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PRISONER TRANSPORTATION: THE DEVIL IS IN THE DETAILS



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The following investigative report is offered in support of the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors' Strategic Plan Goals:

- Realize Tomorrow's Government Today
- Pursuing Operational Effectiveness, Fiscal Responsibility and Accountability
- Measure impact and Effectiveness of Our Collective Efforts

I SUMMARY

For decades, videoconferencing a court appearance has been widely recognized as an alternative and improvement over transporting inmates to court.^{1,2} This investigation explores the history of videoconferencing by the law and justice community and successive attempts in Los Angeles to develop and sustain a viable criminal arraignment program. In 1983 the California Legislature amended Penal Code Section 977.2 permitting felony and misdemeanor video arraignments to:

1. Reduce transportation costs
2. Improve safety
3. Improve efficiencies
4. Avoid prisoner discomfort in being shackled and spending long periods in court holding cells.³

The first California conversion to video arraignments occurred at the San Diego Municipal Court in 1983.⁴ During the next ten years, 14 more California courts converted to video arraignments.⁵

Every court day 1,500⁶ inmates are bused for arraignment and court appearances to 29 criminal courthouses in Los Angeles County (County).⁷ With few exceptions, transporting inmates is the job of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (Sheriff).⁸ Planning and executing the daily busing schedule is a complex and challenging undertaking. In-custody arraignments must be held within 48 hours from the time of arrest.⁹

The Sheriff successfully ran a video arraignment program for about 12 years until 2002. Since that time several official bodies encouraged the stakeholders¹⁰ to restart a videoconferencing

¹ Megan Cotter (<http://govtech.com/authors/98565884.htm>), 11/30/95

² With Videoconferencing, Liberty and Justice For All, <https://vsee.com/blog/author/anne>, 2010

³ CA Penal Code §977.2

⁴ Justice in the Balance, Commission on the Future of the California Courts, p. 107, 12/21/93

⁵ Judicial Council of California, Report to the Legislature on Videoconferencing at 14 courts, December 1991, pl

⁶ Sheriff's Courtline Tour 3/13/17

⁷ Sheriff's Court Services Division, 2/23/17

⁸ Ibid

⁹ County of Riverside v. McLaughlin, Wikipedia

¹⁰ The Superior Court (Court), DA (District Attorney), PD (Public Defender), APD (Alternate Public Defender), Sheriff (Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department), and LAPD (Los Angeles Police Department)

program with more documentation of costs and benefits and fiscal viability.^{11, 12} A decade later a video arraignment program was started as a pilot program, but aborted after one year when the participants decided that the existing process was not broken, and changing the process might force staff to work overtime.

The Civil Grand Jury (CGJ) was concerned by the large number of mentally ill inmates who are particularly unsuited to the busing program for court appearances. About a third of the County's inmates are mentally ill, and busing in many cases aggravates their condition. Many programs and significant staffing resources are being invested in addressing mental health problems and busing has proved to be counter-therapeutic.¹³

During its investigation, the CGJ also evaluated a second alternative to transporting inmates to court by locating a court within or adjacent to a detention facility. This alternative offers advantages similar to videoconferencing, but all parties would be present at the same location and all relevant documents would be executed in an expeditious and timely manner. It also improves the flexibility of the court to accommodate ad hoc changes in the court schedule.

II BACKGROUND

Videoconferencing and Law Enforcement

An early use of audio video technology in the criminal justice system was utilized in 1972, with the use of video phones for bail hearings in the State of Illinois. An early use in California occurred in San Diego in 1983, the same year the California Legislature changed the California Penal Code to permit video arraignments for felony and misdemeanor arraignments.¹⁴ By 1995, there were 27 states using or with the ability to use videoconferencing for criminal justice purposes after federal and state courts' decisions settled the use of videoconferencing for arraignments.¹⁵

A review of the literature about savings derived from videoconferencing reveals little operational information or useful metrics. For example, in response to a survey by the National Center of State Courts, 80% of the respondents indicated that videoconferencing helps to administer justice, and mentioned staff and fuel savings as other videoconferencing benefits. Pennsylvania courts reported they have saved \$32 million since videoconferencing was introduced.¹⁶ The most frequent uses were found to be initial proceedings and criminal arraignments.

An in-depth study of video arraignments was undertaken in Pennsylvania in 2004.¹⁷ Cost surveys of police, district attorneys and court administrators found that the average time to arraign a detainee using videoconferencing was 1.8 hours compared to 6.3 hours for face-to-face

¹¹ Los Angeles County Citizens' Economy and Efficiency Commission, Video Arraignment And Its Potential For Use In The County Criminal Justice System, November 2004

¹² Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury 2009-2010 Final Report

¹³ Meeting with Mental Health Senior Staff and Sheriff Technical Liaison 3/8/17

¹⁴ California Penal Code §977

¹⁵ Los Angeles County Citizens' Economy and Efficiency Commission, Video Arraignment And Its Potential For Use In The County Criminal Justice System, November 2004

¹⁶ Videoconferencing Survey, 2011, National Council of State Courts, September 2010

¹⁷ An Evaluation of Video Preliminary Arraignment Systems in Pennsylvania, Karen Shastri, Fall 2004

arraignments. The cost of installing the system was recovered in less than five months through savings from busing and operations. Similarly, video preliminary hearings took less than half as long as face-to-face hearings. The study reiterated that videoconferencing is as much about cost avoidance as it is about cost reductions. Streamlining the process may not reduce labor expenses but allows staff to perform other functions instead of processing arraignments. Improved safety generally does not show up in budgets. In a note to changing practices, the study found that district attorneys who had been in office for a long time still favored face-to-face arraignments instead of using videoconferencing.

