.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 8.5

The Civil Grand Jury recommends adding additional CPE staff to assist with the high volume of property and evidence needing to be picked-up, booked, processed, and tracked within its warehouse system. This will help relieve the need for employees returning to work within hours after the end of their shift.

RESPONSE

Partially agree. This recommendation requires further analysis by the LASD who will be evaluating its resource needs. Evaluation is estimated to be complete in Fiscal Year 2019-20. Recommendations for additional resources will be made within the context of the overall budget, numerous funding priorities, and requests.



**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF AUDITOR-CONTROLLER**

KENNETH HAHN HALL OF ADMINISTRATION
500 WEST TEMPLE STREET, ROOM 525
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012-3873
PHONE: (213) 974-8301 FAX: (213) 626-5427

ARLENE BARRERA
ACTING AUDITOR-CONTROLLER

July 17, 2019

TO: Sachi A. Hamai
Chief Executive Officer

ATTN: Harvey Kawasaki

FROM: Arlene Barrera *Arlene Barrera*
Acting Auditor-Controller

SUBJECT: **RESPONSE TO THE 2018-19 LOS ANGELES COUNTY CIVIL GRAND
JURY FINAL REPORT**

As requested, attached are the Department of Auditor-Controller's responses to the Fiscal Year 2018-19 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury Final Report sections entitled Drugs in Jails – The Perpetual Scourge and Guns and Drugs. Per the Grand Jury's request, the Auditor-Controller is responding to Recommendations 6.6 and 8.4, respectively.

If you have any questions, please call me at (213) 974-0729.

AB:ilm

Attachments

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
AUDITOR-CONTROLLER

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
GUNS AND DRUGS

RECOMMENDATION NO. 8.4

The Sheriff's Audit and Accountability Bureau (AAB) should provide an annual audit of daily procedures of physical narcotics and firearms stored in the Central Property Warehouse. This procedure will allow extra internal control, accountability and oversight in conjunction with the Los Angeles County Auditor-Controller.

RESPONSE:

Agree. This recommendation will be implemented. The Auditor-Controller will work in conjunction with the Sheriff's Audit and Accountability Bureau (AAB). Per the Sheriff's response, the AAB Unit will be conducting an annual audit, with the first to occur by November 2019.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN INGLEWOOD AND SURROUNDING CITIES



**Patricia G. Patrick, Chair
Freida K. King
Carl Moore
Betty Smith**



OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

HALL OF JUSTICE

ALEX VILLANUEVA, SHERIFF



August 7, 2019

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Supervisors:

RESPONSE TO THE FINAL REPORT OF THE 2018-19 LOS ANGELES COUNTY CIVIL GRAND JURY

Attached is the Los Angeles County (County) Sheriff's Department (Department) response to the 2018-19 Civil Grand Jury Report recommendations. The Civil Grand Jury's areas of interest specific to the Department included: Allegations of Child Abuse, Brady Information, Drugs in Jail, Grand Jury Facilities and Retention, Guns and Drugs, Human Trafficking, Impact of Homeless on Public Libraries, Youth Activities League, East Los Angeles Community Police Station, Santa Clarita Valley Sheriff's Station, South Los Angeles Station, West Hollywood Station, Alhambra Courthouse, Burbank Courthouse, Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center, East Los Angeles Courthouse, Glendale Courthouse, Metropolitan Courthouse, San Fernando Court, Santa Clarita Courthouse, Torrance Courthouse, and the Van Nuys Courthouse West.

Should you have questions regarding our response, please contact Division Director Conrad Meredith, Administrative Services Division, at (213) 229-3310.

Sincerely,

ALEX VILLANUEVA, SHERIFF

TIMOTHY K. MURAKAMI
UNDERSHERIFF

211 WEST TEMPLE STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012

A Tradition of Service
— Since 1850 —

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
SHERIFF

**2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN INGLEWOOD AND SURROUNDING CITIES**

RECOMMENDATION NO. 9.7

The LARHTTF should remain a separate operating unit so as to retain its effectiveness.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with this recommendation. The Department has implemented this recommendation. The LARHTTF continues to operate as a separate unit under the command of the Special Victims Bureau (SVB) captain. On June 2, 2019, the LARHTTF fell under the command of SVB; however, the unit is still operating as a co-located task force at their Monterey Park office. Based on the Department's realignment, additional resources have been allocated to the task force. The unit continues to thrive and is working on adding other municipal police agencies to the task force.



CITY OF INGLEWOOD

Office of the Mayor



James T. Butts, Jr.
Mayor

November 5, 2019

Honorable Kevin C. Brazile, Presiding Judge
Los Angeles County Superior Court
Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 West Temple Street, Room 11-506
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Judge Brazile:

The City of Inglewood has received the 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury Report, *Human Trafficking in Inglewood and Surrounding Cities*. Pursuant to California Penal Code 933.05, the City of Inglewood hereby submits its response to recommendations 9.1 and 9.4 in the Civil Grand Jury's Final Report published on June 19, 2019.

The following is staff's response to the two recommendations regarding the City of Inglewood:

Recommendation 9.1: *"The Inglewood Police Department should develop a human trafficking educational program for students attending middle and high schools within their city. Formal meetings should be held that include open discussions and training sessions with officers to make students aware of the perils of exploitation."*

The City of Inglewood Police Department agrees with the finding.

The recommendation has not yet been implemented, but will be implemented in the future with a timeframe of 90-120 days.

Recommendation 9.4: *"The Inglewood Police Department should become an active participant of the Los Angeles Regional Human Trafficking Task Force and arrange to have a designated officer become an active member, attend meetings, and participate in all aspects encompassing sex trafficking."*

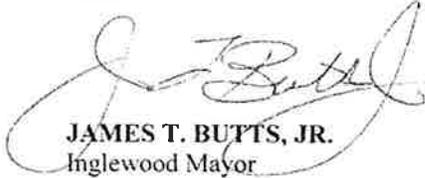
The City of Inglewood Police Department agrees with the finding.

The recommendation has not yet been implemented, but will be implemented in the future. Predicated on Inglewood Police Department staffing levels, our intention is to add one officer to the Los Angeles Regional Human Trafficking Task Force in the year 2020.

Response to Civil Grand Jury
Re: Human Trafficking
November 5, 2019

Page 2 of 2

The above concludes the City's response to the Civil Grand Jury's Report on *Human Trafficking in Inglewood and Surrounding Cities*. The City respectfully submits this response to the Civil Grand Jury and thanks you for your efforts associated with this 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury Report.



JAMES T. BUTTS, JR.
Inglewood Mayor



MARK FRONTEROTTA
Chief of Police

Response to Recommendations re: Human Trafficking in Inglewood and Surrounding Cities

Gloria McPeake <gmcpeake@cityofinglewood.org>

Thu 11/7/2019 9:53 AM

To: Civil Grand Jury <CivilGrandJury@lacourt.org>

Cc: Gloria McPeake <gmcpeake@cityofinglewood.org>; Mark Fronterotta <mfronterotta@cityofinglewood.org>

 1 attachments (82 KB)

Response to CGJ Report - Human Trafficking in Inglewood and Surrounding Cities.pdf;

Good Morning Mr. Joel Floyd,

As mentioned in our telephone conversation this morning, please find attached a copy of the response to recommendations regarding Human Trafficking in Inglewood and Surrounding Cities. The original signed document will be mailed certified on this date.

If there is anything else you require, please do not hesitate to contact me at 310-412-5540.

Thank you,

Gloria McPeake

Executive Secretary

Office of the Chief of Police

Inglewood Police Department

310.412.5540

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OFFICE of the CHIEF of POLICE

1718 WEST 162nd STREET / GARDENA, CALIFORNIA 90247-3732 / WWW.GARDENAPD.ORG / PHONE (310) 217-9601

December 2, 2019
REF#19-166

County of Los Angeles Civil Grand Jury
Attn: Joel Floyd, Member
Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 W. Temple Street, Eleventh Floor, Room 11-506
Los Angeles, CA 90012

RE: 2018/2019 Final Report Recommendations – Human Trafficking

Dear Mr. Floyd:

The purpose of this letter is to provide a written response regarding the 2018/2019 Final Report Recommendations from the County of Los Angeles Civil Grand Jury on the subject of human trafficking.

Pursuant to your Recommendation 9.2, the Gardena Police Department has partnered with Humansave (humans against violence and exploitation). Humansave is a local, nonprofit organization, with the primary objective to support individuals and families as they transcend chronic violence towards regaining healthy lives. The Gardena Police Department has developed a Memorandum of Understanding with Humansave to work toward the goal of ending human trafficking in our community beginning January 2020.

In addition, the Gardena Juvenile Justice Intervention Program (GJJIP) will be offering weekly educational classes and discussions on the topic of human trafficking. This educational series is specifically targeted for students in the City of Gardena ranging in ages from 12-17 years old. Gardena Police Department officers will participate in educating our youth on the dangers of sexual exploitation and human trafficking.

Finally, with regard to your Recommendation 9.5, the Gardena Police Department is in the midst of joining the Los Angeles Regional Human Trafficking Task Force. An officer from our Special Enforcement Unit will act as liaison and will be designated to attend meetings and participate in all aspects on the subject of human trafficking.

I appreciate your bringing these recommendations to my attention.

Should you have any questions, please contact my office at (310) 217-9601.

Sincerely,

Michael Saffell
Chief of Police



THE IMPACT OF THE HOMELESS ON PUBLIC LIBRARIES



**Alice B. Grigsby, Chair
Ray Lee
Victor H. Lesley
Joseph F. Young**

SKYE PATRICK
Library Director



July 31, 2019

TO: Sachi Hamai
Chief Executive Officer

FROM: Skye Patrick
County Library Director

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'SP by JPL', written over the printed name 'Skye Patrick'.

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT - RESPONSE BY LA COUNTY LIBRARY

Thank you for allowing the LA County Library the opportunity to respond to the recommendations in the 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury report. The information contained within this response addresses all recommendations regarding the policies, procedures and services being provided by the Library.

If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (562) 940-8400.

SP:dk:Civil Grand Jury Report(rev)

Attachment



RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES LIBRARY

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IMPACT OF THE HOMELESS ON PUBLIC LIBRARIES

RECOMMENDATION NO. 10.1

North County and other remote libraries should be permitted to maintain emergency funds provided by the County to handle minor needs and light maintenance immediately.

RESPONSE

The respondent agrees with the finding. The recommendation has been implemented.

The LA County Library employs General Maintenance Workers (GMW) to handle minor building needs and light maintenance. GMWs have access to a petty cash account and credit cards for emergency use. All building maintenance must be handled by the Department's GMWs. However, if the building repair or maintenance needs exceed the GMW's scope of work, the County's Internal Services Division (ISO) must be involved with these repairs. The County employs ISO as the primary source of alterations, improvements, and maintenance for all County facilities. They employ electricians, plumbers, carpentry, HVAC, general maintenance staff that provide services outside of the GMWs scope.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 10.2

North County libraries and other remote libraries should be authorized to set up contractual agreements, as approved by Internal Services Division, with local vendors to perform minor maintenance on library facilities, including but not limited to electrical, plumbing, or painting problems.

RESPONSE

The respondent disagrees with the finding. The recommendation will not be implemented because it is not feasible due to County contracting regulations.

The County currently has no provisions to contract with local vendors to perform minor maintenance of county buildings. The County utilizes the Internal Services Division to perform any maintenance items that are outside of the department's General Maintenance Workers' scope of duties. These maintenance requests are processed through a Cherwell System that is automated, and real-time notifications are provided upon completion. LA County Library currently only contracts for landscaping and custodial services that are within the County's Proposition A contracting requirements.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 10.3

North County libraries and other remote libraries should be authorized, in collaboration with Human Resources, to offer employment to prospective applicants with an incentive for geographic hardships.

RESPONSE

The respondent agrees with the finding. The recommendation has been implemented.

LA County Library is currently working with CEO Classification and Compensation to provide bonuses for "difficult to recruit" areas. The current MOU allows for a bonus of 5.5% when employees in a Community Library Manager (CLM) assignment are assigned to locations designated by Management as "difficult to recruit." The bonus must be pre-approved by the Chief Executive Office Budget Division prior to its issuance. The term of this MOU is 10-1-2018 through 9-30-2021.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 10.4

Additional partnerships should be developed with agencies that can provide additional services to library users e.g. AARP, commercial establishments, travel groups, etc.

RESPONSE

The respondent agrees with the finding. The recommendation has been implemented.

LA County Library has entered into multiple mutually beneficial partnerships with other governmental agencies, as well as community-based organizations and commercial vendors. These partnerships allow us to offer additional services to the community members that we serve.

Regarding customers experiencing homelessness, perhaps the best example of LA County Library leveraging partnerships with agencies to provide access and referrals to resources is The Source. The Source events, which are held monthly at multiple library locations, bring together various organizations that provide resources for those currently or at risk of experiencing homelessness. These agencies include the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) which assists patrons with obtaining their California ID, the Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) which provides intake customers with vouchers for hotel stays, the Department of Public Health (DPH) provides vaccinations, Department of Mental Health (DMH) provides mental health referrals and information on a variety of free mental health and wellness programs, Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) provides case management and housing assistance such as referrals to emergency shelters. They also provide transportation to the shelter, along with performing needs assessments on each client through the Coordinated Entry System. The Friends of the Library (FOL) groups provide food for attendees, vendors are on site to provide free cell phones, free, gently and local beauty colleges provide haircuts and manicures.

LA County Library has held close to 50 of The Source events since its inception and has connected almost 1,500 disadvantaged individuals to agencies with various resources so they can get the personalized help that they need.

Our organization is looking to expand The Source events to more of our locations, while continuing to increase the number of resource providers who will be on-site each month to deliver these services to our disadvantaged customers.

More generally speaking, the LA County Library has a lengthy tradition of forming mutually beneficial

partnerships with other County Departments, outside agencies, and vendors to broaden access to resources for the communities we serve. A selection of current partnerships includes:

- **LA County Library/Department of Mental Health (DMH)** - In collaboration with DMH, the Library has been able to provide increased levels of programming in various areas to meet the wide variety of needs that exist in our community. Focused projects included culturally-based afterschool and school readiness programs, positive parenting support and youth empowerment programs and opportunities, as well as residential facility book- kiosks and Transitional Age Youth (TAY) programming.
- **LA County Library/LA Law Library** - This partnership provides for monthly free consultations with a law librarian or an attorney at various LA County libraries. Areas of law in which customers can receive advice are bankruptcy, child support, civil rights, criminal law, family law, governmental benefits and personal injury to name a few.
- **LA County Library/Microsoft** - Our partnership with Microsoft has allowed us to offer increased and improved digital services. Our staff has also received Train-the-Trainer workshops through this vendor which will allow our team to help patrons trouble-shoot computer issues from learning how to format and save a document to learning how to use software to paint and draw.
- **LA County Library/Department of Parks and Recreation** - During the long summer months when school is not in session, many young people no longer have access to the free and reduced-price lunches that they get during the school year. In conjunction with Parks and Recreation, the Library provides free, well-balanced lunches for all children and teenagers in many of our locations throughout the summer.
- **LA County Library/LA Metro** - Library customers can purchase and re-load TAP cards in the library which allows them to ride on the Metro bus or rail systems. This is a convenient feature which many of our patrons use.
- **LA County Library/various Southern California museums** - Library card holders have access to reserve free family passes to local museums and cultural institutions. Participating partners include the Autry Museum, The Natural History Museum, and the La Brea Tar Pits among others. Taking a family of four out for an afternoon of engaging and enriching fun that is also educational can be very costly. This partnership provides a very popular service to our library customers, and passes are often reserved well in advance.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 10.5

Training should be created for all staff, including part-timers, on how to handle difficult situations and effectively refer them to a person who can solve the problem.

RESPONSE

The respondent agrees with the finding. The recommendation has been implemented. LA County Library provides numerous training opportunities to all staff, including part-time staff. Selected trainings include:

- Customer Service modules provided training for all staff (through Train-the-Trainer) on best

- practices in customer service, with specific focus on dealing with difficult situations and challenging patrons.
- Mental Health First Aid training provided to almost 600 Library employees taught staff how to recognize the signs and symptoms of various mental health disorders, how to be empathetic, and how to connect clients to various resources.
 - Community Resiliency Model (CRM) trained staff members in wellness skills to not only practice self-care and help themselves but to also help others within their wider social network at work, school and home. Employees trained in this method have gone forth and trained other staff members and patrons of the Library, and all have found that the skills learned helped them to manage their stress levels and begin the healing process after traumatic events.
 - Additional training from the Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior at UCLA is planned to roll out in Fall 2019. This training, Preventing and Managing Burnout, Secondary Traumatic Stress, Compassion Fatigue and Moral Injury, will be provided in stages for all public-facing staff.
 - The Department routinely supports training via conference attendance, online sessions, and webinars from profession-specific sources such as the California Library Association, Public Library Association, American Library Association, the California State Library, and Infopeople. Handling difficult situations and providing services to underserved communities are frequent topics of trainings, which are available to staff at many levels of the organization.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 10.6

Library management should seek appropriate funding to hire staff e.g. clinical social worker or public health technician who can build stronger relationships with homeless individuals and connect them through cross-functional teamwork with various agencies e.g. DMH, DHS, DPSS, LAHSA to provide information and referrals to homeless and other behaviorally challenged patrons.

RESPONSE

The respondent agrees with the finding. The recommendation has been implemented.

Provided through our extensive partnership with LA County DMH, in March 2019 the LA County Library embarked on a pilot program to embed 8 FTE mental health clinicians throughout the library system. The clinicians are headquartered out of libraries identified as being high need based on reports of customers experiencing homelessness, security incident reports, and community demographics. They are also able to "float" to other locations on an as-needed basis to provide support to customers in need of resources as identified by library staff. Clinicians are available to build relationships with individuals who are struggling and link them to the resources that match their specific needs. These trained social workers hold office hours in our libraries and meet with clients

individually, in addition to providing group-based wellness programming for all interested library patrons and training for Library staff.

The LA County Library also provides clinical support to those customers experiencing homelessness through its The Source events at multiple locations. As detailed in the response to recommendation to Recommendation 10.4, The Source brings together various organizations that provide resources for those currently or at risk of experiencing homelessness. DPSS, DPH, LAHSA, and DMH are key partners in this program and the staff attending from these agencies provide information and referrals to all The Source participants.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 10.7

Library representatives should become more visible to the greater public by attending interactive forums including block club meetings/neighborhood councils/community forums to share the philosophy and techniques used by the Library to address local issues.

RESPONSE

The respondent agrees with the finding. The recommendation has been implemented.

LA County Library representatives are highly visible in the neighborhoods that they serve. Our desire to be responsive to our customers' needs drives our participation in thousands of community meetings and events each year.

LA County Library serves 49 cities and all the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County. For those libraries in incorporated cities, Library Managers are required to attend City Council meetings and often provide timely updates to City elected officials, City staff, and constituents about library programs and services. Within unincorporated areas, Library Managers attend town or area council meetings or the equivalent in those communities. Attendance at these City and Community Council meetings demonstrates the central nature of LA County Library within each community, informing community members about the wealth of library resources, programs and services that are available. It also provides Library staff an opportunity to hear and respond to local issues and concerns with library service.

Library staff participate in school visits throughout the year, reaching out to children and families to welcome them to the library and to provide them with a library card to access materials and services. Library representatives participate in numerous outreach events connected to the cities they serve, including community festivals, events, parades, and the LA County Fair. In order to extend reach within communities and to go beyond library walls, the LA County Library has also significantly expanded its mobile fleet from 3 to 18 vehicles within the last three fiscal years. For example, the Library's fleet of MakMo MakerMobiles, which provide STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts and Math) and maker programs to customers of all ages, attended almost 1,800 events and made almost 62,000 contacts last year. The Library also recognizes that book discussion groups are a way to foster engagement and community connections while exploring literature. Library staff participate in these clubs in both libraries and other community settings. We hosted approximately 400 book discussions last year within our libraries. Additionally, LA County Library partnered with DMH and the

Housing Authority of Los Angeles County to hold 22 book club discussions in senior housing sites last year. These discussions fostered social connections for older adults and combated the isolation that sometimes occurs in this population.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 10.8

Each problematic library must develop, in collaboration with their security department, a corrective action plan.

RESPONSE

The respondent agrees with the finding. The recommendation has been implemented.

LA County Library has mitigated security issues at library locations through a multi-faceted approach. We have collaborated with the LA County Sheriff's office to obtain a security assessment which they performed on our libraries. The Sheriff's assessment recommended staffing 16 of our 87 libraries that were considered high-risk incident libraries. The Department currently has funded staffing at 6 library locations at an annual cost of \$2.5 million.

Internally, we have developed and implemented a Customer Expectation Guideline which provides very clear direction about appropriate customer behavior in the library, as well as a Suspension Policy which provides for graduated measures as undesirable behavior continues or escalates. Furthermore, we have implemented an automated real-time, database tracking system for all security incidents which allows us track repeat offenders, monitor trends by area such as specific libraries or regions, as well by incident type.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 10.9

Security personnel should be assigned to each branch of the Los Angeles Public Library and County of Los Angeles Public Library to provide security for all.

RESPONSE

The respondent agrees with the finding. The recommendation will not be implemented because it is not feasible due to budgetary constraints.

LA County Library is a Special District Department and is solely responsible for all operational expenditures. The Department receives a set amount of county funds and does not receive additional funds for cost-of-living increases, minimum wage ordinance requirements, and employee benefit increases. These increases in expenditures are not commensurate with the increase in property tax revenues, therefore, the Department must absorb the additional expenses by cost savings through staffing vacancies and providing essential services only. Staffing all 87 library locations would cost the Department approximately \$30.0 million of additional expense. However, the Library will continue to engage county officials and partners to address budgetary and other constraints to address growing security problems. LA County Library is also exploring infrastructure and technological solutions to enhance security at its facilities.



ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

October 1, 2019

The Honorable Kevin. C. Brazile
Presiding Judge
Los Angeles County Superior Court
Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 West Temple Street, Eleventh Floor – Room 11-506
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury Responses

Dear Presiding Judge Brazile,

Please find enclosed the following responses to the 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury:

- Joint Responses from the City of Los Angeles Offices of the Mayor, City Administrative Officer, and Chief Legislative Analyst, and the City of Los Angeles Personnel Department to the 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury Report entitled, “Arrest & Transfer – LAPD: Is ‘Protect & Serve’ Being Compromised?”
- Joint Responses from the City of Los Angeles Public Library and the Los Angeles Mayor’s Office to the 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury Report entitled, “The Impact of Homelessness on Public Libraries.”
- Joint Responses from the City of Los Angeles Department of Cannabis Regulation and the Los Angeles Mayor’s Office to the 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury Report, entitled “Cannabis in the City of Los Angeles.”

Sincerely,

SKYLER GRAY
Deputy Legal Counsel
Mayor Eric Garcetti

**JOINT RESPONSES OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF
CANNABIS REGULATION AND THE LOS ANGELES MAYOR'S OFFICE TO THE
CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT**

SUBJECT: 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
Cannabis in the City of Los Angeles

DEPARTMENT OF CANNABIS REGULATION, CITY OF LOS ANGELES

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, CITY OF LOS ANGELES

The Office of the Mayor and the Department of Cannabis Regulation respectfully submit joint responses to the Findings and Recommendations of the Civil Grand Jury.

We appreciate and welcome the Civil Grand Jury's interest in this subject matter and look forward to addressing the City's many cannabis-related challenges and opportunities. As a preliminary matter, however, we wish to clarify a few inaccuracies expressed in the Civil Grand Jury's Findings.

Findings:

1. The staff at the Department of Cannabis Regulation appears to be limited in its ability to handle the multitudes that wish to be interviewed as they attempt to apply for licenses. The City's Social Equity Program is not meeting the needs of those who would qualify for the program due to the lack of personnel in the Department of cannabis Regulations to pre-screen these applicants.

The Department of Cannabis Regulation disagrees with this finding.

As the agency responsible for licensing and regulating commercial cannabis activity within one of the world's largest cannabis markets after decades of prohibitionist policies, the Department of Cannabis Regulation has made significant progress in its responsibility to advise and administer commercial cannabis laws within the City of Los Angeles.

As with any unprecedented administrative effort, DCR has been successful in the tremendous progress it has made thus far due largely to the leadership of local elected officials in their thoughtful policy-making efforts as well their commitment to direct resources to the City's cannabis licensing, social equity and enforcement programs. Furthermore, DCR's efforts have been supported by our ever-increasing engagements with the many stakeholders involved in, or impacted by, the City's cannabis laws and their enforcement. These stakeholders include local community members, other local City departments, state elected officials, other regulators -- both within California and across the United States -- public health administrators, community based organizations, social justice advocates, law enforcement, industry trade organizations, faith leaders, patients and adult-use consumers.

Thanks to the leadership of the Mayor, the City Council, and the collective efforts of the many aforementioned stakeholders, DCR has made tremendous progress in the administration of local commercial cannabis licensing and related policies and programs.