Similar to Pennsylvania's videoconferencing experience, video technology is widely accepted in New Jersey and Ohio for law and justice purposes. Sixteen years ago, New Jersey claimed to have one of the largest videoconferencing networks in the nation with 29 remote sites.¹⁸ The Ohio Supreme Court reported 82 courts using video arraignment systems, and an Ohio regional detention facility reports a hookup with 20 courts for video arraignments to improve public and inmate safety and lower transportation costs.¹⁹

A 2014 report, "Video Remote Technology in California Courts-Survey and Findings," noted that video technology use varied greatly among the most populous California counties, ranging from 12.3% of the Los Angeles County bench²⁰ using video remote technology compared to 43.2% of the Alameda County bench.²¹

Managing The Sheriff's Inmate Transportation Program

The Sheriff's Court Services Division includes the Transportation Bureau which spends \$63 million annually for the local busing program.²² To manage the program, the Bureau has a fleet of 118 vehicles, including 87 buses and a variety of vans and sedans. Buses require large and secure areas, including sally ports²³ with truck bays to securely load and unload inmates. Transfer areas within detention centers are also required to gather, pat down and segregate inmates as part of the massive daily movement of inmates to court holding cells where they await their court hearing or return bus. These activities require large spaces which are expensive to construct and maintain to meet safety and security standards.²⁴

Buses are costly because they must be specially outfitted with separate seating and cage areas to maintain a secure environment for deputies and inmates alike during transport. In 2016 the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors (BOS) approved the purchase of 6 Sheriff's buses at cost of \$3.7 million.²⁵ Courts are normally secured with the presence of bailiffs, but occasionally inmate outbursts occur. Not to be overlooked is the need for special safety measures prior to and during bus trips.

¹⁸ Courts Celebrate 10 years of Video Technology, Trial Court Administrator's Office, New Jersey, Bulletin

¹⁹ Video Court Appearances/Video Arraignments, October 2016, www.cnoregionaljail.org

²⁰ "Bench" includes judges, commissioners, and referees but not vacancies

²¹ Video Remote Technology in California Courts-Survey and Findings, Judicial Council of California, 2014

²² Auditor-Controller, Email 1/29/17

²³ A sally port is a secure, controlled entryway to a fortification or prison

²⁴ Sheriff's Administrative Services Division, Phone Call 4/7/17

²⁵ Board of Supervisors Meeting, 9/13/2016

Planning and executing the daily busing activity is a complex undertaking, beginning each evening and ending the following morning at 4:00 am.²⁶ The result is a bus roster which is an amalgam of 2 legacy applications and manual adjustments. The first report is a court report produced at 6:00 pm showing future hearings for each inmate.²⁷ This information is matched with a second program - the bus loading program. The latter is used to remove inmates from their cells, and after certifying security, “keep-aways”²⁸ and co-defendants, the inmates are segregated into up to 20 different categories for transportation. A roster is then prepared for each bus crew listing the inmates with a court destination. Assembling the inmates for busing begins at 5:00 am. The inmates are chained prior to embarking and the bus crew verifies each inmate against that day’s bus roster as they enter the bus.

The Sheriff also supports and manages a countywide booking system used by all arresting agencies in the County. Arresting agencies enter a booking number for each arrest along with the name, time of arrest and the charge. The time is important because defendants charged with a criminal offense must be arraigned to hear the charge against them within 48 hours of arrest.²⁹

It is the Sheriff’s responsibility to transport inmates to court. Transportation is not needed if the District Attorney (DA) or City Attorney notifies the Sheriff that the defendant was released because charges were dismissed, had posted bail, or was released on his/her own recognizance. On busy days the DA may receive paperwork for filing a case from early in the morning to midafternoon on the day that an arraignment is due. DA officials indicated that the Sheriff was willing to accommodate late appearances, but the court resisted late filings past 4 PM because it would lead to staff overtime.³⁰ If the case filing is incomplete when the defendant is already in court, the case will likely be dismissed and the defendant is released from court. A one month survey in 2016 showed that 18% of the defendants arrested by LAPD were bused to court but released for incomplete filings.³¹

While the actual court arraignment only takes minutes,³² it may take the better part of a day to pick up and transport an inmate to court and in many cases be remanded to the jail where they came from.

In 1991, the Judicial Council of California reported that video arraignment programs at 14 California courts met with enthusiastic support from the participants and that success depended on the cooperation of the stakeholders.³³ Several efforts were undertaken to convert to video-conferencing in the County, beginning in 1986 with the Glendale Court, a program which is still ongoing.³⁴ A second video arraignment program operated successfully for 12 years in the City of

²⁶ Pick-up Procedures, Sheriff Court Services Division, Email 3/2/17

²⁷ Sheriff’s, Court Services, Senior Staff, 2/28/17

²⁸ Inmates that commit crimes inside the jail

²⁹ County of Riverside et al. v McLaughlin et al, number 89-1817 Supreme of the U.S. 5/13/91

³⁰ Los Angeles County District Attorney, Interview, Senior Staff, 3/6/17

³¹ Sheriff’s Presentation to CGJ Committee, 11/4/16

³² Department 30, Criminal Court Building , CGJ site visit 3/17/17

³³ Judicial Council of California, Report to the Legislature on Videoconferencing at 14 courts, December 1991, p1

³⁴ Glendale Court Jail, CGJ site visit 10/20/16

Los Angeles from 1991 to 2002.³⁵ It connected Department 30 with the LAPD's Parker Center. The program was managed by the Sheriff.³⁶

In 2010 the stakeholders initiated a one year pilot program to test video arraignments by connecting the same court used in the 1991-2002 program but with a large county jail this time to test the fiscal viability of video arraignments.³⁷ Based on a sample of slightly over 1% of the cases heard over the course of one year, the stakeholders concluded that video arraignments were not fiscally viable and that "the system was not broken."³⁸ The final report identified significant start-up and operating costs but identified no savings from lower transportation costs, improved safety, more efficient operations, or improved inmate conditions as anticipated in the penal code amendment that permitted video arraignments.³⁹

Often the primary interest in converting to videoconferencing court appearances is the expectation of significant savings. Advocates identify other advantages, such as cost avoidance in lowering stress on mentally ill inmates, avoiding "medical no-go"⁴⁰ patients from being transported to court by ambulance, lessening the need for temporary holding areas, and generally improving safety.⁴¹ An example would be reducing the risk of injury to staff and inmates and the potential of law suits stemming from such injuries.

Experience shows that inmates prefer video court hearings to being bused to a court hearing.⁴² Busing between secure jails and secure courts is where the likelihood of violence is highest and as such there is a need for extra security. The number of incidents that involved in-custody inmates in a courtroom or court holding cells increased by 58% and 72% respectively from 2012 to 2016.⁴³

An Alternative to Busing Prisoners to Court

Another alternative to transporting inmates is to locate a court inside or adjacent to a jail. In 2009, Orange County placed an in-custody arraignment court inside its main county jail complex, which holds 1,400 male inmates and 400 female inmates.⁴⁴ This solution offers advantages similar to videoconferencing, but adds the flexibility for the court to multitask on different hearings simultaneously. All stakeholders are onsite, limiting the amount of time spent sending and receiving case information, and improving the ability to settle cases quickly with all parties (inmate, District Attorney, Judge, and Public Defender) present. It allows the DA almost a day more to complete a case filing prior to the actual court appearance; eliminates the need for court holding cells, and also eliminates the need for inmates to be searched, shackled, and face long waits for a court appearance.

³⁵ Los Angeles County Citizens' Economy and Efficiency Commission, Video Arraignment And Its Potential For Use In The County Criminal Justice System, November 2004, p. 11

³⁶ Ibid

³⁷ Assessment & Business Case Analysis: Foltz Courthouse Dept. 30 Video Arraignment Pilot Project1, 3/16/11

³⁸ Assessment & Business Case Analysis: Foltz Courthouse Dept. 30 Video Arraignment Pilot Project1, 11/17/2011

³⁹ Ibid

⁴⁰ Inmates that have difficulty getting to court due to medical reasons

⁴¹ An Evaluation of Video Preliminary Arraignment Systems in Pennsylvania, Karen Shastri, Fall 2004

⁴² Countywide Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee, ISAB subcommittee minutes pg. 8, 9/16/09

⁴³ Sheriff's Meeting, Senior Staff, 2/23/2017

⁴⁴ Santa Ana Men's Central Jail Arraignment Court, Orange County, Interview with Judge, 3/13/17

Locating the jail and court in close proximity is an option being considered in planning for the new Los Angeles County Men's Central Jail (MCJ) to be completed in 2024-2025.⁴⁵ This would replicate the current configuration of MCJ and the Men's Central Jail Arraignment Court which are adjacent to one another.

The History of Videoconferencing in Los Angeles County

In 1979, the ACLU won a case against the County to address overcrowding in the Sheriff's MCJ which, among other things, led to consideration of video technology as a means to solve that problem.⁴⁶

In 1991, a successful video arraignment program was created by installing a line between the LAPD's Parker Center and Department 30 of the County of Los Angeles Superior Court for misdemeanor and felony arraignments. The program was managed by the Sheriff at both locations.⁴⁷ The program ended in 2002 following disagreements about equitable sharing of perceived savings and separately LAPD's closure of Parker Center. There is no record of the effect on improved safety, improved detainee comfort, or actual savings.⁴⁸

In 1992, the Los Angeles Countywide Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee (CCJCC) led an effort to produce a Strategic Long Range Videoconferencing Plan with staff support from the County's Internal Services Department and the Warner Group, a consultancy. Following discussions with the criminal justice stakeholders, there were 45 applications identified as likely to benefit the criminal justice system. The top five, in order of priority, were: arraignments, non-contested hearings, defendant/attendant meetings, pretrial service/interviews, and presentencing interviews.⁴⁹ Two of the five applications, not including arraignments, were implemented for use by the Public Defender and Alternate Public Defender Offices.⁵⁰

In 2004, the DA issued a special report on problems with busing arising from co-mingling inmate witnesses with other inmates during transport and/or at transfer points. The report noted the Sheriff's logistical challenges in managing the complex inmate busing program leaving vulnerable inmates exposed to violent encounters. One of the recommendations was to videoconference the court appearance of vulnerable inmates, such as inmate witnesses.⁵¹

Also in 2004, the Los Angeles County Citizens Economy and Efficiency Commission (EEC) investigated video arraignments. In its cover letter to the Final Report, the Commission stressed its inability to determine the cost effectiveness of video arraignment and urged that future efforts assess the effectiveness and potential cost savings of videoconferencing.⁵² The EEC noted that hundreds of jurisdictions used videoconferencing as a cost effective and efficient alternative to

⁴⁵ Sheriff, Administrative Services Division Senior Staff, Interview, 1/17/17

⁴⁶ ACLU Asks Judge to Enforce His Jail Orders, Los Angeles Times 10/24/87

⁴⁷ Sheriff, Court Services Division, Interview 2/28/17

⁴⁸ Los Angeles County Citizens' Economy and Efficiency Commission, Video Arraignment And Its Potential For Use In The County Criminal Justice System, November 2004

⁴⁹ Videoconferencing in Los Angeles County, Court Technology News Letter, National Center for States Courts, June 1993

⁵⁰ Public Defender Office, Interview, Senior Staff 3/30/2017

⁵¹ Jailhouse Witness Protection Task Force-Final Report, Los Angeles District Attorney, p.22, August 2004

⁵² Los Angeles County Citizens' Economy and Efficiency Commission, Video Arraignment And Its Potential For Use In The County Criminal Justice System, November 2004

transporting inmates, and noted the additional benefits of improving the legendary Los Angeles traffic congestion⁵³ and air pollution problems.⁵⁴ Listed among the institutional challenges to converting to videoconferencing court appearances were staff resistance, lukewarm commitment by top management, and technology problems. To better prepare for a conversion, the EEC recommended that the Sheriff improve its data collection effort and that stakeholders change policies and procedures to take advantage of videoconferencing to its fullest.⁵⁵