Following the passage of Proposition 64 in California on November 8, 2016, which authorized the creation of a regulated adult-use cannabis market and allowed adults over 21 years of age to possess and use cannabis in the state and Measure M in the City of Los Angeles on March 7, 2017 which authorized the City Council to regulate and tax cannabis, the City established a Department of Cannabis Regulation and a five member Cannabis Regulation Commission to advise and implement the City's commercial cannabis licensing and regulatory laws and programs, each with their own respective authority and responsibilities. Generally, California commercial cannabis laws center around the concept of local control or the ability for local jurisdictions to authorize or prohibit commercial cannabis activity in their jurisdiction. With January 1, 2018 set as the date by which both the State of California and the City of Los Angeles would for the first time authorize commercial licensing and sales for both medical and non-medical adult-use purposes, both the State of California and the City of Angeles implemented their respective programs with urgency and thoughtfulness.

In December 2017, just weeks before the start of state and local commercial cannabis licensing and legal adult-use sales, the City of Los Angeles passed a series of ordinances which established the City's first-in-time commercial cannabis licensing procedures, regulations, related restrictions, and social equity program.

The City's commercial cannabis ordinances authorized the Department of Cannabis Regulation to process applications for, and license or otherwise authorize cultivation, manufacturing, distribution, testing, and retail sales. Furthermore, the ordinances limit the number of licensees per Community Plan Area for certain commercial cannabis activity types and require DCR to receive and process commercial cannabis license applications in a specified order, generally granting priority processing of applications for certain existing medical operators and certain participants in the City's Social Equity Program. The application and licensing process itself is both multi-faceted and for many, complex, involving several components including submission requirements, Temporary Approval, notice, community meetings, and public hearings.

Since first accepting license applications in January of 2018, the Department has continued to administer the commercial cannabis license application process in the order and manner established by City Council despite ever-changing laws and regulations at the federal, state, and local levels as well as an initial scarcity of personnel and programmatic resources.

Local, State and Federal cannabis policy is evolving at a rapid pace. As such, the success of the Department's progress in advising and administering cannabis related policies has been heavily dependent on its ability to prioritize current legal mandates

while staying flexible, learning quickly, and evolving with the changing times to promote public health and safety.

During 2018, the State of California significantly amended its regulations three times. Similarly, the City of Los Angeles regularly considers and passes amendments to the City's cannabis ordinances. These frequent legal and regulatory changes have been both minor and major, with each amendment having its own impact both on the Department's authority and legal responsibility and the many applicants, licensees, and other stakeholders that the laws and regulations seek to address.

Establishing and filling positions within the Department has required a combination of both resources and time. When established by ordinance in June 2017, the Department of Cannabis Regulation was allocated only 5 positions— none of them filled by staff. Staffing of the relatively small agency started with the appointment of the first Executive Director and General Manager to hold the position, Cat Packer. Since her appointment, Executive Director Packer has worked closely with the Mayor's Office and other local departments to appropriately determine the number and type of positions appropriate for the Department and to appropriately fill those positions. Currently, the Department has a staff of 26 individuals with up to 37 total positions allocated.

Similarly, beyond the scaling of appropriate Department personnel, it has taken time to adequately resource the Department's licensing and related programs, namely the Department's Licensing Social Equity Program and various public education programs including a Public Information Campaign.

Given the myriad of considerations articulated, the Department disagrees with the statement within Finding of the Civil Grand Jury that state's "The staff at the Department of Cannabis Regulation appears to be limited in its ability to handle the multitudes that wish to be interviewed as they attempt to apply for licenses", inasmuch as the terms "limited" and "the multitudes" are vague and devoid of context.

Despite the challenges referenced above, the Department has made great progress. Currently, the Department of Cannabis Regulation has granted Temporary Approval to approximately 300 commercial cannabis businesses. Approximately 185 of these businesses are vertically integrated retail businesses comprised of certain existing medical operators which were required by law to priority processing. Approximately 115 of these businesses are engaged in non-retail activity which could include cultivation, manufacturing or distribution; these businesses were also entitled to priority processing. The Department continues to administer priority processing and annual licensing for certain existing medical operators while simultaneously implementing priority processing and business development services in accordance with the Social Equity Program.

We also wish to clarify that it has been the intention of the City's policymakers to move deliberately in this field. Only by exercising due diligence could DCR ensure that the City's licensing process is consistent with the City's expressed policy interests.

Similarly, the Department disagrees with the statement that “the City’s Social Equity Program is not meeting the needs of those who would qualify for the program due to the lack of personnel in the Department of Cannabis Regulations to pre-screen these applicants”.

The Department acknowledges that there remains much progress to be made in the development and implementation of the City’s Licensing Social Equity Program. However, it is DCR’s position that the current status of the Social Equity Program is a consequence of evolving law and policy, the methodical and ‘limited’ licensing process, and initial shortages in personnel and programmatic resources, rather than “a [current] lack of personnel in the Department of Cannabis Regulation to pre-screen these applicants.”

As previously articulated, the number of personnel at the Department of Cannabis Regulation has continued to expand over time as policies surrounding the licensing process have continued to change and as the administration of methodical licensing process has progressed. Although the City established the City’s Licensing Social Equity Program in 2017, it required DCR to prioritize the processing of applications from certain existing medical operators first. Thus, while DCR administered priority processing for the City’s existing medical market with limited personnel, DCR leadership worked closely with City Council and the Mayor both to make critical changes to related policies and more importantly to secure first-time resources for the City’s Licensing Social Equity Program.

Since its inception, the Department of Cannabis Regulation has recognized that cannabis criminalization and its enforcement has had long-term, adverse impacts to the City of Los Angeles, particularly for low income and minority community members and has been a vanguard at the forefront of local and national conversations seeking to systematically center equity in the development and implementation of cannabis related laws, policies, programs and their enforcement. Due in large part to the leadership of the Department of Cannabis Regulation in regards to our advisement of the City Council and Mayor on cannabis related policies, the City of Los Angeles is one of the few jurisdictions in the United States attempting to address the impacts of past cannabis policies and their inequities by developing and implementing cannabis policies that seek to center equity in cannabis policy reform.

The Social Equity Program (SEP) is one tool the City of Los Angeles is using to begin to acknowledge and repair the harm caused by the War on Drugs and the disparate enforcement of cannabis prohibition. The goal of the Social Equity Program is, “to promote equitable ownership and employment opportunities in the cannabis industry to decrease disparities in life outcomes for marginalized communities, and to address the disproportionate impacts of the War on Drugs in those communities.”

After conducting a Social Equity Analysis to both review the impacts associated with cannabis criminalization and to identify ways to eliminate barriers to entering the legal cannabis market by those individuals and communities disproportionately

impacted by the War on Drugs, the City identified that individuals with past cannabis arrests and/or convictions, and those who were low income and lived in high arrest communities or “Disproportionately Impacted Areas” experienced the brunt of societal harms associated with cannabis criminalization.

As such, individuals who are low income, have past cannabis arrests and or convictions and those that live in Disproportionately Impacted Areas may qualify to participate in the City’s Social Equity Program. This Program aims to support people impacted by the War on Drugs and seeks to reduce barriers to entering the legal cannabis industry by providing a number of programs to support business ownership and employment opportunities.

For those interested in owning and operating a licensed cannabis business, priority application processing is available, which seeks to afford eligible SEP applicants an opportunity to be first-to-market, which is critically important given the City’s limited number of available licenses. Furthermore, the SEP provides applicants technical and business assistance to assist in navigating City’s cannabis licensing process. Similarly, SEP applicants may qualify for fee deferrals and have the opportunity to participate in programming designed for new or first-time business owners to help them learn the ‘ins and outs’ of operating a licensed and compliant cannabis business in Los Angeles.

The Social Equity Program will also support workforce development and job placement for those who are interested in employment opportunities rather than business licensing.

Given the complicated nature of the City’s Licensing Social Equity Program, the Department required significant resources to begin implementing the various components of the program. Although the City’s Social Equity Program remained largely unfunded throughout 2018 and Fiscal Year 2018-2019, the City Council and Mayor were generous in their Fiscal Year 2019-2020 budget appropriation providing the Department of Cannabis Regulation with approximately \$4.5 Million in first-time resources to allow the Department to begin to building critical components of the Social Equity Program.

Furthermore, given the size and scale of the City’s Licensing Social Equity Program, Department of Cannabis Regulation leadership worked to establish and fill the critical position of the Social Equity Program Manager.

With new resources allocated in Fiscal Year 2019-2020, DCR expects to make significant progress towards the goals and intentions of the City’s Licensing Social Equity Program. Already this Fiscal Year, the Department has made a tremendous effort in its administration of the SEP.

In June 2019, DCR released a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) seeking to retain on-call business development services for the City’s Social Equity Program (SEP). The RFQ sought one or more consultants to develop and conduct business development

curriculum, training, licensing and compliance assistance, and related services intended to support applicants and licensees eligible to participate in the SEP. The Department is currently finalizing the evaluation of proposers and will ensure that Social Equity Applicants have access to much-needed business-development services.

Furthermore, after City Council passed amendments to the City's cannabis ordinances and related Council instructions in April 2019, the Department moved swiftly to prepare for the Phase 3 Retail Round 1 Application Process which opened on September 3, 2019.

The Department launched Social Equity "Pre-Vetting," or the Social Equity Program eligibility verification application process, and began to administer technical assistance to help prospective applicants navigate the Social Equity eligibility verification process. To provide technical assistance, DCR facilitated four citywide workshops with more than 2,000 collective attendees, met with and hosted multiple stakeholders meetings, and held approximately 250 one-on-one clinics to guide prospective applicants through the eligibility verification process.

2. The City's Social Equity Plan does not appear to offer long term opportunities for its recipients to "**OWN**" a cannabis related business.

The Department of Cannabis Regulation disagrees with this finding.

The goal of the Social Equity Program is, "to promote equitable ownership and employment opportunities in the cannabis industry in order to decrease disparities in life outcomes for marginalized communities, and to address the disproportionate impacts of the War on Drugs in those communities."

Although the City's Social Equity Program incorporates both employment and ownership opportunities, the crux of the City's Licensing Social Equity Program is centered around Business Ownership.

There are a number of ways to qualify to participate in the City's Social Equity Program.

Local law requires the City's Social Equity Program participants seeking Retail licenses to own a specific "Equity Share" of the business holding the license. Equity Share is defined as a share of all of the following:

- (i) a business's profits, including dividends, distributions or other payments;
- (ii) the proceeds of a sale of a business's assets, liquidation of a business, merger of a business into another business, or another transaction that would constitute the end of an original business; and
- (iii) the voting rights on fundamental decisions relating to the business.

Similarly, the Department is currently considering further strategies to support equity licensing ownership and expects to make a number of recommendations to City Council to further protect equity licensees and applicants including provisions related to the sale of a business or transfers of ownership.

A major feature of the Social Equity Program is making curricula available to Social Equity Program Applicants designed to help them own and operate a successful and compliant cannabis business in Los Angeles. Applicants who participate in Social Equity Programming will have access to training in:

- Business management
- Employee recruitment and retention
- Responsible vendor behavior
- Preparation of business plans and operational development
- Business formation and development
- Business planning and management
- Accounting and sales forecasting
- Payroll practices
- Inventory management
- Purchasing
- Invoicing
- Security and quality control
- Legal compliance
- HR as relating to license types and Labor Peace Agreements
- Contracting
- Commercial leases and negotiation
- Capital acquisition
- Financial planning
- Fiscal management
- Tax prediction and compliance
- Marketing and branding
- Insurance
- Cannabis specific best operational plans and practices
- Track and Trace compliance

Lastly, the Department continues to engage with stakeholders and policy makers to further the intentions of the SEP, including receiving and sharing feedback related to the program and its participant's success. Through its regular engagement with the variety of stakeholders involved in advocacy around this issue, DCR knows that there is a diversity of opinions on how to achieve equitable outcomes and how to address licensing equity. As such, the Department shall remain open to recommendations and established best practices related to how to balance considerations between what may be perceived as immediate or first-to-market licensing ownership opportunities and what may be perceived "long term" opportunities for ownership.

3. The Los Angeles County District Attorney's office has not provided any information to the CGJ about whether or not it will meet its deadline of July 1, 2020 in the expungement of cannabis convictions or how they will go about doing so.

The Department is unable to opine on this Finding.

Although the Department generally supports efforts to expunge past cannabis convictions and other related criminal justice reform efforts, the Department does not have sufficient information to opine on this finding which falls outside of its currently established licensing and regulatory authority.

Recommendations:

4.1. There should be additional staff added to the Department of Cannabis Regulation as rapidly as fiscally possible.

This recommendation has been implemented.

At the time of the initial inquiry from the Civil Grand Jury at the start of 2019, DCR had approximately 14 full time employees. Since this investigation concluded, as well as before the release of this report, DCR has expanded its staff to now include 26 full time employees with authorization to hire up to 37 full time employees this fiscal year. DCR continues to fill its open staff positions as rapidly as possible.

4.2. Los Angeles should review, analyze and implement Social Equity Plans adopted by other cities that will appeal to the career minded individuals, i.e. Long Beach.

This recommendation has been implemented.

Los Angeles was one of the first jurisdictions in the nation to recognize the importance of social equity in repairing the harm disproportionately inflicted upon disadvantaged communities by the war on drugs. Anticipating the positive societal impacts of centering cannabis policy around social equity, the City's political leaders enacted a social equity ordinance before the provisions of Proposition 64 opened the adult-use cannabis market in the City and the state. DCR was thus charged with leading the implementation of the Social Equity Program in the City.

In implementing one of the first of its kind Social Equity Programs, DCR has learned a number of invaluable lessons that have shaped and continue to guide implementation of the Social Equity Program. One of the key lessons DCR has taken from assuming a leading role in Social Equity Program implementation is that implementation does not happen in an information vacuum. From its inception, DCR has been in near constant contact with social equity and community stakeholders to gather feedback and insights into the effectiveness of program features and identify other features the program could offer. The Department has also been and continues to be in regular contact with other cities and jurisdictions that operate social equity

programs. The cannabis regulating departments of the cities of Oakland, San Francisco, Sacramento, as well as the states of Colorado, Massachusetts, and Michigan all communicate and share their unique Social Equity Program insight with DCR. All of these jurisdictions, including Los Angeles, share the goals of creating social equity programs that offer long term opportunities for applicants to own their businesses and help to offset the consequences of past drug enforcement policies.

DCR has also learned that the societal harms that flowed from earlier enforcement regimes were not uniform across our diverse region. As a result, a Social Equity Program tailored to serve a city like Long Beach may not meet the needs of impacted communities of another city like Oakland, San Francisco, or Los Angeles. All of these cities have unique cultures and communities that bring vastly differing strategies to bear. DCR regularly studies an array of equity models that have evolved in response to disparate cannabis enforcement and has worked to shape the City's Social Equity Program to best serve the immediate market entry needs of social equity cannabis operators, as well as provide anticipated long term support these operators may also require.

To date, the focus of the City's Social Equity Program has been placed on creating pathways to ownership. However, future programming adopted, but not yet implemented, will expand its focus to creating pathways to employment, including training programs in partnership with community colleges, and career fairs to help advertise and promote positions available within the legal cannabis market.

4.3. The Los Angeles County District Attorney should develop a process to accomplish the expungement of cannabis related convictions by July 1, 2020 deadline.

This recommendation falls outside of the licensing and regulatory authority of the Department.

The City of Los Angeles Department of Cannabis Regulation is charged with licensing and regulating the legal cannabis market in the City of Los Angeles. DCR has no authority regarding the actions of the Los Angeles County District Attorney.



ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

October 1, 2019

The Honorable Kevin. C. Brazile
Presiding Judge
Los Angeles County Superior Court
Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 West Temple Street, Eleventh Floor – Room 11-506
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury Responses

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Sincerely,

SKYLER GRAY
Deputy Legal Counsel
Mayor Eric Garcetti

**JOINT RESPONSES OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY AND THE
LOS ANGELES MAYOR'S OFFICE TO THE CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT**

SUBJECT: 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
The Impact of the Homeless on Public Libraries

LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY, CITY OF LOS ANGELES

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, CITY OF LOS ANGELES

RECOMMENDATION NO. 10.4 – Additional partnerships should be developed with agencies that can provide additional services to library users e.g. AARP, commercial establishments, travel groups, etc.

RESPONSE TO RECOMMENDATION NO. 10.4

Agree. This recommendation has been implemented.

The Library partners with community organizations, non-profits, cultural institutions, businesses, and other groups to provide a wide range of programs and services throughout the City of Los Angeles.

For example, the Library connects people to health providers, resources, information and services to reduce health disparities and improve the well-being of Angelenos.

Major accomplishments during 2018-19 include the following:

- Partnering with the LA County Department of Public Social Services to provide education and enrollment opportunities into CalFresh and Medi-Cal at branch libraries, which helped 3,136 people.*
- Assisting 89 people to enroll in Covered California, Medi-Cal and My Health LA and giving 579 people the information they need for low-cost or no-cost health insurance.*
- Offering flu clinics at branches in low-income areas, providing free flu shots and Hepatitis-A vaccinations to 647 people in partnership with LA County Department of Health Services.*
- Partnering with community organizations including APAIT, Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Science and AIDS Healthcare to provide free HIV/STI testing to 93 people.*
- Partnering with the UCLA Mobile Eye Clinic and Vision to Learn to provide free eye exams to 460 children and adults and free eyeglasses to 353.*

The Library will continue to seek out partnership to further the mission of the Library.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 10.5 – Training should be created for all staff, including part-timers, on how to handle difficult situations and effectively refer them to a person who can solve the problem.

RESPONSE TO RECOMMENDATION NO. 10.5

Agree. This recommendation has been implemented.

Training in managing difficult situations, working with patrons who may be experiencing homelessness or mental illness, and awareness of social services and resources are currently offered to staff or are being developed. Additionally, the Library provides training to enhance safety and security such as, emergency evacuation, active shooter, workplace violence, cybersecurity, and preparing for active assailants.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 10.6- Library management should seek appropriate funding to hire staff such as a clinical social worker or public health technician who can build stronger relationships with homeless individuals and connect them through cross-functional teamwork with various agencies such as DMH, DHS, and LAHSA to provide information and referrals to homeless and other behaviorally-challenged patrons.

RESPONSE TO RECOMMENDATION NO. 10.6

Agree. This recommendation has been implemented.

In 2015, the Library launched The Source, a program which offers a one-stop shop of resources and services to help homeless Angelenos transition to independent and supported living. The Source is hosted at the Central Library and six of its branches, and participating partners include LAHSA, the County of Los Angeles, the DMV, and other expert providers. In 2018-19, this event helped 3,757 of the City's most vulnerable and at-risk individuals make 12,414 connections to programs such as same-day transportation to emergency shelter, free California ID vouchers from the DMV, free cell phones, housing assessment through the Coordinated Entry System, enrollment into Medi-Cal and CalFresh, employment assistance, mental health services, HIV education and resources, and child support services.

The Library welcomes the opportunity to work more closely with agencies to expand the services we provide to patrons who may be experiencing mental health issues or homelessness.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 10.7 - Library representatives should become more visible to the greater public by attending interactive forums including block club meetings/neighborhood councils/community forums to share the philosophy and techniques used by the Library to address local issues.

RESPONSE TO RECOMMENDATION NO. 10.7

Agree. This recommendation has been implemented.

The Library takes pride in its robust outreach efforts to ensure that we provide the best possible access to services, information and resources to the greatest number of Angelenos every day. Highlights of 2018-19 include:

- Librarians brought services to the residents of Bridge Shelter at El Pueblo, where residents learned about various library programs and services to help on their path to permanent housing. The Library will partner with El Pueblo for International Literacy Day this fall.*
- At this year's Los Angeles Times Festival of Books, the largest two-day festival of its kind in the nation, library staff welcomed more than 2,700 people at the library booth. Staff hosted a photo booth, distributed promotional materials and issued 560 new library cards.*
- Library staff participated in the LASAN Earth Day at Woodley Park in the Valley, engaging more than 450 people and issuing library cards.*
- Librarians engaged more than 1,000 attendees at the Dia de los Niños Festival at La Plaza de Cultura y Artes, where they registered attendees for new library cards, shared information on resources for students and children, and promoted STEAM activities.*
- Outreach efforts were also held at the Pride Parade and RuPaul's DragCon.*

Branch staff regularly attend and partner with local community groups and Neighborhood Councils.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 10.8 - Each problematic library must develop, in collaboration with their security department, a corrective action plan.

RESPONSE TO RECOMMENDATION NO. 10.8

Agree. This recommendation has been implemented.

The LAPL Safety and Security Project is a system-wide process to better understand the safety and security conditions and concerns of library staff, and for staff to provide recommendations on these topics. The aim is to create a set of staff-generated, action-oriented recommendations that the Library and its partners can use to address the

safety and security of staff and patrons at the Central and branch libraries while promoting a culture of safety system-wide. The project was started in 2018 and is still underway. It has included many meetings relative to safety issues with all area branches, Central Library, and support functions of the Library such as Information Technology and the Business Office. In September 2019, the Planning Team and Consultant provided an update to Library Management that included survey data, an introduction to the Project draft recommendations, and a participatory report out conversation.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 10.9 - Security personnel should be assigned to each branch of the Los Angeles Public Library to provide security for all.

RESPONSE TO RECOMMENDATION NO. 10.9

Agree, however the recommendation will respectfully not be implemented at this time for the reasons below.

As outlined in the Memorandum of Agreement between LAPD and LAPL, the service levels of security personnel are restricted by both the LAPL budget for security and the allotted personnel vacancies authorized by the LAPD Personnel Division. Currently, the recommendation that security personnel should be assigned to each branch of the Los Angeles Public Library is outside the current budget allocation and may also be outside the available security personnel resources that LAPD can provide.

Therefore, this recommendation requires further analysis. The Library will complete a study of the budget impact of having security at each branch in addition to an assessment with LAPD on the availability of security personnel resources. LAPL will provide this report to the Library Board of Commissioners.

Security services are prioritized to the branches to show the most difficult behaviors as indicated by Incident Reports that are filed by Library staff and reviewed by LAPD.

The safety of patrons and staff is a top priority for the Library, and the Library continues to increase resources and funds to enhance safety. The Library's budget for security has increased nearly five-fold since 2013: from \$1.2 million (FY 2013-14) to \$6.8 million (2018-19). In FY 2019-20, the Library's budget includes \$8.95 million for security. A dedicated force of 77 LAPD and contract officers provides security service to libraries, in addition to eight Senior Lead Officers and the full resources of LAPD. The Library works closely with LAPD, which provides security services to libraries, and the City Attorney's Office, which addresses workplace violence issues and restraining orders, to ensure faster response times and more coordinated services.



City of
Santa Monica[®]

Patty Wong
Director of Library Services
Santa Monica Public Library
601 Santa Monica Boulevard
Santa Monica, California 90401

August 30, 2019

VIA UNITED STATES MAIL

Presiding Judge
Los Angeles County Superior Court
Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 West Temple Street, 11th Floor, Room 11-506
Los Angeles, California 90012

Re: Response to 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury Final Report
The Impact of the Homeless on Public Libraries

Dear Presiding Judge:

This is the City of Santa Monica's response to the recommendations set out in the 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury Final Report entitled "The Impact of the Homeless on Public Libraries" (the "Report"). This response has been prepared in accordance with the instructions provided, which seek responses from the City only for recommendations 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, and 10.9 of the Report. Because the City agrees with all of these recommendations, this response will, in accordance with the directions, state the City's agreement with each recommendation and provide a summary of the City's actions to date to implement each recommendation.

With this understanding, the City responds to the recommendations as follows:

Recommendation 10.4: "Additional partnerships should be developed with agencies that can provide additional services to library users, e.g. AARP, commercial establishments, travel groups, etc."

Response to Recommendation 10.4: The City agrees with this recommendation. The Santa Monica Public Library ("SMPL") serves communities within the City, as well as in the surrounding areas of Los Angeles, and regularly seeks partnerships with public and private agencies and entities that will enable it to maintain and expand the programs it offers these communities.

In 2018, SMPL produced 839 programs specifically for adults in its five library locations. These programs include significant partnerships with community and regional organizations. (A copy of the Library's August 2019 Calendar, which lists some of the programs offered by the Library is attached as Exhibit A; additional information on the Library's programs for adults, kids, parents, and teens, can be found on the SMPL website: www.smpl.org.) As an example, SMPL has an active adult and family literacy

program, Literacy Education for Adults and Families (LEAF). This program is designed to address the literacy needs of adults in the community and provide one-on-one and drop-in coaching/guidance on reaching their literacy and learning goals. In the 2017-18 California Library Literacy Services grant report to the state, SMPL reported 35 tutor/adult learner pairs, as well as provided English as a Second Language (ESL) services to 99 adults. (A flyer for the LEAF program is attached as Exhibit B.)

SMPL partners with a number of Santa Monica City Departments that provide support for its operations and programs, including:

- Santa Monica Police Department
- Santa Monica Fire Department
- Community and Cultural Services
- Housing and Economic Development Department
- Public Works – Office of Sustainability and the Environment

SMPL also works actively with a number of nonprofit and community partners that provide support for SMPL services and programs, including:

- LA Law Library
- Santa Monica College
- WISE and Healthy Aging
- Emeritus College
- West Side Coalition
- Santa Monica Regional Consortium
(SMMUSD Adult Center and Santa Monica College)
- Chrysalis
- 18th Street Arts Center
- Connections for Children
- LA Opera
- LA Votes and Santa Monica League of Women Voters

Recommendation 10.5: “Training should be created for all staff, including part-timers, on how to handle difficult situations and effectively refer them to a person who can solve the problem.”