The 2009-2010 CGJ issued a report on the use of videoconferencing technology with a focus on video arraignments as a platform for change. It noted that the 2 year delay in completing LAPD's Metropolitan Detention Center due to architectural and recruitment problems contributed to the demise of a successful video arraignment program that had operated successfully for 12 years. The CGJ called on the LAPD to correct the inadequate physical accommodations for video arraignment and videoconferencing requirements. The CGJ recommended that the stakeholders sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to develop a countywide videoconferencing technology hub system with an oversight committee representing each stakeholder, and draft a 5 year plan for a countywide strategic videoconferencing plan.⁵⁶

Despite CGJ's recommendations to take a careful and deliberate approach, a month later the criminal justice system stakeholders, not including the LAPD, signed a MOU to investigate the viability of video arraignments. Each participating stakeholder appointed a member to a Project Evaluation and Management Committee (PEMC) to oversee the pilot project. The pilot project utilized the same court, Department 30, that was part of the successful LAPD 1991-2002 program, but this time the line was connected to Sheriff's Inmate Reception Center/Twin Towers. The project was initiated in October 2010 and designed to operate in two phases: first to develop the necessary protocols and, if approved, proceed to a second stage to test the fiscal viability.

Phase I ended within months, with protocols deemed satisfactory to all parties. Early in Phase II, one of the stakeholders opined that a video arraignment program should have at least 100-150 video arraignments per day to be workable.⁵⁷ This genesis of the metric was not explained or validated, but the program was destined to fail because the annual caseload of the court in question handled only about 20,600 hearings per year, (82 per day) including 12,400 felonies (50 per day).⁵⁸

The PEMC decided to only use cases that the Sheriff could identify for videoconferencing prior to the day of court appearance in order for the Public Defender and/or the Alternate Public Defender to have the discovery paperwork early enough for interviews. This limited the pilot program to process only 1-2 cases per day.⁵⁹ The PEMC's conclusions of fiscal viability were eventually based on a sample of 1% of the court's hearings conducted during one year. Prior to ending the project, the debate focused on filing deadlines with the court. To generate the volume

⁵³ "Los Angeles has the worst traffic congestion in the world", LA Weekly 2/21/17

⁵⁴ "Los Angeles and Bakersfield Top List of Worst Air Pollution in the Nation", Los Angeles Times 4/20/17

⁵⁵ Los Angeles County Citizens' Economy and Efficiency Commission, Video Arraignment And Its Potential For Use In The County Criminal Justice System, November 2004

⁵⁶ Los Angeles Civil Grand Jury 2009-2010

⁵⁷ The Video Arraignment Pilot Project-Fact Sheet 2/18/11

⁵⁸ Assessment and Business Case Analysis Report –Foltz Courthouse Department 30

⁵⁹ Video Arraignment and Business Case Analysis Report, 11/8/11

deemed necessary, LAPD's participation became crucial, but LAPD insisted on filing cases as late as 4:00 pm on the day prior to appearance and just before court closing time. This ostensibly presented a problem for the other stakeholders, as they were not able to properly plan the court schedule, conduct defense interviews, and prepare a transport schedule by the evening before the day of appearance. It meant that some inmates were transported to court before a case filing was complete, a hearing could not take place, and the inmate would then be released.⁶⁰ It was the second time in a decade that LAPD forced the decision to abort a video arraignment project.

This appears to be an ongoing problem. The Sheriff recently analyzed cases that appeared in Department 30 during a one-month period in 2016, principally consisting of LAPD arrestees, showing that 18% of the cases were dismissed due to incomplete filings. The Sheriff also reported that another 42% of the LAPD cases during that same period were released by the court for other reasons.⁶¹

The PEMC final report only documented initial start-up and operating expenses. For example, it suggested a need for 10 LAPD staff to support a similar videoconferencing program that required only 4 Sheriff's staff during the 1991-2002 videoconferencing program.⁶² Start-up and ongoing labor and equipment costs were listed, but not one example of savings. The PEMC relied on "hard" financial data, which meant that a staff effort supporting a minimal case load of 1-2 cases per day would never prove to be financially viable. PEMC's interim reports gave only fleeting reference to the other purposes for video arraignments: improve safety, increase processing efficiencies, and reduce inmate waiting times in holding cells. In the end, contrary to documented national experience,⁶³ the PEMC found that a video arraignment program was not fiscally viable, might require staff overtime, and that the current system "was not broken". As such, it confirmed the institutional challenges of staff resistance and lukewarm commitment by top management noted elsewhere.⁶⁴

Despite the call for a cost benefit analysis of videoconferencing, little hard information is available and most of the information is anecdotal. Videoconferencing equipment has changed little in cost over time as quality improved, with low ongoing maintenance and operating costs. By comparison, busing inmates to court is likely to see increasing security costs (labor), higher equipment expenses (buses, vehicles, and related equipment), higher expenses to create the necessary infrastructure (temporary holding cells), and higher expenses to better manage inmates.

Mentally Ill Inmate Population

The number of inmates with mental health issues in the County is increasing and the professional estimate is that on the average 25% of the male inmate population and 40% of

⁶⁰ Assessment and Business Case Analysis Report –Foltz Courthouse Department 30

⁶¹ Sheriff's presentation to CGJ 11/4/16

⁶² Sheriff's, Court Services Division, Interview 2/28/17

⁶³ Los Angeles County Citizens' Economy and Efficiency Commission, Video Arraignment And Its Potential For Use In The County Criminal Justice System, November 2004

⁶⁴ Ibid

female inmates have mental health conditions.⁶⁵ Many homeless people that are brought to court also exhibit mental health issues.⁶⁶

Transport can be very detrimental for those suffering from paranoia and sensory overload. Their treatment may be compromised as they struggle with the stress and counter-therapeutic effects of transport and sharing holding cells with others while awaiting a court appearance. Some inmates cannot even tolerate coming out of their cells for fear of co-mingling with others. There is a negative impact on the mentally ill who return from court as late as 7 PM. According to the mental health professionals we interviewed, such adverse effects may increase the chance for self-harm.⁶⁷

When mentally ill inmates are released at court, they must be returned to their place of detention to receive a mental health evaluation for release. The mental health release diagnosis is quite lengthy and may go late into the night if the inmate is returned from court in the late afternoon. Sometimes the process requires the inmate to stay overnight and be released the next morning. Busing contributes to these undesirable outcomes.⁶⁸

III METHODOLOGY

The committee conducted interviews with:

- Sheriff's senior staff representing: Custody Operations, Court Services Division, Transportation Bureau/Fleet Management, Administrative/Construction Services, IT Technical & Support Division
- County Public Defender's Office, senior administrative and field staff
- County Alternate Public Defender's Office, senior staff
- County District Attorney's Office, senior officials
- County Health Department, Mental Health Section, senior administrative staff
- County Auditor, senior staff
- County Superior Court, senior staff
- County Superior Court Department 95, bench
- Los Angeles County Citizen's Economy & Efficiency Commission member and staff
- LAPD, Custody and Detective Captains
- Los Angeles City Police Commission, senior staff
- Los Angeles City Attorney, senior staff
- Glendale Police Department, video arraignment officer and administrative staff
- Orange County Superior Court, bench
- Orange County Deputy District Attorney

⁶⁵ Meeting with Mental Health Senior Staff and Sheriff Technical Liaison 3/8/17

⁶⁶ Ibid

⁶⁷ Ibid

⁶⁸ Ibid

The committee conducted the following site visits:

- Department 30, Criminal Justice Center
- Criminal Justice Center holding cells and lock up areas
- Department 95, Mental Health Court, Metropolitan Courthouse, Los Angeles
- Mental Health Courthouse, jail inspection, San Fernando Road, Los Angeles
- Sheriff's Men's Central Jail Arraignment Court
- Sheriff's Twin Towers and Inmate Reception Center
- Sheriff's "Courtline" process, Inmate Reception Center
- Los Angeles County-USC Medical Center, Sheriff's Jail Ward
- Sheriff's Century Regional Detention Facility, Lynwood
- LAPD Metropolitan Detention Center
- Pomona Courthouse and Jail Inspection, Pomona
- Orange County Superior Court, Santa Ana

Investigative research included findings from the internet, analysis of documents, reports, audits, budgets, findings and recommendations of past CGJ reports, EEC report, and video arraignment programs and pilot programs conducted in the County.

IV FINDINGS

1. In considering videoconferencing, the stakeholders only focused on costs.

In addressing the costs/benefit question of videoconferencing, the stakeholder representatives on the PEMC gave only fleeting attention to the issues of safety, cost avoidance, and inmate condition. The PEMC ignored the legacy of prior and ongoing videoconferencing efforts in the County.

Clearly the stakeholders were unable to come to an agreement about how to implement an arraignment program, including the oversight to calculate the payback periods for such an investment. In 2009 the CCJCC looked into the possibility of hiring a consulting firm and issued a Request for Proposal but the request failed to attract any bids.

2. Busing is expensive

The estimated annual inmate transportation cost for 2016-2017 in the County is estimated to be \$63 million. This cost estimate reflects labor, equipment (buses, vans), maintenance, repair, and fuel. The average cost to transport inmates is \$89/trip or \$29/mile. The estimated annual cost for one bus to move inmates from detention facilities to and from local courts is \$1.6 million annually. The average number of inmates transported to local courts is 723,000 annually. The costs for transportation equipment and maintenance will continue to rise while the purchase cost of video systems will remain constant or decrease with relatively stable maintenance.

3. Busing is labor intensive, affecting costs

The Sheriff's Transportation Bureau has a staff of 288 people that manages inmate transportation from local holding and county detention facilities to courts in Los Angeles County. It is part of the Court Services Division with a staff of 2,032 and a budget of \$306 million.

4. Busing is inefficient, affecting costs

Arraignments last only a few minutes, but inmates spend the better part of a day in court holding cells. At each step of the way, inmates are monitored and in many cases shackled to one another to avoid flight and violent confrontations. This process is repeated several times per day on the way to and from court.

5. Scheduling court appearances affects operating costs

It takes a day to prepare and deliver inmates to court for a court hearing using expensive equipment and significant manpower, whereas a video arraignment would only take an hour to arrange at any time of the day using regular custody staff.

6. The Sheriff's data collection and data management systems are substandard for the size and complexity of the organization. A number of times the CGJ requested standard operations reports that had to be created manually. These "one-of" reports take too much time and reflect a substandard data management system.

7. Busing of inmates invites violence not seen in secure detention and courthouse settings

Holding cell incidents increased by 58% and courtroom incidents increased by 72% during the past five years.

8. "Use of Force" action is extremely rare but may be necessary if an inmate refuses to leave a cell. Occasionally, the action is preempted by using videoconferencing to conduct a court hearing.

9. "Keep-Aways" are bused with other inmates but segregated before, during transport and in court holding cells.

A Sheriff's survey conducted in two different months showed that 29% and 38% of inmates required special handling, including gang members, sexual orientation, high security inmates, mentally ill inmates, and violent inmates. This suggests that about one-third of the inmates may be problematic during transport.

10. "Medical No-Go's" and physically handicapped inmates are bused to court.

During a previous attempt to test the viability of video arraignments, "Medical No-Go's" were identified as primary candidates for video arraignments. Ironically, "Medical No-Go" patients were one of the first categories of inmates to be deleted from the 2010-2011 pilot

project. Inmates are transported to court regardless of their physical or mental condition. Medical “No-Go’s” are transported to court by ambulance with the assistance of two emergency medical technicians. The inmate, on a gurney with medical assistants, is kept in the secure inmate holding area, for minutes or hours, awaiting the court appearance. After completion of the court appearance, the inmate is returned to the loading area for the return trip to the hospital or detention facility.