Response to Recommendation 10.5: The City agrees with this recommendation. SMPL has conducted a number of trainings for staff on how to handle difficult situations, including a 2018 In-Service Day dedicated to half-day trainings for Active Shooter, Dealing with Difficult Situations and Behavior, and Santa Monica Police Department (“SMPD”) presentations. SMPL and SMPD have a strong partnership through regular communications between Library staff and the SMPD’s Neighborhood Officers and

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The Impact of the Homeless on Public Libraries

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Homeless Liaison Program (“HLP”) team. For example, Library staff were provided access to a video featuring the supervisor of the HLP team discussing services available to assist in engaging and interacting productively with the City’s homeless population. (See: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=owsOqWB4kQk&feature=youtu.be>.) Staff have had access to Ryan Dowd’s Homeless Library training videos for the past 2 years. Library Services Officer (“LSO”) staff, who provide on-site security at the library, have also participated in De-escalation and Defensive Tactics training with SMPD. There are also efforts to include bite-sized trainings at all-staff and unit meetings around safety and security. LSO team members review with branch staff and branch managers the steps for addressing difficult behaviors and de-escalating techniques. A limited number of staff have also taken the in-depth Mental Health First Aid training, provided by the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health. A smaller version of Mental Health First Aid has been offered to SMPL staff through Torrance Public Library.

With a new Library Social Worker, SMPL Administration is also developing monthly safety conversations, which will include practicing and sharing experiences with difficult behavior, as well as tools, techniques and resources to help diffuse situations. Staff at all levels, whether permanent or part-time, will be invited to these conversations. A staff-led Safety and Security taskforce will also help generate and implement ideas on how to better equip staff with the tools and training they need to effectively handle difficult situations.

The City also makes available social worker services and an Employee Assistance Program (EAP) to help City staff, including SMPL staff, cope with incidents and challenges related to work.

Recommendation 10.6: “Library management should seek appropriate funding to hire staff e.g. clinical social worker or public health technician who can build stronger relationships with homeless individuals and connect them through cross-functional teamwork with various agencies e.g. DMH, DHS, DPSS, LAHSA to provide information and referrals to homeless and other behaviorally challenged patrons.”

Response to Recommendation 10.6: The City agrees with this recommendation. SMPL maintains strong partnerships with the City’s Human Services division, which connects with a variety of social service agencies in the area. It is through this partnership and close collaboration with City Human Services that SMPL obtained the first dedicated as-needed Library Social Worker position in 2019. This position directly addresses the needs of our most vulnerable customers, including those experiencing homelessness, through one-on-one interactions and outreach. The social worker maintains regular “drop-in” office hours in our library study rooms and works closely with the Library’s assigned Outreach Specialist from The People Concern, the local organization that

partners with the Library and the City to deliver services to the homeless. (A copy of the Library's Community Resource Schedule for August 2019, which includes availability for the Library Social Worker and The People Concern, is attached as Exhibit C.)

As a team specifically assigned to the Library, and under the direction of Library Administration and Human Services, the Library Social Worker and Outreach Specialist interact with individuals experiencing homelessness throughout the week, including on Sundays. They provide a number of services, including communicating with agencies such as DPSS and DMH, to help people become case-management ready or open to receiving help. This team is further connected to City resources through Human Services, connecting with other "on-the-ground" teams, such as the Multidisciplinary Street Team and the C3 teams, contracted by the City to provide street-based services and connections to homeless individuals in the Downtown Santa Monica area. The wide network of resources gives the Library Social Worker and Outreach Specialist a city-wide perspective on the efforts being made to address homelessness. This team will also be tasked with preparing presentations to staff and conducting brief trainings on challenging behaviors and mental health.

Specific programs to help address the resource and information needs of the homeless include a quarterly Pop-Up Resource Fair, where 10-12 local service providers (including DMH, DPSS, The People Concern, St. Joseph Center, Venice Family Clinic, and others) host tables filled with resources and opportunities to connect to services. Since its creation in Fall 2017, the Pop-Up Resource Fair has welcomed a little over 500 participants. (A copy of a flyer for a recent Pop-Up Resource Fair, conducted on July 26, 2019, is attached as Exhibit D.) In addition, The People Concern hosts a monthly Library Arts Brigade (LAB) program to help address wellness through art, which has welcomed about 190 people since its creation in November 2018. A new monthly Pathway to Wellness program, which began in July 2019, educates people on health and wellness resources, whether through presentations, Q&A, or shared conversations. The new program welcomed about 20 people and reviewed over 30 resources.

Recommendation 10.7: "Library representatives should become more visible to the greater public by attending interactive forums including block club meetings/neighborhood councils/community forums to share the philosophy and techniques used by the Library to address local issues."

Response to Recommendation 10.7: The City agrees with this recommendation. Library Board members, Library Administration, and Library branch managers engage with neighborhood groups regularly with respect to Library issues. The Director of Library Services and the leadership team attend and represent the Library at City Council meetings, Library Board meetings, and Friends of the Library board meetings. Principal

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Librarians (Division managers) attend numerous community meetings throughout the year. Library leadership also meets with local business owners, community-based agencies, meeting room users, and other stakeholders.

SMPL is currently embarking on a year-long communications campaign that focuses on the message “Our Libraries are for Everyone” and emphasizes that library should be safe, welcoming spaces for all. The communications campaign will be directed at all SMPL stakeholders and program participants, community members, City-affiliated groups, City businesses, and other City departments to inform and educate them on the Library Rules of Conduct and stress the idea of “If you see something, say something.” The overall goal will be to convey to the community that we must work together and support each other to help keep our libraries safe and welcoming for everyone.

Part of the communications campaign will focus on informing and educating library visitors at all library locations through interactions at the service desks, greater visibility and engagement at library entrances during opening, planned walk-throughs by library staff around the buildings to actively talk about the Rules of Conduct, and integrating the information during announcements at library programs. A series of messages will engage public awareness of the need for community engagement to take care of their libraries.

Recommendation 10.9: “Security personnel should be assigned to each branch of the Los Angeles Public Library and County of Los Angeles Public Library to provide security for all.”

Response to Recommendation 10.9: The City agrees with this recommendation. SMPL currently has a Library Security Officer (“LSO”) team, whose primary focus is addressing the safety and security needs of library facilities, customers, staff, and equipment. This team consists of five permanent full-time staff, two limited-term full-time staff, and about 8-10 part-time hourly staff. A primary duty of the LSO position is to provide security coverage at the five SMPL locations during library open hours—7 days a week for the Main Library and 6 days a week for the four branches. The LSO teams are uniformed staff, equipped with cell phones, radios, and shared City vehicles to commute to the different locations.

While a majority of the LSO team covers the Main Library, a majority of the branches are also covered during specific hours of operation. LSOs are deployed to cover branch security for 4-6 hours per day in at least three out of the four branches during the week. There are times when one LSO will travel between two locations to do patrols, depending on resources and staffing. In addition, every branch has a radio that is connected to LSO communications and, in an emergency situation, all locations are able to immediately radio for an LSO if needed.

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The LSO branch liaison program also assigns a full-time LSO to communicate at least one to two hours per month with each branch team, checking in regarding incidents and answering questions from the staff. The assigned LSO will also participate in monthly branch staff meetings to review safety and security procedures when necessary and keep the LSO Supervisor updated on the daily operations of a branch, as it relates to security.

I hope the information above is of assistance. If additional information is required, please contact me directly.

Sincerely,



Patty Wong
Director of Library Services

Enc.

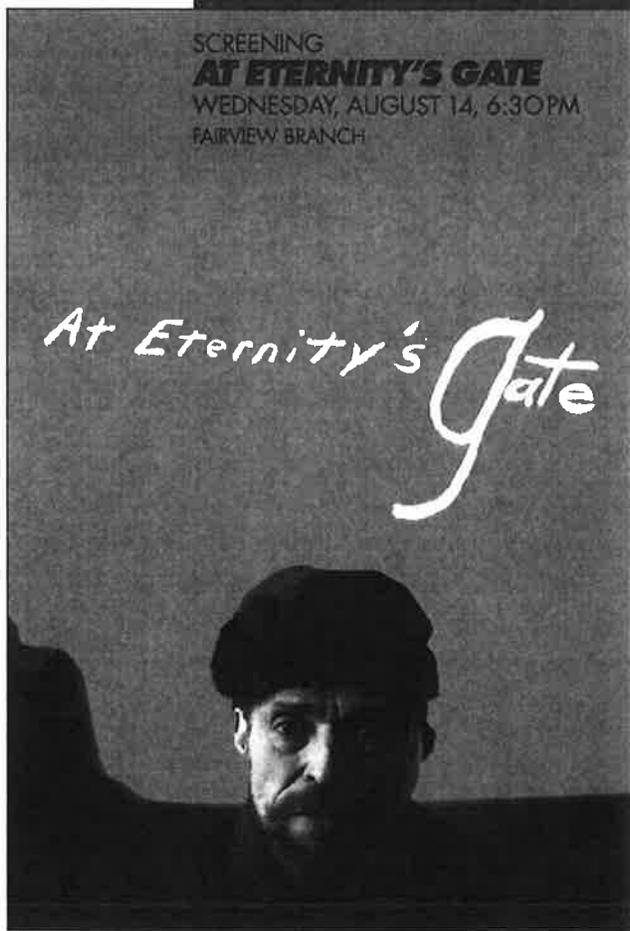
cc (all w/ Enc.):

Lucien Plauzoles, Chair, Santa Monica Library Board
Arlene Hopkins, Vice Chair, Santa Monica Library Board
Erica Cuyugan, Assistant City Librarian
Rachel Foyt, Senior Administrative Analyst
George Cardona, City Attorney's Office

Exhibit A

SCREENING
AT ETERNITY'S GATE
 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 6:30PM
 FAIRVIEW BRANCH

At Eternity's Gate



JAZZ CONCERT
BOBBY BRADFORD
 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 7:30PM
 MAIN LIBRARY



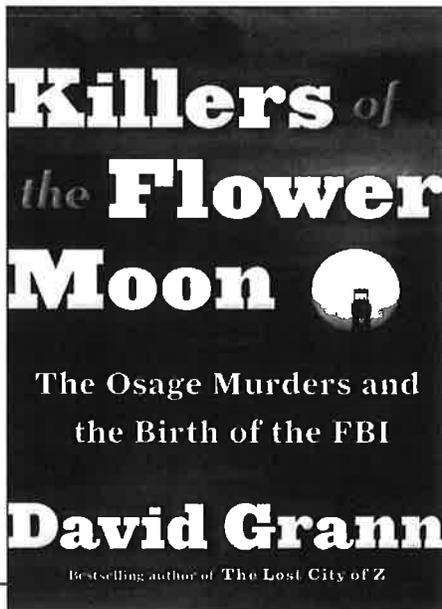
BOOK
 DISCUSSION
**KILLERS
 OF THE
 FLOWER
 MOON**
 SATURDAY
 AUGUST 3
 11:00AM
 OCEAN PARK

**Killers of
 the Flower
 Moon**

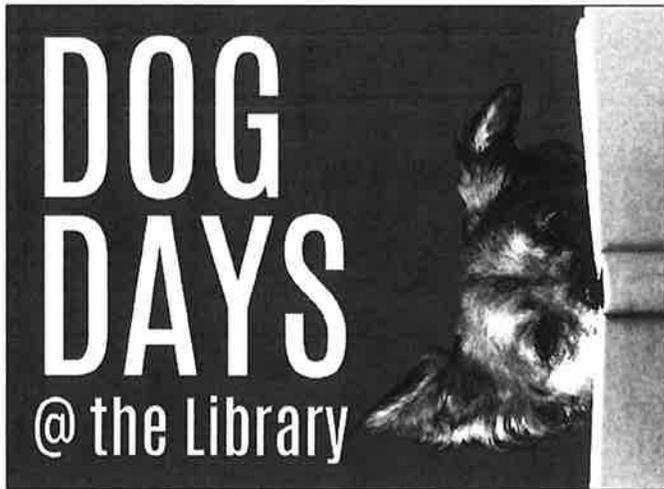
The Osage Murders and
 the Birth of the FBI

David Grann

Bestselling author of *The Lost City of Z*



**DOG
 DAYS**
 @ the Library



STORY TIME | CRAFTS | ACTIVITIES | SCREENING
 SATURDAY, AUGUST 24
 MAIN LIBRARY



MAIN LIBRARY 601 SANTA MONICA BLVD • 310-458-8600

LIBRARY BOARD MEETING

THU, AUG 1 / 7:00pm / ADMIN CONFERENCE RM
Meets the first Thursday of each month.

FRIENDS BOARD MEETING

MON, AUG 12 / 7:00pm / ADMIN CONFERENCE RM
Meets the second Monday of each month.

MAIN LIBRARY DOCENT TOURS

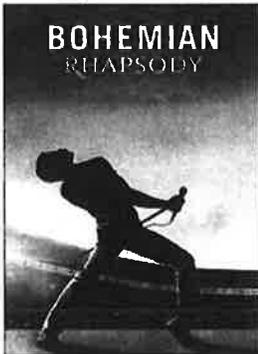
THIRD FRIDAY OF EVERY MONTH / 12:30pm / LOBBY
FRI, AUG 16: Docents lead tours of the Main Library. Learn about the Library collections, sustainability, history, art, and architecture.

WALK-IN TUTORING: BASIC READING, WRITING, AND ONLINE SKILLS

TUESDAYS, AUG 6, 13, 20 & 27

1:00 to 3:00pm & 5:00 to 7:00pm / LITERACY CTR
Tutors provide help with basic reading and writing skills, using the Internet, filling out online forms, using email, resume writing and job searches.

MOVIE: BOHEMIAN RHAPSODY (2018)



THU, AUG 8 / 6:00pm
MLK JR. AUDITORIUM
Rami Malek, in an Oscar-winning performance, stars as Freddie Mercury, the ground-breaking and mesmerizing singer of the rock band Queen. (133 min.)

QUICKLOOK LEGAL RESEARCH CLASS & OFFICE HOURS – FRI, AUG 9

QUICKLOOK CLASS

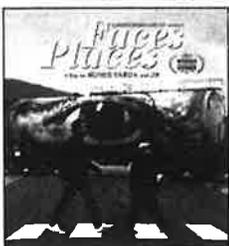
1:30 to 2:15pm / MULTIPURPOSE RM

OFFICE HOUR CONSULTATIONS

2:30 to 5:00pm / STUDY ROOM 6

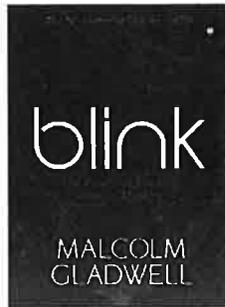
An LA Law Library legal research specialist provides an overview of legal information search tools and techniques, followed by one-on-one consultations. August class topic: Legal Research on the Internet.

LE CINÉMA FRANÇAIS SCREENING: FACES PLACES / VISAGES VILLAGES (2017)



SAT, AUG 10 / 2:00pm
MLK JR. AUDITORIUM
Francophiles et francophones, join us for a screening of this documentary film which takes us on a fascinating visual trip through rural France. In French with

English subtitles. Casual conversation about the film, *en français*, follows the screening. (Film runtime: 94 min.)



MAIN LIBRARY BOOK GROUP

MON, AUG 19 / 7:00pm
COMMUNITY RM
Blink
by Malcolm Gladwell.

SMPL AT THE BEACH

FRI, AUG 16 / 10:00am to 3:00pm
ANNENBERG BEACH HOUSE

It's time for bookish fun in the sun with So Cal's only seaside pop-up library! Enjoy a variety of family-friendly activities, sign out beach reads, play games, or just kick back, relax and read in our Surfside Lounge. The first 50 visitors will receive a unique, limited edition SMPL at the Beach giveaway.



SOUNDWAVES: BOBBY BRADFORD

WED, AUG 21 / 7:30pm / MLK JR. AUDITORIUM



Legendary cornetist Bobby Bradford leads his all-star sextet featuring Vinny Golia in a set of original jazz. In addition to his own work, Bradford is known for his work with Ornette Coleman, David Murray, and John Carter.

GET STARTED WITH 3D PRINTING

THU, AUG 22 / 6:00pm / COMPUTER TRAINING RM

Learn the basics of 3D printing and design by completing a guided project during this 90-minute class. To register, email ideashappen@smgov.net.

SOUNDWAVES: CONTINUUM

THU, AUG 29 / 7:30pm / MLK JR. AUDITORIUM

Formed in East LA in 1987, Continuum has carried on the open-mindedness and virtuosity of 1970s bands such as Oregon and Weather Report, mixing electronic and world music elements with the freedom and swing of classic jazz.



DOG DAYS @ THE LIBRARY
SAT, AUG 24 / ALL AGES

Celebrate puppy love with four-legged fun for all ages.

- **Family Story Time**
featuring *Let's Read with Glem!*
10:30 to 11:00am / Children's Activity Rm
- **Canine Crafts and Activities**
11:00am to 1:00pm / Lobby
- **Movie Screening:**
Pick of the Litter (2018)
1:00pm / MLK Jr. Auditorium (80 min.)

COMPUTER CLASSES

INTRODUCTION TO FINDING GRANTS FOR NONPROFITS

THU, AUG 1 / 11:00am
COMPUTER TRAINING RM
Introduction to the Foundation Center's database of U.S. foundations, corporate giving programs, and public charities.

COMPUTER BASICS I

WED, AUG 7 / 3:00pm
COMPUTER TRAINING RM
Learn basic computer terms and how to use a mouse and keyboard.

COMPUTER BASICS II

WED, AUG 14 / 3:00pm
COMPUTER TRAINING RM
Use your growing mouse skills to perform a variety of tasks on a computer.

JUST FOR SENIORS: 'APPY HOUR' DEVICE WORKSHOP

MON, AUG 19 / 4:00pm
COMMUNITY RM
Bring your smartphone or tablet and get help with learning to use your device.

COMPUTER BASICS III

WED, AUG 21 / 3:00pm
COMPUTER TRAINING RM
Practice navigation including switching between tasks and using context menus.

COMPUTER BASICS IV

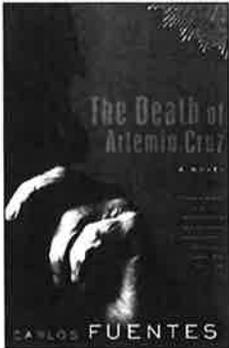
WED, AUG 28 / 3:00pm
COMPUTER TRAINING RM
Work with files and folders to organize and backup your work.

FAIRVIEW BRANCH
2101 OCEAN PARK BLVD • 310-458-8681

CURRENT EVENTS
THURSDAYS, AUG 1, 8, 15 & 22 / 1:00 to 2:30pm
A lively discussion of the latest news.

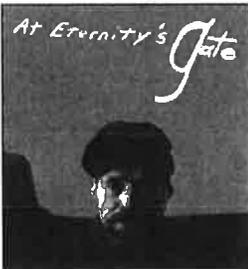
WRITE AWAY
TUESDAYS, AUG 6, 13, 20 & 27 / NOON to 2:30pm
Support and encouragement for all writers.

GENTLE YOGA
TUESDAYS, AUG 6 & 20 / 6:30pm
Instructor Raghavan guides you through a one-hour session of gentle yoga and meditation. Please bring a mat or towel.



CLASSICS BOOK GROUP
SAT, AUG 10 / 11:00am
The Death of Artemio Cruz
by Carlos Fuentes.

MOVIE: AT ETERNITY'S GATE (2018)
WED, AUG 14 / 6:30pm
Willem Dafoe stars in this lush, imaginative, biographical film about tormented Dutch painter Vincent van Gogh. (111 min.)

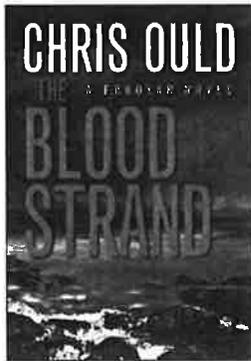


SANTA MONICA REP presents THE REVOLUTIONISTS
SAT, AUG 31 / 2:00pm
A reading of Lauren Gunderson's caustic feminist farce, which imagines a meeting between Queen Marie Antoinette, assassin Charlotte Corday, playwright Olympe de Gouges, and Haitian spy Marianne Angelle during France's Reign of Terror (1793-1794). Limited seating. Free tickets released 30 minutes prior to performance.



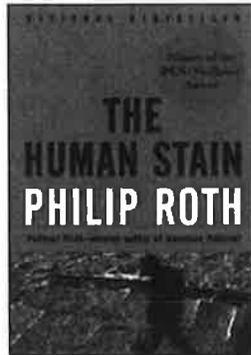
MONTANA AVE BRANCH
1704 MONTANA AVE • 310-458-8682

MINDFULNESS MEDITATION
WEDNESDAYS, AUG 7 & 21 / 5:30pm
Led by Natalie Bell, certified mindfulness teacher.



MONTANA MYSTERY BOOK GROUP
WED, AUG 14
7:00pm
The Blood Strand
by Chris Ould.

MAT PILATES
FRIDAYS, AUG 9 & 23 / 3:15pm
Valerie Lernihan teaches the techniques of Pilates, a system of controlled exercises that engage the mind and condition the total body. Please bring your own mat.



MONTANA BRANCH BOOK GROUP
WED, AUG 21
7:00pm
The Human Stain
by Philip Roth.

MOVIE & DISCUSSION: GALAXY QUEST (1999)
THU, AUG 22 / 2:00pm



Vivian Rosenberg screens and discusses this sci-fi comedy in which actors from a cancelled TV show become involved in an intergalactic conflict. (Film runtime: 103 min.)

SUMMER READING IS FOR EVERYONE

Summer Reading is for everyone! Sign up at any Library location and earn prizes for time spent reading, listening to audiobooks, or reading to others.

Return your Summer Reading participation card by August 31 to receive your prize and be eligible to win a grand prize.



LIBRARY HOURS

MAIN LIBRARY MON-THU: 10:00 am-9:00 pm
FRI-SAT: 10:00 am-5:30pm / SUN: 1:00pm-5:00pm
BRANCHES MON-THU: NOON-9:00pm
FRI: NOON-5:30pm / SAT: 10:00 am-5:30pm
SUN: All Branches CLOSED

RIDE YOUR BIKE Bicycle parking racks are available at all library locations.

big blue bus

MAIN LIBRARY Lines 1, R10, and 18
FAIRVIEW BRANCH LIBRARY Lines 8, 16, and 44
MONTANA AVENUE BRANCH LIBRARY Lines 18, 41, and 42
OCEAN PARK BRANCH LIBRARY Lines 1 and 8
PICO BRANCH LIBRARY Line 7

FRIENDS OF THE SANTA MONICA PUBLIC LIBRARY friendsofsmpl.org
Celebrating more than **55 YEARS** of partnering with the Library!

Seating is limited and on a first arrival basis for all library events. Early arrival is recommended. The Library often photographs programs for use in publicity materials. By being present during these activities, you consent to the use of your appearance or likeness by the Library, and its licensees, designees, or assignees, in all media, worldwide, in perpetuity.

OCEAN PARK BRANCH 2601 MAIN STREET • 310-458-8683

OCEAN PARK BOOK GROUP

SAT, AUG 3 / 11:00am

Killers of the Flower Moon:

The Osage Murders and the Birth of the FBI

by David Grann.

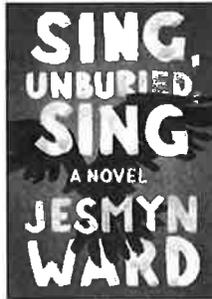


MAKER SPACE: DECORATIVE BOOKENDS

TUE, AUG 6

6:00 to 7:00pm

Decorate bookends for your home or office. Materials provided.

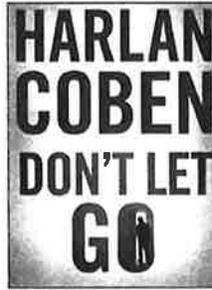


OCEAN PARK FICTION WINNERS BOOK GROUP

SAT, AUG 17 / 11:00am

Sing, Unburied, Sing

by Jesmyn Ward.



OCEAN PARK MYSTERY BOOK GROUP

TUE, AUG 20 / 7:00pm

Don't Let Go

by Harlan Coben.

MINDFUL MEDITATION



WED, AUG 14 / 7:00pm

Henry Schipper, graduate of UCLA's Mindful Awareness program, teaches the concepts of mindful meditation.

MARS INSIGHT MISSION

THU, AUG 15 / 7:00pm



Dr. Farah Alibay, a space system engineer at JPL, discusses her work on the InSight Mission, a Mars lander that safely touched down on the red planet in November 2018.

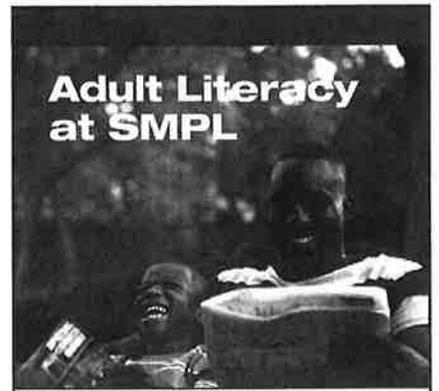
COMPUTER CLASS



LIBRARY APPS WORKSHOP

MON, AUG 12 / 4:00pm

One-on-one assistance to learn how to use library applications on your devices.



Adult Literacy at SMPL

Would you like to help someone with their reading and writing? We are looking for volunteer tutors to provide free one-on-one tutoring for adults. For information, visit our website at literacy.program@smgov.net or call us at 310-458-8603.



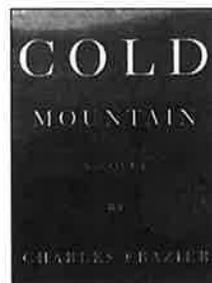
LEAF
Literacy Education
for Adults & Families

PICO BRANCH 2201 PICO BLVD • 310-458-8684

SHAKESPEARE BY THE SEA: THE COMEDY OF ERRORS

THU AUG 8 / 7:00pm / VIRGINIA AVENUE PARK

Bring a chair, blankets, and snacks and settle in under the stars for a night of classic entertainment. Two young visitors arrive in the city unaware that their long-lost twins already live there. A classic Shakespearean romp of mistaken identity – it's mischief and mayhem galore! Presented by Pico Branch Library and Virginia Avenue Park.



AMERICAN STORIES GROUP

SAT, AUG 24 / 1:30pm

VAP CONFERENCE RM

Cold Mountain

by Charles Frazier.

COMPUTER CLASS



JUST FOR SENIORS: DEVICE WORKSHOP

MON, AUG 26

4:00pm / THE ANNEX

Bring your smartphone or tablet and get help using your device.

MAT PILATES CLASS FOR BEGINNERS with RAGHAVAN

THURSDAYS, AUG 15 & 29

6:30 to 7:30pm / THE ANNEX

Practice Pilates to develop core strength and coordination through a system of controlled exercises that engage the mind and condition the total body. Please bring your own mat.

ROAD SCHOLAR TRAVEL ADVENTURES

SAT, AUG 31 / 11:30am / THE ANNEX

Jill Swaim provides an overview of Road Scholar, a program that facilitates lifelong learning and exploration of different cultures and landscapes through experiential travel.

PROGRAMS IN SPANISH

APRENDIENDO A VIVIR SIN DOLOR

VIERNES, 9 DE AGOSTO

A las 5:30pm / THE ANNEX

En este taller haremos una conexión con nuestra paz interior y pondremos en práctica algunas técnicas y herramientas que nos permiten aliviar el dolor producido por situaciones de alto impacto emocional. Presentado por Elizabeth Baralt, autora de *Amar Mas Allá de la Vida*.

Exhibit B

Literacy @ the Library

The Library is a place to learn and grow for all ages! Santa Monica Public Library offers literacy programs and services that help learners with reading comprehension, writing skills, computer literacy, language learning, and life skills. The Library's LEAF (Literacy Education for Adults & Families) program includes events, workshops, tutoring, and educational programs for adults, children, and families.

All Santa Monica Public Library programs are free and open to the public. To learn more, visit smpl.org/literacy or call the Literacy Center at 310-458-8603.

Adult Literacy

One-on-one tutoring
Walk-in tutoring
English as a Second Language (ESL) classes
Career Online High School
GED/HiSET preparation
Citizenship classes
Career workshops
Learnos:
Alfabetización en Español

Digital Literacy

Basic computer skills
Internet fluency
Website development
3D printing
Use of emerging technologies
Life Skills Literacy
Walk-in tutoring
Financial literacy workshops
Health and wellness classes
Citizenship classes
Career workshops

Teen Literacy

Digital literacy workshops
Volunteer and leadership opportunities
Life and leadership skills building programs
3D printing
Raspberry Pi
Creative computing projects

Youth Literacy

Early literacy play and skill development
STEAM programming
Online resources
AWE Early Literacy Stations
Reading-2-Go
L.E.A.R.N.
Homework Help
Teen skills building programs

Literacy @ the Library

SANTA MONICA PUBLIC

LIBRARY



LEAF

MAIN LIBRARY 601 SANTA MONICA BLVD • 310-458-8600

FAIRVIEW BRANCH 2101 OCEAN PARK BLVD • 310-458-8681

MONTANA AVENUE BRANCH 1704 MONTANA AVE • 310-458-8682

OCEAN PARK BRANCH 2601 MAIN STREET • 310-458-8683

PICO BRANCH 2201 PICO BLVD • 310-458-8684

LIBRARY HOURS

MAIN LIBRARY MON-THUR: 10:00 am-9:00 pm

FRI-SAT: 10:00 am-5:30pm / SUN: 1:00pm-5:00pm

BRANCHES MON-THUR: NOON-9:00 pm

FRI: NOON-5:30pm / SAT: 10:00 am-5:30pm

SUN: All Branches CLOSED

big blue bus

MAIN LIBRARY Lines 1, R10 and 18

FAIRVIEW BRANCH LIBRARY

Lines 8, 16 and 44

MONTANA AVENUE BRANCH LIBRARY

Lines 18, 41 and 42

OCEAN PARK BRANCH LIBRARY Lines 1 and 8

PICO BRANCH LIBRARY Line 7

Exhibit C

SANTA MONICA PUBLIC LIBRARY

COMMUNITY RESOURCE SCHEDULE

(All services at Main Library, 601 Santa Monica Blvd, unless otherwise noted. Schedule subject to change without notice.)

AUGUST 2019

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				01		02
				Connections for Children, 10a-2p The People Concern, 11:30a-1p @ Ocean Park Library Social Worker, 1-3p	The People Concern 10-11a @ Main & 11:30a-1p @ Pico Branch	
	04	05	06	07	08	09
Library Social Worker, 1-5p (on call)	The People Concern 10-11a & 3-5p	Connections for Children, 10a-2p Library Social Worker, 1-3p The People Concern, 3-5p	Library Social Worker, 1-3p	Connections for Children, 10a-2p The People Concern, 11:30a-1p @ Ocean Park Library Social Worker, 1-3p	The People Concern 10-11a @ Main & 11:30a-1p @ Pico Branch LA Law Library 1:30-5p	
	11	12	13	14	15	16
Library Social Worker, 1-5p (on call)	The People Concern 10-11a & 3-5p	Connections for Children, 10a-2p Library Social Worker, 1-3p The People Concern, 3-5p	Library Social Worker, 1-3p	Connections for Children, 10a-2p The People Concern, 11:30a-1p @ Ocean Park Library Social Worker, 1-3p	The People Concern 10-11a @ Main & 11:30a-1p @ Pico Branch	
	18	19	20	21	22	23
Library Social Worker, 1-5p (on call)	The People Concern 10-11a & 3-5p	Connections for Children, 10a-2p Library Social Worker, 1-3p The People Concern, 3-5p	Library Social Worker, 1-3p The People Concern: Pathway to Wellness, 1:30-3p Drop-in, 3-5p	Connections for Children, 10a-2p The People Concern, 11:30a-1p @ Ocean Park Library Social Worker, 1-3p	The People Concern 10-11a @ Main & 11:30a-1p @ Pico Branch	
	25	26	27	28	29	30
Library Social Worker, 1-5p (on call)	The People Concern 10-11a & 3-5p	Connections for Children, 10a-2p Library Social Worker, 1-3p The People Concern, 3-5p	Library Social Worker, 1-3p The People Concern: Library Art Brigade, 1:30-3p Drop-in, 3-5p	Connections for Children, 10a-2p The People Concern, 11:30a-1p @ Ocean Park Library Social Worker, 1-3p	The People Concern 10-11a @ Main & 11:30a-1p @ Pico Branch	

LOCATIONS

The People Concern
10-11a:
Santa Monica Blvd. Entrance
3-5p:
Study Room 6

Connections for Children
10a-2p: Children's Study Rooms

LA Law Library
QuickLook class:
1:30-2:15p
Multipurpose Rm
Office Hours:
2:15-5p
Study Room 6

Library Social Worker
Drop-In Hours:
Study Room 6
On Call Hours:
See Info/Ref Desk



Santa Monica Public Library

Community Resource Information

THE PEOPLE CONCERN

Comprehensive services for people experiencing homelessness, including identification cards, meals, showers, medical services, and case management.

Mondays

9:00 to 10:00a: Outreach
10:00 to 11:00: Resource table, Santa Monica Blvd. Entrance
3:00 to 5:00p: Drop-in hours, Study Room 6

Tuesdays

2:00 to 3:00p: Outreach
3:00 to 5:00p: Drop-in hours, Study Room 6

Wednesdays*

***no services 1st & 2nd weeks of the month**

1:00 to 3:00p: Outreach
3:00 to 5:00p: Drop-in hours, Study Room 6

Thursdays

11:30a-1:00p: Ocean Park Branch
2601 Main Street, 310-458-8683

Fridays

9:00 to 10:00a: Outreach
10:00 to 11:00: Resource table, Santa Monica Blvd. Entrance
11:30a to 1:00p: Pico Branch
2201 Pico Blvd., 310-458-8684

CONNECTIONS FOR CHILDREN

Outreach workers provide childcare information, financial assistance, and parenting resources.

Tuesdays & Thursdays

10:00a to 2:00p: Children's Study Room

LA LAW LIBRARY

An LA Law Library legal research specialist helps locate information on legal issues and court procedures.

2nd Friday of every month

August 9 class topic: Legal Research on the Internet

1:30 to 2:15p: QuickLook class in the Multipurpose Room
2:15 to 5:00p: Office hours with a law librarian in Study Room 6

LIBRARY SOCIAL WORKER

The Library's staff social worker provides information and referrals to local community service providers and helps patrons access government assistance.

Sundays

1:00 to 5:00p: On call (See Main Library Information or Reference Desk)

Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays

1:00 to 3:00p: Study Room 6
11:00a to 1:00p, 3:00 to 4:00p: On call (See Main Library Information or Reference Desk)

Questions? Please ask at any Library service desk or call (310) 434-2608 (Library Reference Services)

Exhibit D

Get Connected:
Resource Fair
at Santa Monica Public Library



Friday
July 26, 2019
8:30 am to Noon
Main Library
Multipurpose Room
601 Santa Monica Blvd.

Services include:

Public benefits | Counseling | Case management
Housing assistance | Employment services
Health services | Veterans assistance | Youth services

Providers include:

Bet Tzedek | Chrysalis
L.A. County Dept. of Mental Health | PATH
The People Concern | Safe Place for Youth
Salvation Army | U.S. Dept. of Veterans Affairs
Venice Family Clinic



SANTA MONICA PUBLIC
LIBRARY

The program is free. Seating is limited and on a first arrival basis. For more information, visit smpl.org or call (310) 458-8600. Santa Monica Public Library is wheelchair accessible. For special disabled services, call Library Administration at (310) 458-8606. The Main Library is directly served by Big Blue Bus routes 1, R10 and 18. The Expo Line and other bus routes stop nearby. Ride your bike. Bicycle parking racks are available at the library.



PASADENA PUBLIC LIBRARY

November 12, 2019

The Honorable Sam Ohta, Supervising Judge
Los Angeles Superior Court, Department 100
Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

To Whom It May Concern:

**RE: RESPONSE TO LOS ANGELES COUNTY CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT
2018-2019 – THE IMPACT OF THE HOMELESS ON PUBLIC LIBRARIES**

This letter is to formally submit responses from the City of Pasadena to the recommendations of the Los Angeles Grand Jury Report “The Impact of the Homeless on Public Libraries.” In order to comply with the request for responses to the Report, Pasadena City Council had to first review and approve these responses. The formal response was reviewed on Monday, October 21, 2019 by the City of Pasadena Honorable Mayor and City Council. Below are the responses approved by the City Council.

Grand Jury Recommendations and City of Pasadena Responses

Grand Jury Finding 10.4 *Additional partnerships should be developed with agencies that can provide additional services to library users e.g. AARP, commercial establishments, travel groups, etc.*

Response: The City agrees with this recommendation. This recommendation is already being implemented, in a collaboration of the Public Health and Libraries and Information Services Departments, to institute a partnership to address the growing need to serve a larger community, especially for those impacted by homelessness who find safety in our public libraries. The Homeless Care Navigator Project was implemented in 2017 to support the Library staff, patrons and addressing other gaps in the delivery of social services. The project seeks to contribute to the homeless continuum of care by enhancing the points of entry into available social services. This project collaborates with several entities, such as the established lead agencies for the

Coordinated Entry System (CES) Programs (Union Station, Family Foothill and Hillsides) that serve, adults, families and youth to improve access to housing and shelter. The program will continue to outreach to other service providers to enhance services to the general community and to provide social support for vulnerable populations.

Grand Jury Finding 10.5 *Training should be created for all staff, including part-timers, on how to handle difficult situations and effectively refer them to a person who can solve the problem.*

Response: The City agrees with this recommendation. Prior to the initial implementation of the Care Navigator position, the Public Health Department provided training to the Library staff including: Mental Health Training, De-escalation Techniques, Safety Processes, and Trauma-Informed Approaches & Self-Care. Other trainings in which staff have participated include, but are not limited to, the Urban Libraries Council's Safety and Security in Libraries webinar, training by The Homeless Training Institute at the California Library Association annual conference, mental health first aid training from the California State Library (CSL) & Southern California Library Cooperative (SCLC). This has been part of the California State Library's Mental Health initiative. Trainings are scheduled as needs arise and as staff schedules permit. The departments will engage Human Resources to explore capacity building.

Grand Jury Finding 10.6 *Library management should seek appropriate funding to hire staff e.g. clinical social worker or public health technician who can build stronger relationships with homeless individuals and connect them through cross-functional teamwork with various agencies e.g. DMH, DHS, DPSS, LAHSA to provide information and referrals to homeless and other behaviorally challenged patrons.*

Response: The City agrees with this recommendation; however, there needs to be additional funding in order to provide additional staff. This area needs additional resources to provide capacity to address the individuals experiencing homelessness who have severe mental health conditions and substance abuse. The Library currently funds a public health technician position called the Care Navigator focused on serving the needs of homeless individuals. The current Care Navigator position is funded at .80 FTE (32 hours per week). The Care Navigator has reported the complexity in the cases, and the challenges of engaging with those who present complex conditions. Such cases may require expert, clinically based interventions best provided by a trained social worker or other professional. Any additional positions will require outside funding through grants or private entities.

Grand Jury Finding 10.7 *Library representatives should become more visible to the greater public by attending interactive forums including block club meetings/neighborhood councils/community forums to share the philosophy and techniques used by the Library to address local issues.*

Response: The City agrees with this recommendation. Examples of visibility at interactive community forums at which Library staff share information on programs and services related to local issues include, but are not limited to, National Night Out, Assembly District community events, City Council district community events, Salvation Army outreach events, community conversations around the City's Community Health Improvement Plan, Library in the Park programs, African American parent council meetings, and other outreach opportunities that arise. In addition, since the Library does have ten locations throughout the City, many of these outside meetings are held in Library Branches.

Grand Jury Finding 10.9 *Security personnel should be assigned to each branch of the Los Angeles Public Library and County of Los Angeles Public Library to provide security for all.*

Response: While the Pasadena Public Library is neither part of the referenced Los Angeles Public Library or the County of Los Angeles Public Library, the Pasadena Public Library (a department of the City of Pasadena) has a staff of security guards who are regular City employees. These guards are scheduled to patrol three of our ten library locations, on a daily basis, and are available to be deployed to the remaining seven at any time. The farthest distance a guard would need to travel to a location from Central Library is less than five miles, making the response time relatively short. Staff is also advised to contact 911 in any threatening situation. The Department does not currently have the capacity or budget to staff all ten locations with guards during all operating hours.

Thank you for the opportunity to report on our successful Library Project as it relates to issues surrounding public safety, community trust, LGBTQI2-S, youth and older adults. We continue to design a system that is responsive and culturally and linguistically appropriate to the local needs of those impacted by homelessness.

If you have questions, please contact if you have any questions or concerns my e-mail is mperera@cityofpasadena.net or call (626) 744-8033.

Respectfully submitted,



MICHELLE PERERA

Director

Libraries & Information Services Department

[SCHOOLS](#) | [ARTS & CULTURE](#) | [Pasadena Living](#) | [HOUSE & GARDEN](#) | [TECH & INNOVATION](#)
[SOCIAL SCENE](#) [REAL ESTATE](#) [RESTAURANTS & BARS](#) [ALERTS & NEWSLETTERS](#) [SOCIAL MEDIA CENTRAL](#)
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| 89,000 Social Media followers

County Civil Grand Jury Reports on the Homeless in Pasadena Libraries

Report makes recommendations, requires responses

Published : Monday, October 21, 2019 | 4:53 AM

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51K+

[Share](#)

38



Pasadena city security guards subdue a man armed with a bladed weapon (inset) during a scuffle at closing time on Friday, August 11, 2017, in the parking lot behind Pasadena's Central Library in the 300 block of East Walnut Street. While most library workers queried on a Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury report claimed to be safe, the investigation revealed problems in some branches including assault, robbery, disturbances, threats, sexual assault, and suspicious activities

Parks, playgrounds, schools and other government-supported public spaces also fall into the category of social infrastructure.

“If the desire is to pave the way for a better society tomorrow, then social infrastructure like the library offers unlimited potential for equipping lives for enlightenment and immense opportunities,” the Grand Jury said.

Homelessness, is a crisis, the report said, “that grips Southern California unlike anything else before.”

Most of us are all-too familiar with the ghastly numbers: some 52,765 people living on the streets and emergency shelters in greater Los Angeles, cited in the document

Homeless people have limited choices, one of which is public libraries where they can seek safety and a relief from the pressures of the streets.

“A de facto day shelter,” said the report.

“But soon enough, the use of limited space will inadvertently offend the senses and ruffle the sensibilities of some users, perhaps serious enough to drive away long term patrons,” which is a problem, according to the Grand Jury, given that physical attendance at libraries is dropping.

Furthermore, blocking access brings about a “delicate ethical situation,” which conflicts with the public library’s expressed mission.

“One of the major issues with the reduction in the attendance of the traditional library user is the unknown fear of those who live on the streets,” said the report.

Adjustments are being made.

The Grand Jury took a look at the Los Angeles County Library’s Lancaster Branch, at which some 500 transients gather daily and where they can be under the influence of drugs or alcohol, carry

Staff concurred, noting that the City's Public Health Department has trained library staff regarding mental health, de-escalation techniques, safety processes, trauma-informed approaches, and self-care.

The Grand Jury's third recommendation was that funding be secured to hire a clinical social worker or public health technician who could build stronger relationships with the homeless. Again, City staff took no issue, noting that it employs a public health technician called the "care navigator."

Additional job postings could only be accomplished through monies acquired somewhere other than the City's general fund, said staff.

A fourth recommendation is that library staff increase their visibility and interaction with the public.

Staff responded that library workers do, in fact, share information and programs and services during National Night Out, Assembly district community events, City Council district community events, Salvation Army events, Library in the Park, and so forth.

Finally, the Civil Grand Jury said it would be a good idea to assign security personnel at each branch. Staff noted that the City employs its own security guards who patrol three of ten library locations on a daily basis, and who are available for dispatch to the remaining seven, "at any time."

[Read Previous Post](#)

[Read Next Post](#)



PASADENA PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
SOCIAL AND MENTAL HEALTH DIVISION

September 26, 2019

The Honorable Sam Ohta, Supervising Judge
Los Angeles Superior Court, Department 100
Clara Shorridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

To Whom It May Concern:

RE: The Impact of the Homeless on Public Libraries Recommendation Response Submission Extension Request

This letter is to formally request an extension to the submission date for the City of Pasadena to provide a written response to the recommendations of the Los Angeles Grand Jury Report "The Impact of the Homeless on Public Libraries" that is due on September 30, 2019. The City of Pasadena has been identified in the report as Pasadena Public Library Project, one of the eight (8) organizations to be selected for the County Grand Jury investigations to review the Care Navigator Program which serves library users who are experiencing homelessness, mental illness and substance use issues.

In order to comply with the request for responses to the Report, Pasadena City Council must first review and approve our response. Unfortunately, the formal response is to be reviewed on Monday, October 21, 2019 by the City of Pasadena Honorable Mayor and City Council. The process is to approve the staff recommendation to comply with the formal request of the Los Angeles County Grand Jury to complete a series of required responses as indicated in the California Penal Code Sections 933 (c) and 933.05 require a written response to all the recommendations contained in the report. Responses shall be made in accord with the Penal Code Section 933.05 (a) and (b).

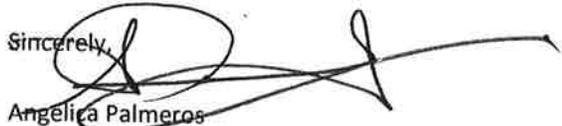
Recommendation:

- 1) Approve the submission to the Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury "The Impact of the Homeless on Public Libraries" 2018-2019 Final Report For the Pasadena Public Library.

Thank you for the opportunity to report on our successful Library Project as it relates to issues surrounding public safety, community trust, LGBTQI2-S, youth and older adults. We continue to design a system that is responsive and culturally and linguistically appropriate to the local needs of those impacted by homelessness.

If you have questions, please contact if you have any questions or concerns his/her e-mail is apalmeros@cityofpasadena.net or (626) 744-6158.

Sincerely,


Angelica Palmeros

Division Manager, Social and Mental Health



PASADENA PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
SOCIAL AND MENTAL HEALTH DIVISION

September 26, 2019

The Honorable Sam Ohta, Supervising Judge
Los Angeles Superior Court, Department 100
Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

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If you have questions, please contact if you have any questions or concerns his/her e-mail is apalmeros@cityofpasadena.net or (626) 744-6158.

Sincerely,


Angelica Palmeros

Division Manager, Social and Mental Health

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT



MICHEL R. MOORE
Chief of Police

P.O. Box 30158
Los Angeles, CA 90030
Telephone: (213) 486-0150
TTY: (877) 275-5273
Ref #: 1.18

ERIC GARCETTI
Mayor

September 19, 2019

The Honorable Kevin C. Brazile
Presiding Judge of the Los Angeles County Superior Court
Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 West Temple Street
Eleventh Floor – Room 11-506
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Judge Brazile:

This correspondence will serve as the Los Angeles Police Department's (LAPD) response to the Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury (CGJ) report dated June 19, 2019, "The Impact of the Homeless on Public Libraries." The CGJ requested that the LAPD respond to the Findings in the report and Recommendations 10.8 and 10.9. Our responses to the specific Findings and Recommendations applicable to the LAPD are provided below.

FINDINGS

Pursuant to California Penal Code §933.05(a), the Los Angeles Police Department agrees with all of the findings in the report.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation No. 10.8: *Each problematic library must develop, in collaboration with their security department, a corrective action plan.*

Response: Pursuant to California Penal Code §933.05(b), the recommendation has been implemented by the Los Angeles Police Department.

The management of security personnel assigned to the Los Angeles Public Library (LAPL) Department is the responsibility of the LAPD as outlined in the Memorandum of Agreement between the LAPL and LAPD. The LAPD does collaborate with the LAPL regarding the ongoing tracking of LAPL incidents as well as LAPD calls for service, crimes, and arrests. The analysis is ongoing and the deployment of security officers on a full-time basis and police

officers on an overtime basis is adjusted accordingly. Section 10.8 of the Civil Grand Jury report identifies “problematic libraries” based on a snapshot of activity levels in Central Library and the 72 branch libraries within the City of Los Angeles. The “problem libraries” are referenced in a table adjacent to the findings section of the Civil Grand Jury Report.

A “corrective action plan” is an ongoing process occurring for all Los Angeles Public Libraries which include those currently being patrolled by sworn police officers and/or civilian security officers (fixed post and/or mobile patrol assignments). Within the context of the Civil Grand Jury Report, the assumption that the Venice-Abbot Kinney and Junipero Serra libraries are “problem libraries,” appears to be based solely on the total number of calls or disturbances and are based on quantitative numbers rather than on qualitatively what those numbers represent. Calls for service and disturbances are not necessarily reasons for labeling a library as being problematic because these calls are often based on administrative LAPL rule violations which are non-criminal in nature (e.g. sleeping in the library, eating food or drinking beverages in the library).

Per a Los Angeles City Council Motion in 2018, the LAPD is mandated to complete a monthly analysis of activities within the LAPL Central Library and 72 branch libraries. The analysis is shared with the affected LAPD Area commanding officers and with the Security Services Division Library Section Officer-In-Charge for follow-up and collaborative efforts in reducing crime and improving the quality of life within all LAPL libraries. The data provided by the Civil Grand Jury Report may have changed since the time the Civil Grand Jury investigated and completed the referenced library safety report. The LAPD analysis is ongoing and examines the types of incidents being reported, and thus deployment may be modified and resources redirected as needed. In addition, the LAPD maintains data on the deployment and recap efforts of foot beat patrols at Central Library and 10 other priority LAPL branch libraries.

The recommendation as stated by the Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury has already been implemented by the Los Angeles Police Department.

Recommendation No. 10.9: *Security personnel should be assigned to each branch of the Los Angeles Public Library and County of Los Angeles Public Library to provide security for all.*

Response: Pursuant to California Penal Code §933.05(b), the recommendation will, respectfully, not be implemented by the Los Angeles Police Department for the reasons articulated below.

As outlined in the Memorandum of Agreement between LAPD and LAPL, the service levels of security personnel are restricted by both the LAPL budget for security and the allotted personnel vacancies authorized by LAPD Personnel Division. The recommendation that security personnel should be assigned to each branch of the Los Angeles Public Library is outside of the budgetary control of the LAPD and within the purview of the LAPL. Additionally, the positions authorized for such a deployment would necessitate additional authorities to be requested by the LAPL and added to the existing personnel compliment of LAPD Security Services Division.