Physically handicapped inmates are also transported to court in large vans/buses specially outfitted for wheelchairs or other pieces of equipment to aid the physically handicapped.

11. Busing exacerbates the condition of inmates diagnosed with mental health problems

If mentally ill inmates are released by the court, they must return to their detention facility in order to be evaluated by mental health professionals before they can be released. Videoconferencing would eliminate that problem if the inmate had remained at the original detention facility. The number of inmates diagnosed with mental health problems is significant. In discussions with mental health professionals and a senior Sheriff’s official, the estimate is about 33% of the inmate population is diagnosed as mentally ill. Mental health professionals have used videoconferencing for telepsychiatric evaluations and consultations.

12. Busing contributes to traffic congestion

The fleet of 118 Sheriff’s buses and vehicles exacerbates Los Angeles traffic congestion, which has the worst traffic congestion of any major metropolitan area in the world.

13. Busing contributes to air pollution

The fleet of 118 vehicles includes 87 buses which use diesel fuel. Although Sheriff’s buses are equipped with emission control devices to mitigate the effect of diesel exhaust, the effects have not been entirely eliminated. Diesel fumes and particulates have been identified as the primary source of nitrogen oxide emissions in Southern California and are a main contributor to air pollution in the County. According to the SCAQMD, air pollution affects our respiratory and cardiovascular health. It is reported that the Los Angeles County area has the worst air pollution condition in the nation.

14. The Sheriff transports inmates to court without evidence of a completed case filing

On many occasions, inmates are bused to court for arraignment with the expectation that charges will be filed by the DA or City Attorney before the 48-hour deadline. In 2016, a Sheriff survey reported that 18% of inmates who had been arrested by LAPD were bused to court for arraignment and were released due to insufficient information to prosecute.

15. LAPD's Inadequate video conferencing facilities

After the completion of the LAPD Metropolitan Detention Center (MDC) it was discovered that the intended facilities and equipment for video conferencing, specifically for arraignments, were inadequate, as noted in the 2009-2010 CGJ report.

16. LAPD requires a long time to complete discoveries in narcotics cases

In 2011 the LAPD declined to join a video arraignment program because the time for completing discoveries for narcotics cases was longer than the stakeholders could agree go. As a large arresting agency potentially contributing the largest number of cases, it caused the project to be aborted.

17. A large percentage of LAPD arrestees have been transported to court without a completed case filing.

18. Many cases are filed during the day of court appearance

Many cases are filed early each court day, causing a slow morning calendar and crowded afternoon calendar. During several visits to Dept. 30, the CGJ noticed that few cases were disposed of before noon. On one day, 6 cases were disposed by 10:10 am; by 11:30 am the number increased to 17, while the day's calendar showed a schedule of 108 cases. In the meantime, attorneys were lined up in front of the Court Clerk with completed filings for that day's calendar. The DA noted that the paperwork for many cases was completed between 8:00 am and 2:00 pm on the day of appearance.

19. Nationwide, law and justice stakeholders report favorable results from videoconferencing

A wide range of favorable reports by the Judicial Council and The Council of State Courts, and numerous articles, describe a range of legal procedures that warrant video-conferencing, principle among them being arraignments and preliminary hearings. Arraignments were identified as the most favored application for videoconferencing in the 1992 Los Angeles County Strategic Videoconferencing Plan. Another application among the top five options for videoconferencing was a "defendant/defender" application which was implemented by the Public Defender program.

20. In September of 2009, at a meeting of the CCJCC, the PD reiterated its longtime support to implement video arraignments. The PD is already actively using video visitation and videoconferencing for inmates.

21. Stakeholder reticence is an impediment in changing practices and using new technology

A lack of stakeholder commitment has been a problem for establishing and sustaining a video arraignment program, as evidenced in the PEMC pilot program conducted in 2010 as part of a state-wide initiative to test video arraignments. The most recent effort by stakeholders

concluded that the system “was not broken” and recommended continuing the antiquated and expensive process of transporting inmates to courts.

22. Locating a court adjacent to or inside a detention facility

With few exceptions, detention facilities and courthouses are in locations remote from one another. It requires extended trips and security measures to transport inmates to court for a hearing that is often short and perfunctory. Co-locating the court and jail captures the advantage of videoconferencing, but makes the administrative process even more efficient and gives more flexibility in scheduling appearances.

In 2009, Orange County created an in-custody arraignment court inside its main county jail complex that holds 1,400 male inmates and 400 female inmates.⁶⁹ This arrangement offers the advantages of videoconferencing, but adds the flexibility for the court to multitask on different hearings simultaneously.

V RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The BOS should retain a competent management and consulting firm to implement the 2009-2010 CGJ recommendations to develop a county videoconferencing hub system that could be the platform for video arraignments and appearances. (Findings 1, 10, 19, 20, 21, 14, 21, 22)
2. The Sheriff should contract with an experienced and competent management consulting company familiar with Law and Justice practices to review the Sheriff’s data collection and management capabilities and its ability to produce a wide variety of management reports quickly. It should also examine means to improve the interface with the LA City and court systems. The review should recommend upgrades and replacement of existing data management programs as well as indicate the necessary time, material and staff resources to accomplish this improvement. (Findings 5, 6, 14)
3. The DA should implement a Swing Shift (Noon to 8:00 pm) within the Charge Evaluation Division to process late case filings, thereby avoiding the release of inmates from court for incomplete filings. (Finding 18)
4. The BOS should recommend the use of videoconferencing court appearances for the mentally ill, “No-Go” medical and physically handicapped inmates. (Findings 10, 22)
5. The Sheriff should renegotiate its contract with LAPD to not transport inmates without proof of a completed case filing with the court. (Findings 16, 17, 18)
6. The Los Angeles City Attorney should make sure that a case filing is complete before an arrestee is transported to court. (Findings 16, 17)