The Honorable Kevin C. Brazile

Page 3

1.18

Since security personnel staffing is contingent on LAPL budget and position authorities, the LAPD is not able to institute the recommendation as stated by the Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury, in Section 10.9 of the report. Additionally, a Memorandum of Agreement between LAPD and LAPL serves as a controlling document regarding respective Department responsibilities.

Should you have any questions or require further information, please contact the Office of Special Operations, at (213) 486-8440.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "MICHAEL R. MOORE". The signature is stylized with a large loop at the end.

MICHAEL R. MOORE
Chief of Police

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IMPACT OF THE HOMELESS ON PUBLIC LIBRARIES

RECOMMENDATION NO. 10.3

North County libraries and other remote libraries should be authorized, in collaboration with Human Resources, to offer employment to prospective applicants with an incentive for geographic hardships.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation has been partially implemented. The current MOU provides for a 5.5% bonus for the Librarian series in difficult to recruit locations, contingent upon approval by the Chief Executive Office. This recommendation requires further analysis by the Chief Executive Office and the LA County Library to determine if monetary or non-monetary incentives are needed for other classifications as well. Implementation of monetary incentives will be based on funding availability.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 10.8

Each problematic library must develop, in collaboration with their security department, a corrective action plan.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation has been implemented. In FY 2019-20 the LA County Library was allocated a position to oversee Security and Emergency Management functions within the library system. This person will continually work with the Sheriff's Department to develop corrective action plans as needed.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 10.9

Security personnel should be assigned to each branch of the Los Angeles Public Library and County of Los Angeles Public Library to provide security for all.

RESPONSE

Partially agree. This recommendation is currently being partially implemented. LA County Library's ability to add security to each of their 87 locations is restricted by the lack of available funding. Furthermore, the Sheriff Department completed a security assessment in March 2018 of all 87-library locations and reported that not all locations need a dedicated security guard. LA County Library has increased the security services contract with the Sheriff's Department to add dedicated security guards at the most problematic locations. The Library currently has a contract with the Sheriff's Department which provides dedicated sheriff's deputies that patrol all 87 locations, this model is sufficient for the non-problematic locations.



OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

HALL OF JUSTICE

ALEX VILLANUEVA, SHERIFF



August 7, 2019

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Supervisors:

RESPONSE TO THE FINAL REPORT OF THE 2018-19 LOS ANGELES COUNTY CIVIL GRAND JURY

Attached is the Los Angeles County (County) Sheriff's Department (Department) response to the 2018-19 Civil Grand Jury Report recommendations. The Civil Grand Jury's areas of interest specific to the Department included: Allegations of Child Abuse, Brady Information, Drugs in Jail, Grand Jury Facilities and Retention, Guns and Drugs, Human Trafficking, Impact of Homeless on Public Libraries, Youth Activities League, East Los Angeles Community Police Station, Santa Clarita Valley Sheriff's Station, South Los Angeles Station, West Hollywood Station, Alhambra Courthouse, Burbank Courthouse, Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center, East Los Angeles Courthouse, Glendale Courthouse, Metropolitan Courthouse, San Fernando Court, Santa Clarita Courthouse, Torrance Courthouse, and the Van Nuys Courthouse West.

Should you have questions regarding our response, please contact Division Director Conrad Meredith, Administrative Services Division, at (213) 229-3310.

Sincerely,

ALEX VILLANUEVA, SHERIFF


TIMOTHY K. MURAKAMI
UNDERSHERIFF

211 WEST TEMPLE STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012

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RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES SHERIFF

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPACT OF THE HOMELESS ON PUBLIC LIBRARIES

RECOMMENDATION NO. 10.8

Each problematic library must develop, in collaboration with their security department, a corrective action plan.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with this recommendation and it has been implemented. The County of Los Angeles Public Library (COLAPL) has increased its Service Level Agreement with the Sheriff's Department to include (4) additional Sheriff's Security Officers (SSO). Those SSO positions will be assigned directly to the problematic libraries. They have also increased service in the area of the Deputy Sheriff and Sergeant contracts. They have added relief coverage for two of the dedicated rover deputy items and contracted a dedicated Sergeant item to the team.

The Sheriff's Department Library Team and Data Systems Bureau Office of Technology Planning (OTP) has been working with the COLAPL security team to research technology to enhance the over-all security of the libraries and to provide tactical intelligence directly to responding deputies, during priority calls for service. Facial recognition technology is being examined as a way to identify problem or banned clients, upon entry into a library.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 10.9

Security personnel should be assigned to each branch of the Los Angeles Public Library and County of Los Angeles Public Library to provide security for all.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with this recommendation. The Department requires further analysis and will work with COLAPL as needed. Based on historical information regarding calls for service at the majority of COLAPL locations, staffing of those positions has not been justified. Local police agency response has been adequate.

POST RELEASE INMATE FEES



Joseph F. Young, Chair
Ray Lee, Secretary
Carl Languaine



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES PROBATION DEPARTMENT

9150 EAST IMPERIAL HIGHWAY - DOWNEY, CALIFORNIA 90242
(562) 940-2501



TERRI L. McDONALD
Chief Probation Officer

July 18, 2019

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Supervisors:

RESPONSE TO THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY CIVIL GRAND JURY 2018-2019 FINAL REPORT

Enclosed is the Probation Department's response to the 2018-2019 Los Angeles Civil Grand Jury Final Report regarding "Success or No Way Out! Exiting Juvenile Camps," "Post-Release Inmate Fees," and Detention Committee recommendations.

Please contact me if you have any questions or require additional information, or your staff may contact Amalia Lopez, Executive Assistant, at (562) 940-3553, or Amalia.Lopez@probation.lacounty.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Terri L. McDonald".

TERRI L. McDONALD
Chief Probation Officer

Enclosure

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
PROBATION DEPARTMENT

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POST RELEASE INMATE FEES

RECOMMENDATION NO. 11.1

The Los Angeles County Probation Department should evaluate all post release inmate administrative fees, penalty assessments and surcharges to determine which of these categories can be reduced or eliminated.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation has been partially implemented. On May 29, 2018, the Board of Supervisors (Board) directed the Probation Department (Probation or Department) to report back with a list of all existing fees collected by any County department for Probation supervision and services for adult and youth populations. Probation provided reports back to the Board on August 29, 2018, addressing juvenile fee collections, and on January 4, 2019, addressing adult fines, fees and restitution.

On April 16, 2019, the Board directed the Chief Executive Office (CEO), in consultation with various departments (including Probation) and stakeholders, to report back with a detailed report of fines, fees, and penalties (including non-economic penalties) levied against adults in the criminal justice system. The study now underway and facilitated by the CEO in response to the Board's direction is consistent with the Civil Grand Jury's recommendation. Probation will continue to take a prominent role in this study as we collaborate with departments, community-based organizations, and individuals with lived experience to develop an inventory of fines, fees, penalties and surcharges, including the feasibility of eliminating each levy.

The feasibility study addressing the elimination of fines, fees, and penalties, including the compilation of historical data and a diversity of perspectives from the many entities and individuals involved, is anticipated by September 30, 2019, consistent with the Board's direction.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 11.2

The Los Angeles County Probation Department should estimate savings from reduction of the administration costs of pursuit of fees, penalty assessments, and surcharges.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation will be implemented and is targeted for completion within fiscal year 2021-22. Probation will work with the CEO to calculate administrative savings consistent with the timing of workload changes. The timing of the calculation of any savings is dependent upon the findings from the study noted in our response to Civil Grand Jury recommendation 11.1, above. Calculations will also consider the concurrent reduction of portions of the collected funding that supports client programs and services that are delivered by Probation including through contracts with community-based providers.

The elimination of assessments, and the calculation of Probation's administrative savings, is dependent on various factors such as the relative timing of elimination of each fee type including the necessity for legal, regulatory, and/or legislative actions. The process will also likely require additional administrative actions by Probation and its agency partners. These actions may include, but are not limited to, notification of and communication with potentially tens of thousands of Probation clients, the write-off of receivables and updating of associated client casework, and preparation and recording of satisfactions of judgement, while continuing to assist clients with restitution and other collection matters.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 11.3

The Los Angeles County Probation Department, in concert with other appropriate agencies, should estimate the costs of developing community-based programs to assist released inmates into integration into society.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation has been implemented. Probation provides services to adult and juvenile clients through contracts with community-based providers. As noted in our response to Recommendation 11.2, some of the funding for these programs may originate from fines, fees, and other court ordered collections from clients. Programs are also provided through other funding streams that originate from federal or State legislation, or through net County cost.

The calculation of future community-based program costs is largely a factor of the type of services provided and the anticipated volume of clients served. Probation will continue to work with communities to leverage existing or emerging needs and develop programs to address those needs. Consistent with Probation's response to recommendation 11.2, program development is dependent upon various factors such as the findings of the study originating from the Board's April 16, 2019, action, the progression of the elimination of fine, fee, and assessments, and community capacity.

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
POST RELEASE INMATE FEES

RECOMMENDATION NO. 11.4

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors should pursue appropriate legislation which would reduce or eliminate some or all of the probation related administrative fees, penalty assessments and surcharges currently charged.

RESPONSE

Partially Agree. The recommendation has been partially implemented with the Probation Department implementing a discontinuance on the collection of juvenile detention and administrative fees and other support costs. Per an April 16, 2019 Board motion, an evaluation is currently underway to review the fees and fines associated with the criminal justice system. The report back from the CEO will be provided to the Board upon completion.

SECOND CHANCE FOR FIREFIGHTERS



Carl Languine, Co-Chair
Nancy Coleman, Co-Chair
Freida K. King
Victor H. Lesley
Patricia G. Patrick



**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
FIRE DEPARTMENT**

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FOURTH DISTRICT

KATHRYN BARGER
FIFTH DISTRICT

July 23, 2019

TO: SACHI HAMAI
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

FROM: DARYL L. OSBY, FIRE CHIEF

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 LOS ANGELES COUNTY CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

As requested in your memo dated July 2, 2019, attached is the Fire Department's response to the Civil Grand Jury's recommendations regarding "Second Chance for Firefighters."

If you have any questions, please contact me at (323) 881-6180, or your staff may contact Emergency Operations Deputy Chief David R. Richardson Jr. at (323) 881-6178.

DLO:al

Attachment

SERVING THE UNINCORPORATED AREAS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY AND THE CITIES OF:

AGOURA HILLS
ARTESIA
AZUSA
BALDWIN PARK
BELL
BELL GARDENS
BELLFLOWER
BRADBURY

CALABASAS
CARSON
CERRITOS
CLAREMONT
COMMERCE
COVINA
CUDAHY
DIAMOND BAR
DUARTE

EL MONTE
GARDENA
GLENORA
HAWAIIAN GARDENS
HAWTHORNE
HERMOSA BEACH
HIDDEN HILLS
HUNTINGTON PARK

INDUSTRY
INGLEWOOD
IRVINDALE
LA CANADA-FLINTRIDGE
LA HABRA
LA MIRADA
LA PUENTE
LAKEWOOD
LANCASTER

LAWDALE
LOMITA
LYNWOOD
MALIBU
MAYWOOD
NORWALK
PALMDALE
PALOS VERDES ESTATES

PARAMOUNT
PICO RIVERA
POMONA
RANCHO PALOS VERDES
ROLLING HILLS
ROLLING HILLS ESTATES
ROSEMEAD
SAN DIMAS
SANTA CLARITA

SIGNAL H'LL
SOUTH EL MONTE
SOUTH GATE
TEMPLE CITY
WALNUT
WEST HOLLYWOOD
WESTLAKE VILLAGE
WHITTIER

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SECOND CHANCE FOR FIREFIGHTERS

RECOMMENDATION NO. 12.1

The L.A. County Fire Department should provide Emergency Medical Responder training to inmates. This would eliminate one barrier in their effort to seek employment upon release.

RESPONSE:

Agree. The District supports EMR training being offered to Camp inmates. Due to the inmates limited in-Camp time it is incumbent to have them "fire ready" soon after they arrive so they can perform competently and safely. Providing EMR training could interfere with fire readiness training and work projects that provide practice with the fire tools. However, this training could be offered online, or via other distance learning formats for Camp locations without internet. This will enable inmates interested in a public safety career to complete the course at their own pace and during in Camp periods, so it does not interfere with fire training and emergency responses. District firefighters assigned to the Camp could also supplement the EMR learning during in Camp periods. There is current State legislation that hinders EMR certification for felony convictions.

Recommendation 12.1 requires further analysis to ensure implementation does not interfere with inmate fire training and emergency response readiness. The analysis will include:

1. Review of the EMR curriculum to ensure it meets Los Angeles County inmate needs;
2. Identification of best delivery options (distance learning and/or instructor led) to enhance learning and achievement of course completion;
3. Impact on inmate fire readiness; and
4. Impact of short inmate sentences on successful completion of EMR training.

Analysis will be provided by December 30, 2019.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 12.2

The L. A. County Fire Department, CAL FIRE, Department of Corrections should develop a team approach to examine current inmate hiring practices and propose a path forward to enable fully trained inmates with felony convictions to be hired as firefighters by the Los Angeles County Fire Department.

RESPONSE:

Disagree partially. The District has been in communication with CAL Fire and California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to learn from CAL Fire's experience with hiring former felons. Providing a path forward to good employment is a worthy goal. Public trust is paramount for firefighters; however, firefighting is not the only and perhaps not the best employment for former felons.

Recommendation 12.2 requires further analysis. The analysis will include:

1. Review of CAL Fire's hiring practices allowing former felons to compete for fire fighter jobs;
2. Impact of CAL Fire hiring former felons;
3. CAL Fire former inmate fire fighter performance; and
4. Identify how the District can best recruit inmates into CAL Fire's former inmate fire fighter program.

Analysis will be provided by December 30, 2019.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 12.3

L.A. County Board of Supervisors and L.A. County Fire Department should address the current practice of not allowing former inmates with firefighter training and experience to be hired as a Los Angeles County Firefighter. Initial use of these former inmates could be restricted to rural areas, not residential.

RESPONSE:

Disagree. This recommendation will not be implemented. Per the current County of Los Angeles (County) Fire Fighter Trainee, Fire Fighter and Fire Fighter Specialist job classifications, individuals in the classes must possess a valid Emergency Medical Technician I Certification issued by an approved California Certifying agency.

To obtain an EMT certification, all applicants must pass the National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians (NREMT) cognitive and psychomotor examinations, and not be in violation of the NREMT Criminal Convictions Policy 51.05. Policy 51.05, in summary, states that NREMT may deny certification to an individual convicted of a crime that could jeopardize public health and safety.

To become EMTs in California, individuals with NREMT certification must then be certified by the State of California through a local emergency management services agency, which is subject to the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 22, Division 9: Prehospital Emergency Medical Services.

Per CCR Title 22, Division 9, Chapter 6, Article 4 § 100214.3:

- c) The medical director, referring to the local emergency medical services agency medical director, shall deny or revoke an EMT or Advanced EMT certificate if any of the following apply to the applicant:
 - (1) Has committed any sexually related offense specified under Section 290 of the Penal Code.

- (2) Has been convicted of murder, attempted murder, or murder for hire.
 - (3) Has been convicted of two (2) or more felonies.
 - (4) Is on parole or probation for any felony.
 - (5) Has been convicted and released from incarceration for said offense during the preceding fifteen (15) years for the crime of manslaughter or involuntary manslaughter.
 - (6) Has been convicted and released from incarceration for said offense during the preceding ten (10) years for any offense punishable as a felony.
 - (7) Has been convicted of two (2) or more misdemeanors within the preceding five (5) years for any offense relating to the use, sale, possession, or transportation of narcotics or addictive or dangerous drugs.
 - (8) Has been convicted of two (2) or more misdemeanors within the preceding five (5) years for any offense relating to force, threat, violence, or intimidation.
 - (9) Has been convicted within the preceding five (5) years of any theft related misdemeanor.
- d) The medical director may deny or revoke an EMT or Advanced EMT certificate if any of the following apply to the applicant:
- (1) Has committed any act involving fraud or intentional dishonesty for personal gain within the preceding seven (7) years.
 - (2) Is required to register pursuant to Section 11590 of the Health and Safety Code.

Former inmates that are denied from receiving EMT certification for violation of any of these regulations are not eligible to become fire fighters in the County, regardless of rural or residential work locations.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 12.4

L.A. County should open up additional wildfire camps to meet the expanding need for the curtailment of wildfires.

RESPONSE:

Agree partially. This is a complex issue. An adequate response will require in-depth evaluation. It may be true that other solutions may be more effective, such as adding an additional FSA crew to each paid camp or adding a Type-2 crew to an existing Fire Camp. Fiscal resources supporting such endeavors will be required to offset any costs associated with a new program. Currently, the Consolidated Fire Protection District of Los Angeles County is not in a position to fiscally support new programs without a 100 percent cost offset.

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
SECOND CHANCE FOR FIREFIGHTERS

RECOMMENDATION NO. 12.3

L.A. County Board of Supervisors and L.A. County Fire Department should address the current practice of not allowing former inmates with firefighter training and experience to be hired as a Los Angeles County Firefighter. Initial use of these former inmates could be restricted to rural areas, not residential.

RESPONSE

Disagree. This recommendation will not be implemented. The Board of Supervisors defers to Fire's response for details on this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 12.4

L.A. County should open up additional wildfire camps to meet the expanding need for the curtailment of wildfires.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation will not be implemented until necessary. The opening of new or expansion of existing camps is subject to the availability of funding and inmate participants.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 12.5

The Board of Supervisors should develop and lead a process to allow inmate firefighters to join the Los Angeles County Fire Department. This recommendation seeks to advance the reintegration of formerly incarcerated persons back into the community and provide meaningful jobs based on their work and training experience as inmate wildfire firefighters.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation has been implemented. The Board of Supervisors constantly encourages the Fire Department to collaborate with its fellow County Departments and stakeholders to find opportunities for the County's justice-involved community.

While individuals that are ineligible from receiving an EMT certification remain restricted from becoming County fire fighters, the Fire Suppression Aid is an entry level position that former inmate fire fighters could be eligible for because it does not require an EMT certification. The Fire Department will also continue to explore opportunities to that may aid the transition of former inmate fire fighters into the fire industry.

**SUCCESS OR NO WAY OUT!
EXITING JUVENILE CAMPS**



**Jee Hi Park, Chair
Valencia R. Shelton
Hector Gonzalez***

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
SUCCESS OR NO WAY OUT! WHAT AWAITS THE YOUTH EXITING JUVENILE CAMPS

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.2.10

Given the extremely low available housing units or beds, the County Board of Supervisors should fund a housing program that provides ongoing services, with priority given to Probation-involved youth and other high-risk youth.

RESPONSE

Partially agree. This recommendation requires further analysis to determine the impact on the Probation Department's operations based on the additional County funding required to accomplish this recommendation. The Probation Department will work with the Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA) and other relevant agencies to provide an analysis to the Board that details the funding requirements and partnerships with community-based organizations in identifying Probation-involved youth and other high-risk youth for potential housing programs.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.3.1

The County Board of Supervisors should invest in housing for TAY with County funds to allow the County to determine its own priority for housing persons in this group. For example, priority should be given to those young adults who could not be eligible for the other housing programs.

RESPONSE

Partially agree. This recommendation requires further analysis to determine the impact on the Probation Department's operations based on the additional County funding required to accomplish this recommendation of creating housing for Transitional Age Youth (TAY) population. The Probation Department will work with the Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA) and other relevant agencies to provide an analysis to the Board that details the funding requirements and partnerships necessary within the community-based organizations to identify candidates within the TAY population for housing opportunities.

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUCCESS OR NO WAY OUT! WHAT AWAITS THE YOUTH EXITING JUVENILE CAMPS

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.1.8

When a Field PO determines that a youth has done a tremendous job in achieving transition plan goals, despite the potential pitfalls in the community, this Civil Grand Jury recommends that Probation work with the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) to identify whether housing or financial assistance can be provided to the family to reestablish them away from the current location.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation has been implemented. The Probation Department works directly with other County departments on services available to youths and their families. The CEO defers to the Probation Department's response for details on this this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.1.9

Probation should explore with the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) to identify other County departments that could be involved to continue providing transportation to and from school so that youth can continue to attend school without the constant interference and potential contact with gang members after termination of Probation jurisdiction.

RESPONSE

Disagree. This recommendation will not be implemented. The CEO has no jurisdiction over school districts and transportation for its students. The Probation Department should work directly with the youth's school district to determine if transportation services can be accommodated to a different school to avoid potential contact with gang members.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.2.6

To track whether youth end up homeless and whether they seek the services of LAHSA, Probation should coordinate with LAHSA, as well as the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Information Officer in the Chief Executive Office, to come up with an electronic process that allows the data to be shared and the results tracked. This Civil Grand Jury suggests including County Counsel in the discussions so that any concerns regarding privacy and confidentiality could be addressed prior to commencing the discussions of shared data systems.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation requires further analysis. The Probation Department should work directly with LAHSA, CIO and County Counsel on this recommendation. The CEO defers to the Probation's response for details on the analysis.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.6.7

Probation should work with the Chief Executive Officer to identify funding sources so that each successful Probation-involved participant can be provided with a stipend that can be available at the end of the program to assist him with housing and other relocation costs.

RESPONSE

Partially agree. This recommendation requires further analysis. The Probation Department should work with the CEO on identifying potential funding sources for stipends to assist with housing and other relocation costs; however, the County has limited resources available for stipends and traditionally, only General Relief funds are given to those that have demonstrated the need for assistance. This will also be a policy decision for the Board of Supervisors as other populations such as foster youths, TAY and etc. that can benefit from the stipend funding.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.7.2

If the current legal position of the County Counsel can be revised with additional safeguards or procedures and the data related to THP-Plus or THP+programs can be submitted, this Civil Grand Jury recommends that the Chief Executive Officer, working with the Chief Information Officer, implement procedures so that accurate and complete information can be provided to JBAY, the California Child Welfare Indicators Project, as well as others that may have been impacted by this legal position.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation requires further analysis. The CEO defers to the County Counsel's response for details on the analysis.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.7.4

Chief Probation Officer should work with bureau chiefs to identify whether geocoding technology should be applied to various data that are available to Probation and, if determined to be appropriate by the bureau chiefs, coordinate with the Chief Executive Officer's RES unit and the Chief Information Officer to geocode Probation data and other information sourced from multiple County sources.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation has been partially implemented and requires further analysis. The CEO defers to the response provided by the Probation Department for details on this recommendation.

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE-CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUCCESS OR NO WAY OUT! WHAT AWAITS THE YOUTH EXITING JUVENILE CAMPS

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.2.6

To track whether youth end up homeless and whether they seek the services of LAHSA, Probation should coordinate with LAHSA, as well as the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Information Officer in the Chief Executive Office, to come up with an electronic process that allows the data to be shared and the results tracked. This Civil Grand Jury suggests including County Counsel in the discussions so that any concerns regarding privacy and confidentiality could be addressed prior to commencing the discussions of shared data systems.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation requires further analysis. The CEO-CIO defers to the response provided by Probation for details on the analysis.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.7.2

If the current legal position of the County Counsel can be revised with additional safeguards or procedures and the data related to THP-Plus or THP+programs can be submitted, this Civil Grand Jury recommends that the Chief Executive Officer, working with the Chief Information Officer, implement procedures so that accurate and complete information can be provided to JBAY, the California Child Welfare Indicators Project, as well as others that may have been impacted by this legal position.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation requires further analysis. The CEO-CIO defers to the County Counsel's response for details on the analysis.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.7.4

Chief Probation Officer should work with bureau chiefs to identify whether geocoding technology should be applied to various data that are available to Probation and, if determined to be appropriate by the bureau chiefs, coordinate with the Chief Executive Officer's RES unit and the Chief Information Officer to geocode Probation data and other information sourced from multiple County sources.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation has been partially implemented and requires further analysis. The CEO-CIO defers to the response provided by the Probation Department for details on this recommendation.



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COUNSEL

648 KENNETH HAHN HALL OF ADMINISTRATION
500 WEST TEMPLE STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012-2713

TELEPHONE
(213) 974-1801
FACSIMILE
(213) 626-7446
TDD
(213) 633-0901

MARY C. WICKHAM
County Counsel

August 7, 2019

Sachi A. Hamai
Chief Executive Officer
713 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Re: Civil Grand Jury Report

Dear Ms. Hamai:

Enclosed please find County Counsel's response to the Civil Grand Jury Report.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me or Camille Townsend Granville at (213) 974-1926.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mary C. Wickham".

By

MARY C. WICKHAM
County Counsel

MCW:mag

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNSEL

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUCCESS OR NO WAY OUT! EXITING JUVENILE CAMPS

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.2.6

To track whether youth end up homeless and whether they seek the services of LAHSA, Probation should coordinate with LAHSA, as well as the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Information Officer in the Chief Executive Office, to come up with an electronic process that allows the data to be shared and the results tracked. This Civil Grand Jury suggests including County Counsel in the discussions so that any concerns regarding privacy and confidentiality could be addressed prior to commencing the discussions of shared data systems.

RESPONSE:

Agree. This recommendation requires further analysis. The Office of County Counsel will participate in the discussions so that any concerns regarding privacy and confidentiality can be addressed prior to commencing the discussions of shared data systems.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.2.7

Probation should coordinate and consult with appropriate judicial officers of the Juvenile Delinquency Court and the Juvenile Dependency Court, as well as County Counsel, taking into account such applicable provisions of the DOJ settlement agreement related to juvenile camps, to finalize the County's legal position as to the scope and extent of Probation's jurisdiction for youth who exit camp after turning 18 years of age.

RESPONSE:

Agree. This recommendation requires further analysis. The Office of County Counsel will consult with Probation and appropriate judicial officers of the Juvenile Delinquency Court and the Juvenile Dependency Court, taking into account such applicable provisions of the DOJ settlement agreement related to juvenile camps, to finalize the County's legal position as to the scope and extent of Probation's jurisdiction for youth who exit camp after turning 18 years of age.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.4.1

DMH management should consult with County Counsel and develop an acceptable data source and procedures so that camp clinicians may keep track of the actual number of family sessions. To the extent that acceptable procedures with safeguards for privacy can be implemented, DMH should start tracking how many total sessions of family counseling were recommended for each camp youth.

RESPONSE:

Agree. This recommendation requires further analysis. The Office of County Counsel will consult with DMH management and develop an acceptable data source and procedures so that camp clinicians may keep track of the actual number of family sessions.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.7.1

County Counsel should review and reconsider the basis for prohibiting County service providers from sharing data related to THP+FC program with JBAY.

RESPONSE:

Agree. This recommendation requires further analysis. The Office of County Counsel will review our legal basis for prohibiting County service providers from sharing data related to THP+FC program with JBAY and determine whether our position remains unchanged.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.7.2

If the current legal position of the County Counsel can be revised with additional safeguards or procedures and the data related to THP-Plus or THP+FC programs can be submitted, this Civil Grand Jury recommends that the Chief Executive Officer, working with the Chief Information Officer, implement procedures so that accurate and complete information can be provided to JBAY, the California Child Welfare Indicators Project, as well as others that may have been impacted by this legal position.

RESPONSE:

Agree. This recommendation requires further analysis. The Office of County Counsel will review our current legal position to determine whether it can be revised with additional safeguards or procedures such that the data related to THP-Plus or THP+FC programs can be submitted and procedures implemented so that accurate and complete information can be provided to JBAY, the California Child Welfare Indicators Project and any others impacted.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.7.3

Probation and LAHSA should consult with County Counsel's office to determine whether a legal distinction can be made so that Probation representatives attending MDTs can collect the information for Youth CES and forward to LAHSA so that data are input in the HMIS and the Youth CES process can begin.

RESPONSE:

Agree. This recommendation requires further analysis. The Office of County Counsel will consult with Probation and LAHSA to determine whether a legal distinction can be made so that Probation representatives attending MDTs can collect the information for Youth CES and forward to LAHSA so that data are input in the HMIS and the Youth CES process can begin.



DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
recovery. wellbeing.

JONATHAN E. SHERIN, M.D., Ph.D.
Director

Curley L. Bonds, M.D.
Chief Deputy Director
Clinical Operations

Gregory C. Polk, M.P.A.
Chief Deputy Director
Administrative Operations

July 17, 2019

TO: Sachi A. Hamai
Chief Executive Officer

FROM: Jonathan E. Sherin, M.D., Ph.D.
Director of Mental Health

**SUBJECT: DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH RESPONSES TO THE 2018 – 19
LOS ANGELES COUNTY CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT**

Attached are the responses to the Civil Grand Jury Final Report from the Department of Mental Health.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Edgar Soto at (213) 738-2891 or ESoto@dmh.lacounty.gov.

JES:GCP:ES:KSJ

Attachment

c: Gregory C. Polk
Edgar Soto
Kathy Jones

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUCCESS OR NO WAY OUT! WHAT AWAITS THE YOUTH EXITING JUVENILE CAMPS

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.2.2

Probation should discuss with DMH and consider broadening the scope of the initial home evaluation to assess whether the family is ready for reuniting with the camp-exiting youth. Probation should discuss with DMH as to whether additional steps should be taken with families to better prepare them for reunification with the youth.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation requires further analysis and consultation with the Probation Department. As indicated below, DMH has implemented portions of the recommendation. DMH will consult with the Probation Department regarding this recommendation within the next few months. DMH will discuss with Probation in order to determine if they intend to pursue this recommendation. DMH currently works closely with Probation in order to make mental health services available to youth and their families. For example, DMH works with the Probation Camp to Community Transition Program (CCTP) and established the Juvenile Justice Transition Aftercare Program (JJTAS) with Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) Prevention and Early Intervention (PEI) funding. For many years, this program has followed up on referrals made by CCTP officers for issues identified during their home visits. In addition, DMH has also piloted the Juvenile Justice Transition Outpatient Treatment Services (JJ-TOTS) program over the past two years. This program schedules appointments for all youth leaving camp at a JJ-TOTS clinic, which is typically at a probation juvenile field office. Youth and families are seen by a psychiatrist and/or a mental health clinician to ensure that the aftercare plan established in camp is meeting the youths' and families' needs. This program serves as a bridge so that youth are not lost to treatment. DMH and Probation are in the process of refining and integrating the JJTAS and JJ-TOTS program into a single comprehensive program to serve all juvenile justice youth.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.4.1

DMH management should consult with County Counsel and develop an acceptable data source and procedures so that camp clinicians may keep track of the actual number of family sessions. To the extent that acceptable procedures with safeguards for privacy can be implemented, DMH should start tracking how many total sessions of family counseling were recommended for each camp youth.

RESPONSE

Partially agree. This recommendation has been partially implemented. DMH consulted with County Counsel, will continue to track the number of family sessions, and will further analyze the recommendation. Generally, the number of family therapy sessions recommended is determined on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the ability of the family to participate while the youth is in camp, the youth's willingness to participate, and progress in treatment among other factors. Thus, for clinical reasons, there is no fixed number of recommended sessions to compare with the actual number of sessions that occurred.

DMH currently tracks family counseling sessions in a number of ways. First, there is the transportation log for the drivers who bring the families up to the camps. Secondly, the clinicians track family therapy provided on their unit of service log by making a notation. In addition to family therapy, the camps also provide family resource days on a regular basis. Typically, this occurs on a weekend and DMH clinical staff uses this opportunity to make connections with families.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.4.2

DMH management should determine whether there are clinical reasons for joint family sessions as currently being done or whether these joint sessions are being done to comply with billing and insurance requirements. If separate family counseling sessions would not significantly diminish their clinical effectiveness, this Civil Grand Jury recommends that DMH pursue ways to allow family members to receive family sessions in the community. If separate family counseling sessions are found to be clinically effective, this Civil Grand Jury further recommends that DMH work with Probation to find more centrally located places for family sessions in the community.

RESPONSE

Disagree. The recommendation will not be implemented. The reason that youth and families are seen together is not due to insurance or billing requirements. All evidence-based family therapy programs that demonstrate good outcomes for justice-involved youth, such as Multisystemic Therapy (MST) or Functional Family Therapy (FFT), stress the importance of working with the intact family system. Working with the family alone and not including the justice-involved youth does not allow the family to make the same gains that will be required to keep the youth out of the justice system. The research simply does not support this approach to family therapy. However, if the parents/guardians want to seek out mental health and/or substance abuse treatment for themselves, DMH will refer appropriately.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.4.3

DMH management should review the current workload of camp clinicians and determine whether camps are adequately staffed. If the low family counseling sessions are due to lack of clinician time to schedule requested counseling sessions, DMH management should consider providing additional clinicians at camps.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation has been implemented. DMH management periodically reviews adequacy of staffing and addresses accordingly. There are a variety of factors that contribute to the number of family sessions that occur in camp, including availability of family members to participate, willingness of the youth and/or family to participate in family therapy the age of the youth among other factors. As detailed in the CGJ report, these stressed families make it difficult for them to participate in therapy while the youth is in camp and when the youth is home in the community. This increases the youth's risk for justice system involvement. By offering transportation to family sessions, as well as working with families by phone, DMH maximizes the number of families that take advantage of family therapy while the youth is in camp. Research on family therapy for justice-involved youth clearly supports that optimal gains are made when the youth and family are in the community. It should also be noted that a growing number of youth in camp are over the age of 18 and in the process of working toward independent living and thus not as interested in participating in family therapy.

DMH conducts ongoing quality assurance audits of the clinical work in the juvenile justice programs, including metrics related to access to care. These ongoing audits would help to identify if DMH staffing is insufficient and impacts access to family therapy.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.4.4

DMH management should provide DMH clinicians with County vehicles or be given reimbursement for mileage for driving to juvenile camps and other County business.

RESPONSE

Disagree. The recommendation will not be implemented. DMH clinicians are headquartered and co-located at their camp worksites as their primary work location. Typically, once DMH clinicians arrive at work for their workday, they do not travel to other camps or other locations on County business. As a result, they would not qualify for reimbursement for driving to their primary work location under County mileage policies.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.4.5

In considering additional community sites for separate family counseling for camp youth families, DMH should consult with Probation and develop enhanced programs appropriate for dual status youth and families.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation has been partially implemented. DMH will be working with Probation on full implementation over the next six months. DMH plans to further expand JJ-TOTS /JJTAS services functioning as a united front going forward. To that extent, it has been envisioned to have discharge teams, which would be based on geographic area. JJ-TOTS team now has two Mental Health Clinical Supervisors who are LCSWs and one TOTS coordinator who is a LMFT to facilitate and coordinate this process. We are planning to add additional JJ-TOTS sites and are in the process of exploring the option and have been communicating with Probation regarding the same. We have been working closely with Probation and the relationship has been very collaborative. Enlisting youths' family support and working with them via supportive and psychoeducational family interventions has been considered and to an extent has been done, albeit sporadically at various sites. It is the goal of the JJ-TOTS/JJTAS program to expand these services not only to provide aftercare; but also to serve youth who have not been incarcerated or detained and may be in need of mental health and psychiatric services. In that regard, we will be reaching out to Probation so that Directors and other Probation Officers in the community may refer youth under their supervision and jurisdiction to avail these services.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.4.6

DMH and Probation should actively participate in the discussions for enhancing current services (in the case of Van Nuys) and future plans (for the Martin Luther King, Jr. Medical Campus)

RESPONSE

Agree. The recommendation requires further analysis. DMH will be working closely with Probation on this recommendation over the next six months. DMH is currently evaluating the expansion of JJ-TOTS coverage at the Van Nuys site by increasing the frequency of the TOTS clinic to once a week from the current monthly schedule, and will continue to do so over the next six months. There has been enhanced collaboration and communication between Probation and DMH on various fronts and we are therefore hopeful of making these changes/improvements. To that extent, we also seek to expand the JJ-TOTS/JJTAS services to include additional family interventions and services and youth in the community

that are on Probation's supervision, but have not been incarcerated or detained. We could potentially extend the same services to include the JJTAS/JJ-TOTS services to the Martin Luther King, Jr. (MLK) Medical Campus. Probation management has participated in the future planning for the MLK Medical Campus.



County of Los Angeles
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES

12860 CROSSROADS PARKWAY SOUTH • CITY OF INDUSTRY, CALIFORNIA 91746
 Tel (562) 908-8400 • Fax (562) 895-4801



ANTONIA JIMÉNEZ
 Director

PARJACK GHADERI
 Acting Chief Deputy

Board of Supervisors
 HILDA L. SOLIS
 First District

MARK RIDLEY-THOMAS
 Second District

SHEILA KUEHL
 Third District

JANICE HAHN
 Fourth District

KATHRYN BARGER
 Fifth District

July 17, 2019

Sachi A. Hamai
 Chief Executive Office
 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
 500 West Temple Street, Room 713
 Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Ms. Hamai:

2018-2019 LOS ANGELES COUNTY CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

Enclosed is the Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services' (DPSS) response to the three DPSS-related recommendations identified in the 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury (CGJ) Final Report. As listed in the Department's response, DPSS agrees with the three recommendations.

If you have any questions, please contact Sheila Early, Human Services Administrator III In-Charge, Research, Evaluation and Quality Assurance Division, at (562) 908-5879.

Sincerely,

Antonia Jimenez
 Director

AJ:lf

Enclosure

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUCCESS OR NO WAY OUT! WHAT AWAITS THE YOUTH EXITING JUVENILE CAMPS

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.5.1

DPSS and Probation should explore and develop a streamlined Medi-Cal reinstatement process to ease the transition for the youth and his parent or guardian.

RESPONSE

Agreed. The Department has already implemented this recommendation consistent with State and Federal policies. DPSS has an interface with Probation where an electronic file is sent daily from Probation to DPSS. The file contains the information of detained juveniles (first, last name, DOB, SSN, beginning detention date, and release date) and is matched against our entire caseload for all programs. If the juvenile is found to have Medi-Cal, their benefits are suspended or reinstated, as long as the incarceration period does not exceed 12 months. This process requires no intervention from the family.

If the incarceration period exceeds 12 months, benefits are terminated based on existing State policy, and a flyer is sent to the parent/caretaker/relative requesting that they reapply for the juvenile. Prior to release, the Probation Officer assesses the juvenile's eligibility for Medi-Cal and schedules an interview for the parent(s)/caretaker(s)/ relative(s) to meet with a Medi-Cal Outreach Eligibility Worker to evaluate for services.

If the juvenile is a current or former foster care youth, their Medi-Cal eligibility remains active until 26, except if they have been incarcerated for more than 12 months. For those individuals, there is a streamlined one-page application to apply for Medi-Cal benefits.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.5.2

For youth under 18 whose parents have not been responsive in providing financial information to qualify a youth's coverage, DPSS should work with Probation so that "Minor-Consent Medi-Cal Program" could be in effect at the time of camp exit.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with the finding and the recommendation has been implemented. DPSS will continue to work with the Probation Department to ensure juveniles seeking "Minor-Consent Services" are evaluated for the program as they are exiting the camp. Please note that the Minor Consent Program provides limited Medi-Cal coverage for individuals up to age 21 on a month-to-month basis and can be requested by the minor without the parent(s)/caretaker(s) consent or knowledge, even if the minor is aided under a parent(s)/caretaker(s) existing Medi-Cal case or has coverage under their private insurance. Services provided are limited to the following: Family Planning, Pregnancy Related Services, Sexual

Assault Services, STD treatment, Drug and Alcohol Abuse treatment and Counseling and Mental Health (MH) Services and coverage.

The individual would need to either visit a DPSS office or contact the Medi-Cal Outreach Eligibility Worker at the Juvenile Probation site if services are needed beyond the release month.



Peter Lynn
Executive Director

Board of Commissioners

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Lawson Martin

Irene Muro

Booker Pearson

Kelvin Sauls

Jacqueline Waggoner

Administrative Office

811 Wilshire Blvd.
8th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90017

213 683.3333 - PH

213 892.0092 - FX

213 553.8488 - TTY

August 2, 2019

Sachi A. Hamai
Chief Executive Office
Service Integration Branch
222 S. Hill Street, 5th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re: 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury Recommendations: Success or No Way Out! Existing Juvenile Camps

Dear Sachi A. Hamai,

Attached is the response to the 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury Final Report for Success or No Way Out! Existing Juvenile Camps. We appreciate the opportunity to respond to the review.

If you or your staff have any questions or require additional information, please contact Darcie Mulholland, Associate Director Monitoring and Compliance, at 213-225-8449 or dmulholland@lahsa.org.

Sincerely,

for
Peter Lynn
Executive Director

Cc: Heidi Marston
Anthony Creed
Kristina Dixon
Mazharul Islam
Paul Duncan
Darcie Mulholland
William Lehman
shamai@ceo.lacounty.gov

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
LOS ANGELES HOMELESS SERVICES AUTHORITY

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUCCESS OR NO WAY OUT! WHAT AWAITS THE YOUTH EXITING JUVENILE CAMPS

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.2.6:

To track whether youth end up homeless and whether they seek the services of LAHSA, Probation should coordinate with LAHSA, as well as the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Information Officer in the Chief Executive Officer, to come up with an electronic process that allows the data to be shared and the results tracked. This Civil Grand Jury suggests including County Counsel in the discussions so that any concerns regarding privacy and confidentiality could be addressed prior to commencing the discussions of shared data systems.

RESPONSE

Partially agree. This recommendation has been implemented. LAHSA tracks pertinent housing data in HMIS for programs serving youth experiencing homelessness, this data is shared with LA County. In addition, through the CES Survey for Youth, LAHSA tracks self-reported information about lifetime experience with a Probation Officer. LAHSA has consulted with the County Counsel and they have advised LAHSA to not provide HMIS direct access to law enforcement agencies. Additionally, LA County, with input from LAHSA, is working on a data sharing initiative process across all LA County departments. LAHSA suggests that this recommendation is incorporated into this existing County data sharing initiative process.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.7.3:

Probation and LAHSA should consult with County Counsel's office to determine whether a legal distinction can be made so that Probation representatives attending MDTs can collect the information for Youth CES and forward to LAHSA so that data are input in the HMIS and the Youth CES process can begin.

RESPONSE

Partially agree. This recommendation is in the process of being implemented, with full implementation by October 31, 2019. LAHSA is currently working with Probation to establish a process for connecting youth exiting Probation Camps to CES, where appropriate. Points of contact have been identified at each Probation Camp (DMH staff) who can facilitate CES Access, including the administration of the population-appropriate CES Survey and data entry in HMIS. Furthermore, LAHSA has been advised by County Counsel to not provide direct access to HMIS to law enforcement agencies.



Metro

Los Angeles County
Metropolitan Transportation Authority

One Gateway Plaza,
Los Angeles, CA 90012-2952

Phillip A. Washington
Chief Executive Officer
213.922.7555 Tel
213.922.7447 Fax
washingtonp@metro.net

Honorable Kevin C. Brazile, Presiding Judge
Los Angeles Superior Court
Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 West Temple Street, 11th Floor, 11-506
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Judge Brazile:

Per California Penal Code sections 933(c) and 933.05, please find the responses of the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority ("MTA") to the findings and recommendations made by the 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury's report entitled *Success or No Way Out! What Awaits the Youth Exiting Juvenile Camps*.

The 2018-2019 Civil Grand Jury made one recommendation (13.3.2) pertaining to MTA in the above-referenced report:

Recommendation No. 13.3.2

Probation should consult with the MTA to implement a program for free passes not to exceed one week.

Response

The MTA will cooperate with the Los Angeles County Probation Department in the development of such a program.

Sincerely,



Phillip A. Washington
Chief Executive Officer

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
PROBATION DEPARTMENT

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUCCESS OR NO WAY OUT! WHAT AWAITS THE YOUTH EXITING JUVENILE CAMPS

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.1.1

At the end of each Transitional MDT (as well as other MDTs), one of the Probation's attendees should provide a short summary of items that require follow-up by the parent. Probation attendees should consider providing a written list of follow-up items that clearly sets out the required timeline and the contact information to the parent or guardian.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation has been partially implemented. All MDT meetings currently include discussions regarding follow-up actions to be handled by each participant, including any action items related to follow up areas for a youth's parent. Probation agrees that providing written documentation of any areas that include follow-up actions by parents could be helpful for families and would support improved communication amongst all parties. Probation will develop instructions for the MDT coordinators to prepare a document for parents following the MDT meeting regarding follow-up actions discussed at MDT meetings, timelines and contact information. Probation will implement the instruction to MDT coordinators to provide follow-up communication with parents by September 2019.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.1.2

So that Field POs can commute to and from the camps more efficiently, Probation should provide transponders in the government provided cars so that Field POs can use carpool or Express lanes.

RESPONSE

Partially Disagree. This recommendation requires further analysis. Transponder utilization is limited for usage in Express Lanes and does not allow for utilization in regular carpool lanes. Currently, only the 110 and 10 freeways support this feature. Previously, this option was not a viable alternative as the responder only provided express lane access on two major freeways and the tracking and monitoring were labor intensive. By December 2019, Probation will re-explore this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.1.3

In case some of the Field POs end up using personal cars, Probation should provide extra transponders in each office for use by Field POs who drive personal cars on business.

RESPONSE

Disagree. This recommendation will not be implemented as this is far too complicated a proposal, fraught with potential for fraud and tickets as transponders are assigned to vehicles.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.1.4

Probation should review the adequacy of current cellphone models and consider updating them to newer models.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation has been implemented. Cellular telephone contracts are negotiated by the County's Internal Services Department (ISD) and the contract is reviewed annually based on the available/negotiated cellular telephone by ISD and the vendor. An upgraded model has recently been made available through the current contract and will be provided to the Department based on prioritized need. It is the ongoing process for the Department to update models which is based on availability and a negotiated agreement.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.1.5

Probation should allow Field POs to choose between laptop computers or tablets for use out of the office.

RESPONSE

Partially Agree. This recommendation has been implemented related to providing staff options between a laptop or desk top computer. Field DPOs currently have the option of a laptop or desk top computer, whichever is more feasible for their job function. Laptop technology continues to improve, and the size/weight of the laptops are more akin to that of tablets than in previous years. Tablets are not available for staff usage at this time as the functionality of the tablet does not meet the business need for Field DPOs.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.1.6

Probation should review and revise the current background check procedures so that no more stringent procedures are applied to the screening process for Probation's new employee than the other law enforcement agencies in the County.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation has been implemented. In July 2017, members of the executive team met with Probation's background unit to address the backgrounds standards and align with other law enforcement agencies. The change was implemented in fall 2017. We continue to survey regularly to ensure that our background standards remain in line with the other county law enforcement agencies.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.1.7

Probation should review the enhanced list of CBOs maintained by Centinela Field POs and consider requiring the procedures used by Centinela Field POs to be shared with other teams of Field POs who work with juveniles to increase the awareness of existing CBOs in the area and increase CBO involvement with the supervised youth.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation requires further analysis. Each Area Office utilizes community-based agencies specific to their geographic area as resources for youth and families. Additionally, specialized operations such as Camp Transition, have a resource listing that each Unit utilizes across the County. Staff also have access to Probation's Prospective Authorization and Utilization Unit (PAUR) who provides options and guidelines regarding available community and home-based resources. Probation is exploring the feasibility of this recommendation. The Department will review the format and content of the enhanced

list of community-based agencies maintained by Centinela Field DPOs, determine how this can enhance other Field Area Offices' resource listings and will complete this process by December 2019.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.1.8

When a Field PO determines that a youth has done a tremendous job in achieving transition plan goals, despite the potential pitfalls in the community, this Civil Grand Jury recommends that Probation work with the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) to identify whether housing or financial assistance can be provided to the family to reestablish them away from the current location.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation has been implemented regarding housing/financial assistance through various resources (e.g. DPSS, Family Preservation and others). As a part of the Field DPOs' engagement process, they explore opportunities to empower families with possible resources that will support self-sufficiency when the youth exits the Probation system. Housing or financial assistance through resources such as Family Preservation and others provide support to families based on their identified needs. Additionally, the Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) staff are available on a rotational basis through various high use Probation offices to assist and determine families' medical and other cash benefits. The Department is and will continue to partner with the CEO and other stakeholders to improve housing and other social service needs for probation youth and their families.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.1.9

Probation should explore with the Chief Executive Officer to identify other County departments that could be involved to continue providing transportation to and from school so that youth can continue to attend school without the constant interference and potential contact with gang members after termination of Probation jurisdiction.

RESPONSE

Disagree. This recommendation will not be implemented. Probation has no jurisdiction over school districts and transportation for its students. Probation does provide transportation to and from school for youth who attend the Department's Juvenile Day Reporting Centers.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.2.1

Probation should continue to update its data and track the number of youth entering juvenile camps with prior DCFS experience.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation has been implemented. Data regarding the number of youth ordered to Camp from DCFS Placement is available and Probation will continue to track this data.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.2.2

Probation should discuss with DMH and consider broadening the scope of the initial home evaluation to assess whether the family is ready for reuniting with the camp-exiting youth. Probation should discuss with DMH as to whether additional steps should be taken with families to better prepare them for reunification with the youth.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation will be implemented by December 2019, with the implementation of the Family Assessment Support Team (FAST) countywide. DMH Juvenile Justice Transitional Aftercare Services (JJTAS) provides mental health services to the youth and family upon transition from Camp; services are initiated through the DMH clinician in the Camp setting. These services provide additional support in the youth's own ecology. Additionally, the FAST will be implemented as a feature of the camp to community transition program that will assess the families' readiness to support the youth post release from Camp. The FAST will also employ DMH and other stakeholders to assist the family with the youth's transition where needed.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.2.3

Probation should begin collecting data for the following instances during home evaluations: (i) how many families indicate signs of being homeless or near homeless without a place of their own and (ii) among those families provided with referrals for housing assistance, how many successfully obtain housing to be able to rejoin the camp-exiting youth.

RESPONSE

Partially Agree. This recommendation requires further analysis. Camp Transition works with the families with housing issues at the first 30-day visit and all MDT partners work together to identify housing resources prior to release. Probation believes it is anticipated that FAST will increase partners able to provide additional resources and services to address the family's socio-economic needs. Probation will review the feasibility of collecting the recommended data, but existing IT systems may inhibit our ability to implement this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.2.4

Probation should track the number of camp-released youth sent to temporary shelters and other shelters by category and track the number of youth who actually transition to a more stable housing from the initial shelter placement.