⁶⁹ Orange County Court, Santa Ana, Interview with Bench, 3/13/17

7. The Sheriff should recommend the location of a courthouse adjacent to the new MCJ to be completed in 2024-2025. (Findings 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 18, 22)
8. The BOS should recommend the location of a courthouse adjacent to the new MCJ to be completed in 2024-2025. (Findings 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 18, 22)
9. LAPD Chief of Police should implement Recommendation #4 of the 2009-2010 CGJ⁷⁰ in order to facilitate the operation of a videoconferencing program with particular attention to ensuring privacy for defendant and attorney conferences. (Finding 15)
10. LAPD should expedite the discovery process for misdemeanor narcotic cases in order to participate in video arraignments. (Finding 16)

VI 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 2016-2017 Civil Grand Jury must be submitted on or before September 30, 2017, 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 are required from:

Responding Agency	Recommendations
County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors	17.1, 17.4, 17.8
County of Los Angeles District Attorney	17.3
County of Los Angeles Sheriff	17.2, 17.5, 17.7
City Attorney, Los Angeles	17.6
Los Angeles City Chief of Police	17.9, 17.10

⁷⁰ 2009-2010 CGJ Final Report, pg. 80

VII ACRONYMS

ACLU	American Civil Liberties Union
APD	Alternate Public Defender
BOS	Board of Supervisors
CCJCC	Countywide Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee
CGJ	2016-2017 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury
CRDF	Century Regional Detention Facility
DA	District Attorney
EEC	Los Angeles County Citizens Economy & Efficiency Commission
LAPD	Los Angeles Police Department
SHERIFF	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
MCJ	Men's Central Jail
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
PD	Public Defender
PEMC	Project Evaluation and Management Committee
SCAQMD	Southern California Air Quality Management District

VIII COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Gerard Duiker	Chair
Sharon Muravez	Co-Chair

ARE YOU GETTING LESS THAN WHAT YOU PAY FOR?



Regi Block **Chair**
Dorothy Brown
Hilda Dallal
Ronnie Dann-Honor
Marilyn Gelfand
Dianne Kelley

ARE YOU GETTING LESS THAN WHAT YOU PAY FOR?

I SUMMARY

Los Angeles County does not have a Package Inspection Program in place and as such is unable to adequately oversee its responsibility for inspecting and testing consumer packaged goods. Other counties in the state have Package Inspection Programs codified in their ordinances to cover program costs and to set out procedures and standards.

The Federal Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (ACT) requires manufacturers and packagers to provide a statement on packaged items identifying, among other things, the quantity contained therein.¹ Pursuant to the ACT, consumers in Los Angeles County are guaranteed protection and should expect that what is stated on the outside of a commodity label is actually what is on the inside of the package.

The ACT provides uniform standards to be followed throughout the nation for commodity labeling and packaging while delegating oversight to the states. The State of California, in turn, hands over the job of oversight to the counties within the state, specifically each county “Sealer.”^{2,3} In Los Angeles County the County Sealer is the Director of the Department of Weights & Measures.⁴

Focusing on the consumers’ rights to fair packaging, committee members of the 2016-2017 Civil Grand Jury (CGJ) explored and researched Los Angeles County Office of the Agricultural Commissioner/Director of Weights and Measures (Weights & Measures) with their attention on consumers’ rights to fair packaging and labeling. This resulted in the following observations:

1. Consumers in the County are shortchanged, when commodities have unreliable labeling, as there is a lack of adequate protection.
2. Businesses have a difficult time competing because their products can be sold at a lower price by unethical competitors who short the quantity of like products.
3. The general public is economically vulnerable when packaged products originating or gaining entry into the County are incorrect in their labeling and weights practices.
4. The public is poorly educated on consumer rights regarding package shortages.

¹ CA Business and Professions Code §12211

² CA Business and Professions Code §12211

³ Merriam-Webster Dictionary: An official who verifies accuracy of weights and measures

⁴ CA Business and Professions Code §12006

II BACKGROUND

Los Angeles County is the largest county in population in the United States.⁵ If the County were a state, it would be the 8th largest state in the Country.⁶ If the County were a nation it would have the 19th largest economy in the world.⁷ The County through its two ports, the Port of Los Angeles and the Port of Long Beach is responsible for receiving 40% of the imported commodities arriving in the United States.⁸ These two ports combined are the largest port complex in the Western Hemisphere.⁹ The CGJ felt compelled to mention these statistics so the reader has a visualization of the enormity of the job needed to protect Los Angeles County consumers in the marketplace.

Need for an Ordinance:

The ACT requires manufacturers and packagers to provide certain information regarding commodities directly on packages. This is commonly known as the IRQ Statement (Identity, Responsibility and Quantity). The product's IRQ Statement identifies these three important labeling requirements. The ACT requires statements regarding quantity such as net weight, count, volume, length, or other measurement of content on labels to be accurate and truly reflect what is actually inside the packaging whether wholesale or retail. The CGJ investigation focused on the Quantity declaration of a product.

California Business and Professions Code §12211 states “each Sealer shall... weigh or measure packages, containers, or amounts of commodities sold, or in the process of delivery, in order to determine whether they contain the quantity or amount represented...” Currently there are no provisions allowing Weights & Measures to recover the costs of enforcing this part of §12211. Because Weights & Measures **does not** have a Package Inspection Program in place, it is unable to adequately enforce this provision of the law.