RESPONSE

Disagree. This recommendation will not be implemented. It is not the practice of Probation to transition youth from camp to a temporary shelter. Probation, in collaboration with partner agencies, develops youth transition plans that result in youth transitioning to parent/caregiver homes, suitable placement or independent living programs. If a youth's family lives in a shelter, Probation may determine that supporting family reunification is the priority and will put resources around the youth and family. However, Probation makes every effort via the court process to ensure youth are placed prior to release utilizing independent living, suitable placement, relatives and Youth Coordinated Entry System (YCES) resources.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.2.5

Probation should collect the data and track the number of youth fleeing from home after initially rejoining the family.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation has been implemented. Probation is required to request a Bench Warrant when a Probation youth's whereabouts is unknown. This information is available in the Department's case management system.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.2.6

To track whether youth end up homeless and whether they seek the services of LAHSA, Probation should coordinate with LAHSA, as well as the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Information Officer in the Chief Executive Office, to come up with an electronic process that allows the data to be shared and the results tracked. This Civil Grand Jury suggest including County Counsel in the discussion so that any concerns regarding privacy and confidentiality could be addressed prior to commencing the discussions of shared data systems.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation will require further analysis. Probation supports working with other agencies to track homeless services and targets conferring with County Counsel by November 2019 regarding whether and how legal restrictions on sharing the relevant data can be overcome to achieve the outcomes.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.2.7

Probation should coordinate and consult with appropriate judicial officers of the Juvenile Delinquency Court and the Juvenile Dependency Court, as well as County Counsel, taking into account such applicable provisions of the DOJ settlement agreement related to juvenile camps, to finalize the County's legal position as to the scope and extent of Probation's jurisdiction for youth who exit camp after turning 18 years of age.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation will require further analysis. Probation will consult with County Counsel by November 2019 to finalize the County's legal position as to the scope and extent of Probation's jurisdiction for youth who exit camp after turning 18 years of age.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.2.8

Probation should identify the appropriate persons to assess a youth's eligibility for AB12 services and discuss his options before the Initial MDT. Once found eligible for AB12 services, status and the progress of finding housing should be noted during Transitional MDTs and follow up at exit from camp. Given the age requirement under AB12, this Civil Grand Jury does not believe that this recommendation is required for every camp youth.

RESPONSE

Disagree. This recommendation will not be implemented. Eligibility is predicated on the youth ordered to suitable placement under the age of 18 and remaining in placement until his/her 18th birthday. AB 12 legislation provides for extended foster care services for eligible youth. In order to be eligible for extended care, a youth must be on a suitable placement order on or after his/her 18th birthday. The court is required to make a finding that the suitable placement order is vacated and delinquency court jurisdiction are terminated and deemed eligible for Transitional Jurisdiction pursuant to WIC 450. If a youth is in camp on his/her 18th birthday, he/she will not be eligible. There will be circumstances when a youth will need to enter suitable placement upon release from camp. To be eligible for AB 12 extended foster care services, the youth must be under the age of 18 at the time the suitable placement order is made and remain in placement until his/her 18th birthday. This transition is accomplished through a WIC 778 petition recommending a change of plan from camp to suitable placement. Only once the court sustains the WIC 778 petition and the youth is ordered suitably placed, and remains under this order until age 18, is the youth eligible for extended foster care services under AB 12.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.2.9

Probation should coordinate with judicial officers of the Juvenile Delinquency Court and the Juvenile Dependency Court and prepare agreed-upon procedures that work toward serving youth under AB12.

RESPONSE

Disagree. This recommendation will not be implemented. The Juvenile Delinquency Court is legally constrained from making a finding that a youth who is in camp on his/her 18th birthday is eligible for extended foster care services as set forth statutorily pursuant to WIC 450 upon termination of jurisdiction. The youth must be on a suitable placement order on or after his/her 18th birthday.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.3.2

Probation should consult with the MTA to implement a program for free passes not to exceed one week.

RESPONSE

Partially agree. This recommendation requires further analysis. Probation currently utilizes bus tokens/tap cards for youth and families when needed, to attend services, etc. in the community. Probation will consider this recommendation and determine if resources can be made available for Probation youth. Probation will consult with MTA to determine the feasibility of this recommendation by December 2019.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.4.2

DMH management should determine whether there are clinical reasons for joint family sessions as currently being done or whether these joint sessions are being done to comply with billing and insurance requirements. If separate family counseling sessions would not significantly diminish their clinical effectiveness, this Civil Grand Jury recommends that DMH pursue ways to allow family members to receive family sessions in the community. If separate family counseling sessions are found to be clinically effective, this Civil Grand Jury further recommends that DMH work with Probation to find more centrally located places for family sessions in the in the community.

RESPONSE

Disagree. This recommendation will not be implemented. DMH is the lead on this recommendation. The reason that youth and families are seen together is not due to insurance or billing requirements. All evidence-based family therapy programs that demonstrate good outcomes for justice-involved youth, such as Multisystemic Therapy (MST) or Functional Family Therapy (FFT), stress the importance of working with the intact family system. Working with the family alone and not including the justice-involved youth does not allow the family to make the same gains that will be required to keep the youth out of the justice system. The research simply does not support this approach to family therapy. However, if the parents/guardians want to seek out mental health and/or substance abuse treatment for themselves, DMH will refer appropriately.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.4.5

In considering additional community sites for separate family counseling for camp youth families, DMH should consult with Probation and develop enhanced programs appropriate for dual status youth and families.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation has been partially implemented as indicated by DMH in their response. Probation will work with DMH who is the lead for this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.4.6

DMH and Probation should actively participate in the discussions for enhancing current services (in the case of Van Nuys) and future plans (for the Martin Luther King, Jr. Medical Campus).

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation has been implemented. Probation is actively involved in the new Behavioral Health Center project at the Martin Luther King, Jr. Medical Center and if approved, will provide space and resources for a myriad of community-based services in conjunction with the area office function, similar to the newly established Vermont Area Office. Additionally, Probation will continue to pursue opportunities to create family resource centers to serve high-risk/high-need areas. Probation will continue to actively pursue opportunities to combine and leverage resources with DMH and other pertinent stakeholders.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.4.7

Probation should review and reconsider its assumptions regarding family participation and involvement in coming up with the LA Model and reassess the reasonableness of the fundamental assumptions related to the LA Model.

RESPONSE

Disagree. This recommendation will not be implemented. The LA Model emphasizes the importance of families in the lives of youth and we strive to work with families whenever possible. Family participation and involvement is a valuable protective and resiliency factor for youth. Creating partnerships with families and significant adults in the lives of the youth we work with is an ongoing process that requires collaboration and vetting to seek and nurture supportive relationships for youth, as well as a recognition that our facilities are not located close to the residences of many of our families. The LA Model at Campus Kilpatrick strives to involve families through providing options for families to visit at times that work for them, scheduling MDTs when families can attend, providing transportation for families through DMH and having a DMH Family Outreach Coordinator. Parent workshops that provide information, resources and skill building occur in all facilities in partnership with LACOE. Although the distance to the camps is a challenge for family engagement, it is one that Probation and our partners seek to mitigate in order to provide opportunities and avenues for family involvement.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.5.1

DPSS and Probation Department should explore and develop a streamlined Medi-Cal reinstatement process to ease the transition for the youth and his parent or guardian.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation has been implemented as indicated by DPSS in their response. DPSS is the lead in this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.5.2

For youth under 18 whose parents have not been responsive in providing financial information to qualify a youth's coverage, DPSS should work with Probation so that "Minor-Consent Medi-Cal Program" could be in effect at the time of camp exit.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation has been implemented as indicated by DPSS in their response. DPSS is the lead in this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.6.1

Probation should seek guaranteed initial job placement after successful completion of the Gonzales Program.

RESPONSE

Partially Agree. This recommendation has been partially implemented. Probation, through a contract with the Vendor New Earth, will focus on initial job placement after successful completion of the program. However, a guarantee is not feasible as the client has to demonstrate willingness to engage in the job placement process. The program is designed to ensure there are jobs available to all students, but we cannot "guarantee" the student will be ready, willing and able to take the jobs available.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.6.2

Probation should closely monitor the youth exiting the Gonzales Program (and other similar programs), not only for continued employment but also for their levels of access to County's human services programs after the youth's completion of these types of vocational training programs.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation requires further analysis. An independent outcome evaluation is included in the Gonzales project and will be funded by the California Endowment. We will seek support from the evaluator to consider this outcome measure.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.6.3

Probation should identify and encourage youth who could potentially qualify and benefit from the proposed South Vermont Avenue Project so that such youth may be enrolled with priority.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation will be implemented. Probation has been an active partner with the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (METRO) in the development of the proposed Educational and Vocational training program that will be part of the Vermont and Manchester Transit Priority Joint Development Project. Probation representatives are actively involved in the ongoing workgroups that are developing recommendations for the academic and vocational programming that will be available at the center. Probation will continue to work collaboratively with METRO and other program stakeholders to ensure that the youth in our care have access to the programs and services that will be available at this center when it is completed, which is currently expected to be in Fiscal Year (FY) 2021/2022.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.6.4

Probation should re-open the fire camp at Camp Rockey as a residential vocational training camp for young men over the age of 18.

RESPONSE

Disagree. This recommendation will not be implemented. Probation previously operated a program with the Fire Department for youth at Camp Paige. The program was discontinued in May 2018, due to

insufficient youth eligible to meet the requirements of the Fire program. Through the Probation Camp Consolidation plan, we have closed 50% of our Camps within the last two years, and Camp Rockey is slated to remain open as one of the facilities that is located closer to where our youths' families and our staff reside. Lastly, the Department will continue to seek and implement other vocational training, educational and skill building programming for young men over 18 years detained throughout the camp system.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.6.5

Probation should develop a residential vocational program for Probation-involved young women, with priority enrollment given to Camp Scott released youth.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation is in the process of being implemented. Probation is actively seeking opportunities to convert Challenger Memorial Youth Center into a residential vocational training program for young women and men. Probation also recognizes that vocational opportunities are important resources for youth to help build self-sufficiency and increase options for positive employment outcomes, however, we believe that programs for female youth are more likely to be successful if conducted in the community. Relationships and connections are particularly valued by women and residential programs for young women must take into account the bonds and community ties that may influence the desirability of such a program, as well as each girl's interest in and ability to commit to staying in a residential program after camp.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.6.6

Probation should require the youth to complete high school as a prerequisite to job placement.

RESPONSE

Disagree. This recommendation will not be implemented. Probation supports clients receiving a high school diploma or GED equivalent. Probation's contract with a vendor, New Earth, for the Gonzales Program requires that all participants are enrolled in vocational, pre-apprenticeship or apprenticeship, or On The Job Training (OJT) readiness programming, and may also be working on a high school diploma, General Education Diploma (GED) or enrollment in post-secondary education. The program provides six-month residential vocational training services to Transition Age Youth (TAY) ages 18-25 at Camp Gonzales. Some participants will require more than six months to complete their high school diploma program or receive their GED. The vendor will continue to provide Independent Study courses for participants to finish their HS diploma program or GED after their job placement.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.6.7

Probation Should work with the Chief Executive Officer to identify funding sources so that each successful Probation-involved participant can be provided with a stipend that can be available at the end of the program to assist him with housing and other relocation costs.

RESPONSE

Partially agree. This recommendation requires further analysis. The Probation Department will work with the CEO and DPSS on identifying potential funding sources for stipends to assist with housing and other relocation costs. The County has limited resources available for stipends and traditionally, only General Relief funds are given to those that have demonstrated the need for assistance.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.7.3

Probation and LAHSA should consult with County Counsel's office to determine whether a legal distinction can be made so that Probation representatives attending MDTs can collect the information for Youth CES and forward to LAHSA so that data are input in the HMIS and the Youth CES process can begin.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation will require further analysis. Probation will target to consult with LAHSA and County Counsel by November 2019, to determine whether a legal distinction can be made so that Probation representatives attending MDTs can collect the information for Youth CES and forward to LAHSA so that data are input in the HMIS and the Youth CES process can begin.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13.7.4

Chief Probation Officer should work with bureau chiefs to identify whether geocoding technology should be applied to various data that are available to Probation and, if determined to be appropriate by the bureau chiefs, coordinate with the Chief Executive Officer's RES unit and the Chief Information Officer to geocode Probation data and other information sourced from multiple County sources.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation has been partially implemented. Probation has built capability leveraging the County's geographic information systems (GIS) infrastructure to map last known locations, view geographic dispersion, search for addresses, and conduct basic spatial analysis for adults and juveniles receiving probation services. In consultation with the Chief Information Officer, Probation will evaluate the benefits of using geocoding and GIS with additional data from Probation and other County sources. Probation will work with the Chief Information Officer to develop additional capabilities as identified by the evaluation, subject to available resources.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES LEAGUE



Norwood J. Davis, Chair
Carl Languigne, Secretary
Renault Fields
Victor H. Lesley
Joseph F. Young

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
SHERIFF

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR YOUTH ACTIVITIES LEAGUE

RECOMMENDATION NO. 14.1

The Sheriff should ensure that resources (i.e.: transportation, technical, and special events) are shared among the YAL locations.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with this recommendation. This recommendation has been implemented. In 2017, the Department created the Youth Services Unit (YSU) to oversee and help standardize all youth programs managed by the Department. Since the creation of the YSU, vans for transportation were acquired, so that all Youth Activities League (YAL) locations have access and full use of vehicles for the purposes of transporting YAL participants to various events. The YSU also helps coordinate resources and personnel during YAL events, to include chaperones, activity volunteers, and additional general support.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 14.2

The Board of Supervisors should become familiar with the YALs in their district and become a source of additional financial support.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with this recommendation and will continue to work with Board personnel in achieving this goal. This recommendation will be implemented by October 2019. YAL deputies are encouraged to remain in contact with Supervisors' Field Deputies assigned to their districts. The YSU is currently developing a "Needs Assessment" process for each YAL program, and this information will be shared with the Board of Supervisors.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 14.3

The YAL program should develop a database of all youth participants. This data, should be used to track and acknowledge positive accomplishments and milestones of YAL participants. This information should be shared with other YAL location and potential donors to show the positive results of their donations.

RESPONSE

The Department partially agrees with this recommendation. This recommendation will require further analysis. At this time, any recommendation of providing additional financial support will be made within the context of the Department's overall budget, numerous funding priorities, and requests. In 2019, the Department's Technology Support Division – Data Systems Bureau, at the request of YSU, began the modification of an existing "Participant Tracking System" to work with the YAL participants. The

modification of this system will defer a large portion of the cost; however, the additional cost for this program will be requested through the needs assessment mentioned in the response to Recommendation 14.2, "Need Assessment" process.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 14.4

The Sheriff should continue the YAL program as it clearly provides a valuable service and motivation for the participants, deputies and community.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with this recommendation. The Department has implemented this recommendation. The YSU is working closely with the Sheriff's Youth Foundation (a non-profit that supports the Department's youth programs) to continue financial support for the YAL programs.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 14.5

The Sheriff should assign two full-time deputies to appropriate YAL sites to prevent gang problems or provide services to large groups of kids.

RESPONSE

The Department partially agrees with this recommendation. This recommendation will require further analysis. The additional Department personnel would provide better security and oversight at each facility, allow more YAL participants, and ensure the facility remains open should one of the Department members be absent. The Department's ability to provide additional personnel must be taken in context with the broader staffing needs of the Department.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 14.6

The Sheriff and the Board of Supervisors should increase local funding sources in each YAL community.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with this recommendation. This recommendation will be implemented by October 2019. As mentioned in the response for Recommendation 14.2, the YSU is developing a "Needs Assessment" process for each YAL facility to be shared with the Department and the Board of Supervisors for general funding support. Each YAL is encouraged to connect with community fundraising sources to support programs and events.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 14.7

The Sheriff should develop financial incentives to offset the lack of raises or promotions during YAL assignments.

RESPONSE

The Department disagrees with this recommendation. This recommendation will not be implemented. The YAL deputy position receives all the negotiated pay raises afforded the deputy sheriff classification, which includes extra compensation in the form of a "patrol retention bonus." The Sheriff's Department does not have the authority to grant additional pay as salary negotiations are conducted between the Board of

Supervisors and employee unions. YAL deputies are afforded an equal opportunity to take promotional examinations.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 14.8

The Sheriff should provide access to a child development resource, or instruction in that field, to help deputies to work more effectively with children.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with this recommendation. This recommendation has been implemented. YSU is continuously looking for training opportunities for all youth managers and deputy personnel. In most cases, the individual stations provide the training funds to their respective YAL personnel.

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
YOUTH ACTIVITIES LEAGUE

RECOMMENDATION NO. 14.2

The Board of Supervisors should become familiar with the YALs in their district and become a source of additional financial support.

RESPONSE

Partially agree. The recommendation that the Board of Supervisors should become familiar with the YALs in their district is estimated to be implemented by Fiscal Year 2019-20. The recommendation of providing additional financial support will be made within the context of the overall budget, numerous funding priorities, and requests.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 14.6

The Sheriff and the Board of Supervisors should increase local funding sources in each YAL community.

RESPONSE

Agree. This recommendation has been implemented. The LASD continues to encourage each YAL to connect with community fundraising sources to support programs and events.

DETENTION



Valencia R. Shelton, Chair
Renée Jenkins, Secretary
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Nancy Coleman
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LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT



MICHEL R. MOORE
Chief of Police

ERIC GARCETTI
Mayor

P. O. Box 30158
Los Angeles, CA 90030
Telephone (213) 486-0150
TDD: (877) 275-5273
Ref #: 18.2.2

September 19, 2019

The Honorable Kevin C. Brazile
Presiding Judge of the Los Angeles County Superior Court
Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 West Temple Street
Eleventh Floor – Room 11-506
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Judge Brazile:

In response to the June 28, 2019, Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury report, Detention, the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) offers the following responses to the recommendations provided for the following police stations:

Central Area Community Police Station

Findings 1: “The facility is overcrowded in the booking section. The current layout places arrestees and the arresting officers in the same space, creating a possible unsafe situation.”

Response: The Los Angeles Police Department agrees with this finding.

Central Area Station does not have a booking area, as it does not have a detention/jail facility. There are two holding tanks in conjunction with a place to seat persons who are in custody. This area is shared with the Police Officers’ Report Writing Room. The physical layout of the location does not allow for a deviation from this current layout. Facilities Management Division is working on a re-engineering of the location.

Olympic Community Police Station

Findings 2: “The staff could not locate the suicide prevention kit at this facility. All personnel must know where the kit is stored.”

Response: The Los Angeles Police Department disagrees with this finding.

State of California Board of State and Community Corrections Title 15 Minimum Standards for Adult Facilities regulations only apply to Local Detention Facilities and not holding tanks such as those in Area stations. For the purposes of Title 15's regulations as defined here, Section D addresses "holding" tanks.

6031.4 "Local Detention Facility"

(a) For the purpose of this title, "local detention facility" means any city, county, city and county, or regional facility used for the confinement for more than 24 hours of adults, or of both adults and minors, but does not include that portion of a facility for the confinement of both adults and minors which is devoted only to the confinement of minors.

(b) In addition to those provided for in subdivision (a), for the purposes of this title, "local detention facility" also includes any city, county, city and county, or regional facility, constructed on or after January 1, 1978, used for the confinement, regardless of the length of confinement, of adults or of both adults and minors, but does not include that portion of a facility for the confinement of both adults and minors which is devoted only to the confinement of minors.

(c) "Local detention facility" also includes any adult detention facility, exclusive of any facility operated by the California Department of Corrections or any facility holding inmates pursuant to Section 2910.5, Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 3410) of Title 2 of, Chapter 9.2 (commencing with Section 6220) of Title 7 of, Chapter 9.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Title 7 of, or Chapter 9.6 (commencing with Section 6260) of Title 7 of, Part 3, that holds local prisoners under contract on behalf of cities, counties, or cities and counties. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed as affecting or authorizing the establishment of private detention facilities.

(d) For purposes of this title, a local detention facility does not include those rooms that are used for holding persons for interviews, interrogations, or investigations, and are either separate from a jail or located in the administrative area of a law enforcement facility.

The below LAPD Custody Services Division (CSD) Jail Operations Manual (JOM) "Inmate Suicide Prevention Kit" section for reference should more appropriately be titled "Intervention" kit. It is referred to as an intervention kit throughout the section. A correction will need to be made to the title.

690.30 INMATE SUICIDE PREVENTION KIT. CSD suicide intervention kits are to aid personnel in the event of a suicide attempt. When CSD personnel are alerted of an attempted suicide, the responding officer(s) shall broadcast a "Code Blue" call.

Personnel on scene shall call for the suicide intervention kit and medical personnel to be deployed to the location. The suicide intervention kits are sequentially numbered, and each Regional and Area jail will be responsible for the replenishment of the kits after use. No items shall be removed from the kits except during the course of a suicide intervention. The kits will remain sealed until a life-threatening emergency occurs. Upon use of the suicide intervention kit, the watch commander or a supervisor shall document its use on the WSDR and notify the Officer in Charge (OIC). The OIC shall cause for the inspection and replenishment, as necessary, of the contents of the kit. Once the kit is replenished, the OIC shall ensure the kit is resealed with the yellow plastic padlock seal.

The CSD Title 15 Compliance Officer or designee shall inspect the inmate suicide intervention kits once every three months. This inspection shall be recorded on the Suicide Intervention Kit Inspection Log. The Admin/Research Section, CSD, will be the custodian of records for all completed logs. Upon inspection, an inventory of the contents shall be taken. Any items missing shall be documented on the Suicide Intervention Kit Inspection and Replenishment Form. This Form shall be turned in to the OIC, who will ensure that required missing items be replaced without delay.

Each kit contains the following:

- CPR Mask
- Bolt Cutters (14 inch)
- Foldout Seatbelt Cutter
- All Purpose Snips
- Serrated Bandage Scissors
- Gauze
- Medical Tape
- Latex Gloves

Title 15 does speak of a first aid kit.

Title 15, § 1220. First Aid Kit(s). First aid kit(s) shall be available in all facilities. The responsible physician shall approve the contents, number, location and procedure for periodic inspection of the kit(s). In Court and Temporary Holding facilities, the facility administrator shall have the above approval authority, pursuant to Section 1200 of these regulations.

Note: Authority cited: Section 6030, Penal Code. Reference: Section 6030, Penal Code.

Pacific Community Police Station

Findings 3: “No phones available for detainees.”

Response: The Los Angeles Police Department disagrees with this finding.

Inquiry with Detention Officer Kim Baxter, Serial No. N2378, CSD, revealed that the jail facility at this location does have phones in the jail holding cells. However, the holding tanks do not have telephones. A telephone is available for use by a detainee when requested.

Rampart Community Police Station

Findings 4: “The inspection revealed no suicide prevention kit was available for this facility.”

Response: The Los Angeles Police Department disagrees with this finding.

See response to Item #2 above.

West Los Angeles Community Police Station

Findings 5: “Poorly run facility. No toilet, food or water on site for arrestees.”

Response: The Los Angeles Police Department disagrees with this finding.

Prior to 2000, the Department moved to close the West Los Angeles (WLA) jail facility. Since the closure, the WLA jail facility has been demolished and remodeled to include office space, a women’s locker room, and an officers’ cot room.

As a result, the WLA Police Station no longer has a jail or facilities to house arrestees for more than 24 hours. Nevertheless, arrestees can drink water from either a water fountain or a paper cup, if requested. Arrestees can also use a restroom, if requested. In those instances, arrestees are escorted to a nearby restroom where they can be safely monitored.

As for the preparation and service of food, the State of California Board of State and Community Corrections Title 15, Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities, Division 1, Chapter 1, Subchapter 4, Article 12 § 1240 states, “In Temporary Holding facilities **where food is served**, food shall be served three times in any 24-hour period.”

The State of California, Laws and Guidelines for Local Detention Facilities, fourth revision of the original Minimum Jail Standards issued in 1946, is aimed primarily at the city and county jails, although large portions also apply to other types of local detention facilities. For clarity, the State of California provides the following definition:

Holding:

Facilities used for the detention of persons for a period of time not exceeding 24 hours. Such facilities are not required to conform to the Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities.

Since the remodeling of WLA’s jail facility to office space, WLA no longer has the capability to store and prepare food. Moreover, as a Holding facility where food is not, has not, and cannot be stored and served, WLA cannot be found in neglect of preparing and providing food. After arrestees are transported to a jail facility for housing exceeding 24 hours, arrestees receive food as prescribed under Title 15. For WLA to provide future food service, the City of Los Angeles must identify and procure funding and obtain approval from the Board of Corrections for any remodeling.

If you have any questions regarding these responses, please contact Sergeant Susan Mickles, Support Services Group, at (213) 486-7060.

Respectfully,


MICHEL R. MOORE
Chief of Police



OFFICE of the CHIEF of POLICE

1718 WEST 162nd STREET / GARDENA, CALIFORNIA 90247-3732 / WWW.GARDENAPD.ORG / PHONE (310) 217-9601

December 2, 2019
REF#19-167

County of Los Angeles Civil Grand Jury
Attn: Joel Floyd, Member
Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 W. Temple Street, Eleventh Floor, Room 11-506
Los Angeles, CA 90012

RE: 2018/2019 Final Report Recommendations – Detention

Dear Mr. Floyd:

The purpose of this letter is to provide a written response regarding the 2018/2019 Final Report Recommendation from the County of Los Angeles Civil Grand Jury on the subject of detention.

In response to Recommendation 6, the Gardena Police Department has replaced all air vents in the jail to ensure proper ventilation. There is a maintenance schedule in place to guarantee that the air vents are cleaned on a regular basis.

I appreciate your bringing this recommendation to my attention.

Should you have any questions, please contact my office at (310) 217-9601.

Sincerely,

Michael Saffell
Chief of Police





CITY OF GLENDORA

150 SOUTH GLENDORA AVE.
GLENDORA, CALIFORNIA 91741-3498

LISA G. ROSALES, CHIEF OF POLICE

POLICE DEPARTMENT

(626) 914-8250
FAX # (626) 963-2154

December 2, 2019

Presiding Judge
Los Angeles County Superior Court
Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 West Temple Street, Eleventh Floor - Room 11-506
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Honorable Presiding Judge:

This letter is in response to the 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury report on Detention Facilities. We are grateful that the Glendora Police Department received an overall inspection rating of "**Outstanding**" from the site inspection.

Findings and Recommendation Response

Detention 7 **Findings:**

There are two ways to get to the station from the parking lot; either a ramp or several steps. The steps do not have reflective tape along the edge and this could be a trip hazard in the afternoon sun.

Recommendations:

The steps should be adequately marked for safety so they are not a trip hazard.

Response: *The respondent agrees with the findings. The recommendation was provided to the City of Glendora Public Works Division. A work order was completed and the reflective tape will be installed by December 6th 2019.*

Please contact us if you require any additional information or have any concerns.

Sincerely,

Lisa G. Rosales
Chief of Police



City of Hermosa Beach

Police Department

540 Pier Avenue
Hermosa Beach, CA 90254



June 27, 2019

Presiding Judge
Los Angeles County Superior Court
Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 west Temple Street
Eleventh Floor, Room 11-506
Los Angeles, CA 90012

This correspondence is in response to the Pre-release 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury Jail Inspection report. The Hermosa Beach Police Department Jail facility inspection was conducted on August 15, 2018. The pre-release report notes that members of the Grand Jury remarked as follows: "Inspection reports up-to-date. Unclean pay-to-stay facility. The smell of urine present in all cells." I found this statement to be inconsistent with my observations of our police department's jail facilities. I also found the statement "pay-to-stay facility" odd as we only have one jail (Type 1 facility) with no area specified for pay-to-stay persons. As a result of these concerns, I contacted the department staff who were working on the day of the inspection and interviewed both employees.

One of the employees (Police Service Officer Supervisor Starla Smith) is a supervisor of the jail and the other (Police Service Officer Plata) is a "lead" Police Service Officer who takes a supervisory role in the jail. Both employees stated they noticed no odor or unclean issues in the jail the day of the inspection. Additionally, they remarked that none of the Jury members remarked about any issues in the jail. They felt that the inspection went as well as past inspections, where the Hermosa Beach Police Department Jail had received "Satisfactory" or better ratings. I asked PSO Supervisor Smith to write a memo documenting her memory of the inspection (see Smith's attached memo).

In reviewing the letter sent from the Grand Jury and addressed to HBPD Chief Sharon Papa dated June 19, 2019, I noted the greeting line of the letter indicates "Dear Chief Rosales." We do not have, nor to my knowledge have we ever had a Chief Rosales. I have included a copy of the letter for your review.

Your Honor, I would ask that a review of the Grand Jury's report regarding the cleanliness of the Hermosa Beach Police Department Jail be conducted. I am wondering if it is possible that the report of uncleanliness was attributable to another facility other than Hermosa. In the event you determine the statement in the report are correct, I would like it noted that today I inspected the entire jail facility and could not detect any odors (urine or otherwise) or unclean areas. I am representing that even if there was an issue on the day of the inspection, the issue is no longer present.

I will make myself and my staff available for any questions you or the Grand Jury may have.

Respectfully,

Milton McKinnon
Acting Chief of Police
mmckinnon@hermosapolice.org



County of Los Angeles CIVIL GRAND JURY

CLARA SHORTRIDGE FOLTZ CRIMINAL JUSTICE CENTER
210 WEST TEMPLE STREET • ELEVENTH FLOOR • ROOM 11-506 • LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012
TELEPHONE (213) 628-7914 • FAX (442) 247-3890
WWW.GRANDJURY.CO.LA.CA.US

June 19, 2019

Sharon Papa, Chief
Hermosa Beach Police Department
540 Pier Avenue
Hermosa Beach, CA 90264

Re: DETENTION

Pre-release of a report by the 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury

NOTE: DO NOT DISCLOSE ANY REPORT CONTENTS PRIOR TO JUNE 2018- 2019

Dear Chief Rosales:

California Penal Code Section 933.05(f) provides: "A grand jury shall provide the affected agency a copy of the portion of the grand jury report relating to that person or entity two working days prior to its public release and after approval of the presiding judge. No officer, agency, department, or governing body of a public agency shall disclose any contents of the report prior to the public release of the final report." The enclosed report will be released to the public **on June 28, 2019**.

A response to all Recommendations in a Civil Grand Jury report is required by California Penal Code Sections 933(c), 933.05(a), and 933.05(b) within ninety (90) days following the release of the report to the public, and no later than Tuesday, October 1, 2019. Attached are the requirements contained in California Penal Code Section 933.05(a) and 933.05(b).

Please send responses to:

Presiding Judge
Los Angeles Superior Court
Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 West Temple Street, 11th Floor, Room 11-506
Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Nancy Coleman".

Nancy Coleman, Foreperson
2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury

Enclosure: How to respond to recommendations in this report.

HERMOSA BEACH POLICE DEPARTMENT

TO: ACTING CHIEF MCKINNON
FROM: PSO SUPERVISOR SMITH
SUBJECT: CIVIL GRAND JURY INSPECTION
DATE: 06/26/19

On June 19, 2019 we received the results from the Civil Grand Jury Inspection from August 15, 2018. The auditors stated in the report, that although our inspection reports were up to date, our jail was unclean and the smell of urine was present in all cells.

PSO Plata and I were on duty the day the Civil Grand Jury came in. As is our practice, we inspected the jail at the beginning of our shift and the jail was clean at the time. All PSO's inspect the jail at the beginning of each shift and each cell is checked after an inmate leaves to make sure nothing is left behind. I am not sure what the inspectors believed was unclean or what location in the jail smelled like urine. We did have two subjects in custody the night before with the last subject leaving an hour before the Civil Grand Jury arrived, perhaps they smelled remnants of the arrestees but I don't recall any offensive odors. The issue of smell was not discussed at the time of the inspection, I would think the Civil Grand Jury would have brought it up to us at that time.

However, since that date our jail has been cleaned many times by our janitorial staff, the kitchen has been remodeled, and the floor and the cabinets in the booking/Livescan area have been replaced.

I have full confidence that the next time we are visited by the Civil Grand Jury we will pass their inspection.

OTHER POLICE DEPARTMENT FACILITIES / STATION JAILS			
Name Address Phone # of Facility	Category	Inspection Results	Comments
Gardena Police 1718 162 nd Street Gardena, CA 90247 310-217-9632	City Police	Satisfactory	Fire Department next door for major medical; only aspirin available on-site. Mental health teams are assigned to this facility. All staff have food handling certificates. Interpreters available through City of Gardena. Poor ventilation, replace air vents.
Glendale Police 131 N. Isabel Street Glendale, CA 91206 818-548-4840	City Police	Outstanding	Clean, well-monitored full service facility with a fully functioning short-term jail for pre-trial detainees. Capacity is 100. Pod design with cameras and intercoms in each cell. Pay-to-stay available at \$87/night. Arraignment and visits via video conferencing available.
Glendora Police 150 S. Glendora Avenue Glendora, CA 91741 626-914-8250	City Police	Outstanding	Booking and release facility with transfer made within a 96 hour maximum window. Mental evaluation done at booking. Texting ability for detainees from cells. Fire Dept. called for medical needs.
Hawthorne Police 12501 Hawthorne Boulevard Hawthorne, CA 90250 310-675-4443	City Police	Satisfactory	Pre-arraignment only. Pay-to-stay facility at \$75 per stay for each day. Detainees are required to work during period of detention.
Hermosa Beach Police 540 Pier Avenue Hermosa Beach, CA 90254 310-318-0300	City Police	Unsatisfactory	Inspection reports up-to-date. Unclean pay-to-stay facility. The smell of urine present in all cells.
Huntington Park Police 6542 Miles Avenue Huntington Park, CA 90255 323-584-6254	City Police	Satisfactory	Well-maintained facility serves as a holding facility for the City of Vernon. Can house up to 32 arrestees. Three full-time jailors with two additional jailors being added. All required manuals available. Separate facilities maintained for females and juvenile arrestees. Facility scheduled for temporary closure due to tenting for termite removal.
Inglewood Police One W. Manchester Boulevard Inglewood, CA 90301 310-412-5211	City Police	Satisfactory	Detainees must ask for complaint forms. Medical care is contracted out. Mental evaluation team on site. Juveniles are sent to Eastlake, not held at IPD. Interpreters for Japanese, Portuguese, and Spanish available.
Irwindale Police 5050 N. Irwindale Avenue Irwindale, CA 91706 626-430-2244	City Police	Satisfactory	Arrest and transfer only. The jail cells are utilized for storage.
La Verne Police 2061 Third Street La Verne, CA 91750 909-596-1913	City Police	Satisfactory	Booking and transfer facility. Detainees held for a maximum of 72 hours. Facility is too small for the activity experienced. Cell capacity of 16 with 6 cells occupied. Five sworn officers per shift with one Jailer. All medical needs are handled by EMT with the major cases taken to the hospital. A metal detector is utilized during booking.



City of South Gate

8620 CALIFORNIA AVENUE • SOUTH GATE, CALIFORNIA 90280-3073 • (323) 563-5400
FAX: (323) 563-5488

RANDALL DAVIS
CHIEF OF POLICE

Presiding Judge
Los Angeles County Superior Court
Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 West Temple Street, 11th Floor, Room 11-506
Los Angeles, CA 90012

November 15, 2019

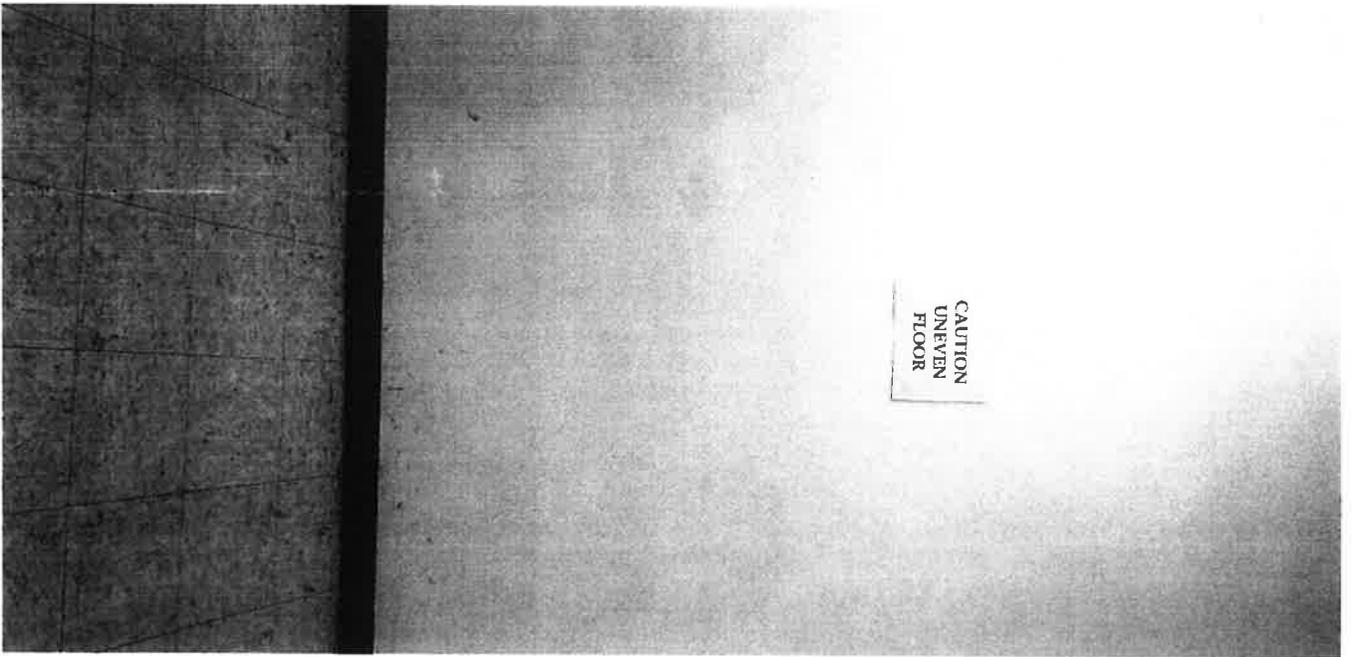
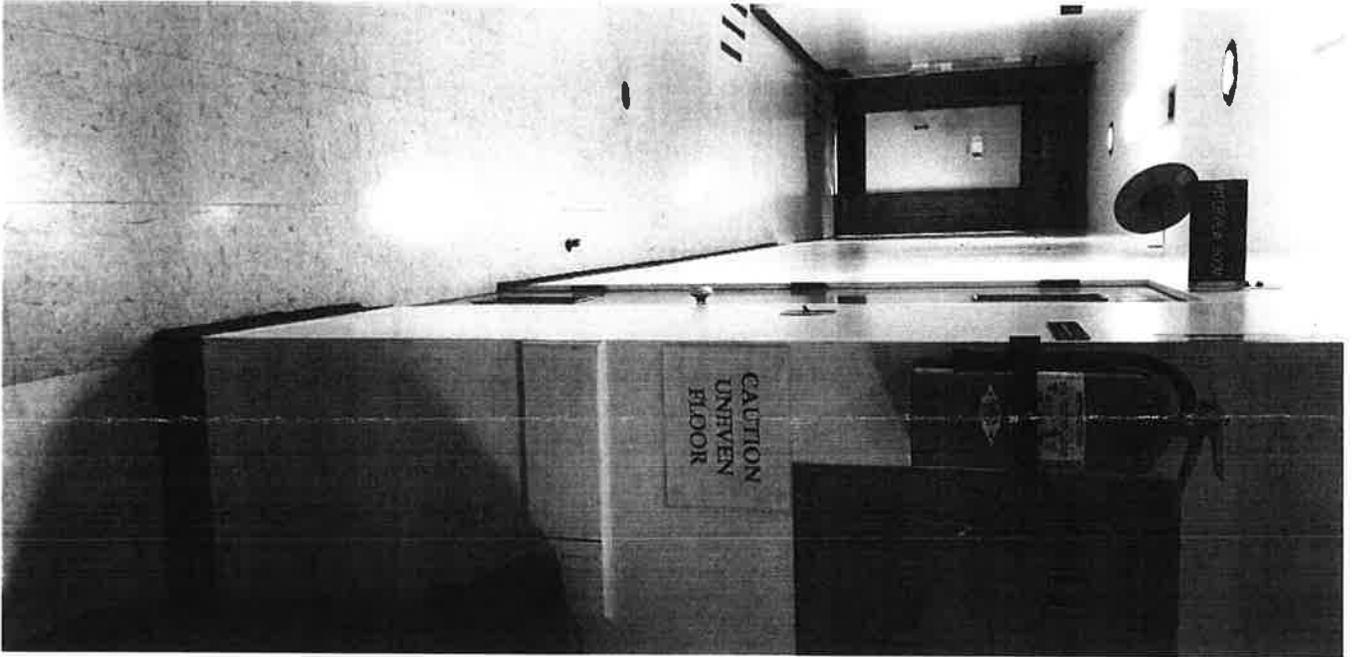
Dear Sir or Madam:

During the 2018-2019 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury Inspection, the Civil Grand Jury noted a finding regarding the concrete floor walkways within the South Gate Police Department jail facility. The floors were noted as being slanted towards the center for drainage purposes, as well as uneven, creating a potential trip and fall hazard. A recommendation was made by the Civil Grand Jury to utilize some type of "precaution notification" at the entrance to the jail to potentially avoid injuries.

The South Gate Police Department agrees with the findings. The recommendation has been implemented and signs indicating "Caution Uneven Floor" have been added at the entry into each portion of the jail. Photos of the signs have been included with this correspondence.

Respectfully,

Lieutenant Roman Amador
Jail Manager



CAUTION
UNEVEN
FLOOR





County of Los Angeles CIVIL GRAND JURY

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210 WEST TEMPLE STREET • ELEVENTH FLOOR • ROOM 11-506 • LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012
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WWW.GRANDJURY.CO.LA.CA.US

November 21, 2019

Chief Randy Davis
South Gate Police Department
8620 California Avenue
South Gate, CA 90280

Re: 2018/2019 Final Report Recommendations – Detentions

Dear Chief Davis:

Pursuant to the telephone message left on your voicemail on November 5, 2019, we are writing to you regarding the recommendation and required response that relate to your department. (See attached Recommendation 9) The 2019-2020 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury has not received your written response. California Penal Code 933(c) mandates that you respond no later than 90 days after the release of the Civil Grand Jury final report. The report was released on July 1, 2019.

The 2019-2020 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury, as part of its obligation to monitor past recommendations, requests that you report back with your response no later than ten working days from the date of this letter.

Your assistance in helping us fulfill our responsibility is much appreciated. If you have any questions, please contact Joel Floyd at (213) 628-7914.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Joel Floyd in black ink.

Joel Floyd, Member
2019-2020 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury

Handwritten signature of Judith Kimmel in black ink.

Judith Kimmel, Foreperson
2019-2020 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury

Encl.

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
SHERIFF

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DETENTION COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDATION NO. 10- East Los Angeles Community Police Station

Assign additional custody staff to this station.

RESPONSE

The Department partially agrees with this recommendation. The Department requires further analysis. At this time, any recommendation of providing additional financial support will be made within the context of the Department's overall budget, numerous funding priorities, and requests. A Chief's Memorandum, concerning an assessment of jail staffing at East Los Angeles Station was submitted on February 20, 2019. A request for six additional station jailers was requested at that time. The Department is in the process of hiring qualified candidates to fill the void at East Los Angeles Station. The increased staffing of the station jail is a Department priority and will be addressed as personnel and funding become available.

The Department agrees with the recommendation, regarding graffiti in the station jail, and will continue to exert all available resources to achieve and/or exceed these expectations. The recommendation regarding removal of the graffiti in the jail is expected to be implemented by October 1, 2019. East Los Angeles Station is currently in the process of painting numerous areas throughout the facility, including the station jail.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 11- Santa Clarita Valley Sheriff's Station

Cameras should be installed in the holding area for the safety of the Sheriff's deputies, custody officers and arrestees.

RESPONSE

The Department partially agrees with the Civil Grand Jury's findings. This recommendation will require further analysis. At this time, any recommendation of providing additional financial support will be made within the context of the Department's overall budget, numerous funding priorities, and requests.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 12- South Los Angeles Station

Report and repair maintenance problems to appropriate agency.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with the Civil Grand Jury's finding and concurs with their recommendation. The recommendation has been implemented. A repair order was requested and the detox toilet has been

unclogged. Additionally, staff has enhanced the jail cleaning schedule in order to maintain the cleanliness of cells and identify any maintenance problems.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13- West Hollywood Station

Report and repair maintenance problems to appropriate agency.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with the Civil Grand Jury's findings and concurs with their recommendation. This recommendation has been implemented. All station staff have been notified to ensure station trustees are continually cleaning the facility on all three shifts (AM, PM, and EM). In addition, all station jail staff have been notified to make immediate notification to Station Operations when any need for repair or maintenance has been identified. Station Operations will immediately contact the Department's Facility Services Bureau (FSB) or the appropriate outside vendor to address the repair/maintenance issue.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 14- Alhambra Courthouse

Elevator should be repaired.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with the Civil Grand Jury's finding and concurs with their recommendation. This recommendation will not be implemented. The jurisdiction for this recommendation falls under the Los Angeles Superior Court. The court was notified of the Civil Grand Jury's finding.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 15- Burbank Courthouse

The concern over exhaust fumes entering the building from the bus loading dock should be addressed for health reasons.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with the Civil Grand Jury's finding and concurs with their recommendation. This recommendation will not be implemented. The jurisdiction for this recommendation falls under the Los Angeles Superior Court. The court was notified of the Civil Grand Jury's finding.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 16- Clara Shortridge Foltz

Report maintenance requirements to appropriate agencies.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with the Civil Grand Jury's finding and concurs with their recommendation. This recommendation will not be implemented. The jurisdiction for this recommendation falls under the Los Angeles Superior Court. The court was notified of the Civil Grand Jury's finding.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 17-East Los Angeles Courthouse

The cells in this facility should be painted to remove graffiti.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with the Civil Grand Jury's finding and concurs with their recommendation. This recommendation will not be implemented. The jurisdiction for this recommendation falls under the Los Angeles Superior Court. The court was notified of the Civil Grand Jury's finding.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 18- Glendale Courthouse

Address bus drop-off safety noted.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with the Civil Grand Jury's finding and concurs with their recommendation. This recommendation will not be implemented. The jurisdiction for this recommendation falls under the Los Angeles Superior Court. The court was notified of the Civil Grand Jury's finding.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 19.1- Metropolitan Courthouse

Holding cell plumbing on 4th floor needs repair.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with the Civil Grand Jury's finding and concurs with their recommendation. This recommendation will not be implemented. The jurisdiction for this recommendation falls under the Los Angeles Superior Court. The court was notified of the Civil Grand Jury's finding.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 19.2- Metropolitan Courthouse

More secure storage needed for inmates' personal property.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with the Civil Grand Jury's finding and concurs with their recommendation. This recommendation has been implemented. A second storage locker cabinet was installed in lock-up to alleviate this issue.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 20.1- San Fernando Court

Graffiti still visible under the thin coat of paint needs to be completely covered with additional coats of paint.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with the Civil Grand Jury's finding and concurs with their recommendation. This recommendation will not be implemented. The jurisdiction for this recommendation falls under the Los Angeles Superior Court. The court was notified of the Civil Grand Jury's finding.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 20.2- San Fernando Court

When facility breakdowns require continuous requests for repair, such as recurring plumbing problems, the Sheriff's Department should consider replacing and updating the facility.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with the Civil Grand Jury's finding and concurs with their recommendation. This recommendation will not be implemented. The jurisdiction for this recommendation falls under the Los Angeles Superior Court. The court was notified of the Civil Grand Jury's finding.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 20.3- San Fernando Court

Radio receivers and transmitters should be fixed or updated so that communications on the upper floors of the courthouse work at all times.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with the Civil Grand Jury's finding and concurs with their recommendation. This recommendation requires further analysis. The Department has issued court personnel new portable hand held radios to help alleviate this issue. The Department is also conducting a survey of the quality of radio transmissions in all Los Angeles County Superior Courts. The findings from this survey will be used to improve and enhance the quality of radio communications in all of Los Angeles County's Courthouses.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 21- Santa Clarita Courthouse

For the safety of everyone using the corridor, the Sheriff's Department should review the adequacy of the current procedures to move detainees in, out, and around the courtrooms. At the very least cameras should be installed near the building entrance to confirm that it is safe for the deputies, judges, and jurors to enter and exit from the courthouse.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with the Civil Grand Jury's finding. This recommendation will require further analysis. The Department will review its current procedures in place for escorting inmates to court from lock-up. Installation of cameras near the building entrance and all camera installations falls under the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Superior Court through the Office of Public Safety. The court was notified of the Civil Grand Jury's finding.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 22.1- Torrance Courthouse

Instruct deputies on how to properly organize required jail manuals, medical kits, etc.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with this recommendation. This recommendation will be implemented by September 1, 2019. The Department regularly trains personnel on the importance of familiarizing themselves and maintaining all required manuals and emergency equipment.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 22.2- Torrance Courthouse

Correct the air circulation problem in the men's jail.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with the Civil Grand Jury's finding and concurs with their recommendation. This recommendation will not be implemented. The jurisdiction for this recommendation falls under the Los Angeles Superior Court. The court was notified of the Civil Grand Jury's finding.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 22.3-Torrance Courthouse

Upgrade the inadequate lighting and paint the cells to eliminate the graffiti.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with the Civil Grand Jury's finding and concurs with their recommendation. This recommendation will not be implemented. The jurisdiction for this recommendation falls under the Los Angeles Superior Court. The court was notified of the Civil Grand Jury's finding.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 23-Van Nuys Courthouse West

Increase visibility in the elevators as the doors open by installing convex mirrors at ceiling height in the waiting area in front of the elevators on each floor. For added safety measures, construction should be shatterproof plastic or other material.

RESPONSE

The Department agrees with the Civil Grand Jury's finding. This recommendation will require further analysis. The Department will inspect the area of concern and consult with the Superior Court to find a viable solution to improve visibility.

RESPONSE TO THE 2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY FINAL REPORT

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
PROBATION DEPARTMENT

2018-2019 CIVIL GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
DETENTION COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDATION NO. 24

Restart the Fire Camp program that taught firefighting skills at this facility.

RESPONSE

Disagree. This recommendation will not be implemented. Probation previously operated a program with the Fire Department for youth at Camp Paige. The program was discontinued in May 2018, due to insufficient youth eligible to meet the requirements of the Fire program.