In 1984 a merger of departments occurred between the County of Los Angeles Department of Agriculture and the County of Los Angeles Department of Weights & Measures.¹⁰ Although together they are one department today, the two Bureaus stand independently as to functions and statutory mandates.¹¹

Weights & Measures has made attempts to establish an ordinance in the County which would create revenue allowing for the establishment of a Package Inspection Program. To date all attempts have been futile. Through discussions with senior management at Weights & Measures and County Counsel, the interpretation of Government Code §54985(c)(4), by County Counsel, has been a barrier to instituting such an ordinance. This code prohibits counties from initiating fees, not otherwise authorized, which would be “...charged or collected by a county agricultural commissioner.” Here in Los Angeles County the “Agricultural Commissioner” and the “Weights

⁵ 2013 United States Census Bureau

⁶ 2013 United States Census Bureau

⁷ <http://www.lacounty.gov/business>

⁸ City of Los Angeles Port Officials

⁹ 10th Annual International Trade Outlook So. Ca. Region 2015-2016

¹⁰ Los Angeles County Code of Ordinances 2.40.010

¹¹ Los Angeles County Code of Ordinances 2.40.030

and Measures Sealer” are the same person having two completely separate mandates and functions, thereby making this prohibition moot.¹²

In undertaking this investigation, the CGJ found that numerous counties in the state do have a Package Inspection Program in place. These programs are funded through revenue attached to Package Registration Permit Fees levied upon businesses which package, import, warehouse or distribute packaged commodities pursuant to individual county ordinances established in each county.¹³

Weights & Measures field tests items which have a licensing/registration fee attached to them.¹⁴ The licensing/registration fees cover the cost of inspection and testing, making these programs “cost-neutral.”¹⁵ The two programs in the County presently in place are for (1) “Automatic Point of Sale Stations” aka “Scanners”, and (2) “Scales”.^{16,17}

Currently, Weights & Measures sporadically and randomly field tests items for quantity. When “spot” inspections have been done, they have found critical shortages in quantities e.g. the weight of the item measured was less than the weight stated on the package. From 2003-2013 Weights & Measures performed random spot package inspections on a total of 91 “Lots”¹⁸ of items. This breaks down to less than 10 “Lots” a year.

Several egregious short findings during that period of time are extrapolated here as an eye opener. Out of the “Lots” sampled the following average shortages per “Lot” were uncovered:¹⁹

- a. 57.74% on packaged flour tortilla
- b. 47.45% on bagged fresh cucumbers
- c. 51.02% on bathroom tissue
- d. 21.61% on ice

In 2014 Weights & Measures randomly inspected and tested “Lots” of 34 personal care, cleaning and maintenance items during a two day period at retail establishments. Again, the inspections revealed many package shortages. Several troubling short findings during that inspection are

¹² Per Weights & Measures upper management

¹³ San Bernardino County Code of Ordinances Title 4 Chap 22 §41.2201(a)-§41.2211, and §16.0201(d)(2); Santa Barbara County Code of Ordinances Chapter 34c, Sec 34c-1 to Sec 34c-10; Riverside County Ordinance No. 832 in its entirety; Ventura County Ordinance Art 9.5§6297-1 to 6297-7

¹⁴ Weights & Measures Executive Staff

¹⁵ Ibid

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ Los Angeles County Code of Ordinances 2.40.050 through 2.40.190 and 2.41.010 et seq

¹⁸ Merriam-Webster: A unit of inventory

¹⁹ Los Angeles County Sample Wholesale Package Inspection Shortages (2003 through 2013)

listed here for example. Out of the “Lots” sampled the following average shortages per “Lot” were uncovered:²⁰

- a. 18.88% clear stick deodorant
- b. 31.86% air freshener
- c. 21.66% acrylic nail powder natural

Pursuant to information provided by Weights & Measures executive staff:

- Weights & Measures would like to conduct a minimum of a one day inspection annually at every “identified location”.
- There are a minimum of 3,400 “identified locations” to inspect in the County. There are many more unknown and unidentified, as of this writing. An “identified location” for these purposes is defined as a business location that packs, imports, warehouses or distributes more than 10,000 packages or containers per year.
- The best way to inspect for quantity is by looking at the wholesale and distribution centers. Ideally the department would like to check shipments when they arrive at the dock, distribution centers, or at manufacturers within the County. The problem with inspecting at the retail level is that one is dealing with a much smaller sampling. The law allows for confiscation of entire “Lots” when a shortage shows up in samplings within the “Lot.”
- Weights & Measures currently has only two Quantity Control Inspectors. This is inadequate to protect our population of 10 million. The Department needs to add at least 10 more Quantity Control Inspectors.

Public Outreach:

Per information provided by the management team of Weights & Measures, they receive almost no complaints from the public regarding quantity issues or discrepancies. There is no active outreach exposing this issue to the public. Weights & Measure’s web site is the main place where information regarding quantity control is available. The Department publishes a brochure relative to marketplace integrity. The CGJ opines that the actual distribution of this brochure is minimal; therefore with public exposure to the issue of shortages, public support would skyrocket.

The CGJ spoke to upper management of the Los Angeles County Department of Consumer and Business Affairs (Consumer & Business Affairs) and found currently that Consumer & Business Affairs does not provide outreach or information regarding commodity packaging shortages to the public. Consumer & Business Affairs does have Consumer Counselors who are trained to take calls and advise on a myriad of consumer issues. Management was extremely open and interested in collaborating with Weights & Measures in adding this information to the Consumer

²⁰ Los Angeles Wholesale Package Inspection Shortages Personal Care/Cleaning & Maintenance Supply Products (2 Day Spot-Check: April 14 & 15, 2014)

& Business Affairs Department website. In the opinion of the CGJ the correct department to handle the outreach on commodity packaging shortage issues is Consumer & Business Affairs, as this is the obvious department that a consumer would look to for help if they had an issue with labeling.

This obviously was apparent to the creators of Los Angeles County Code of Ordinances 8.09.060(C) which addresses the prohibition of overpricing following the proclamation or declaration of an emergency, “The Department of Consumer and Business Affairs shall be responsible for the administration of this Chapter, including, but not limited to, public education and outreach, and investigation of complaints. . .the Department of Consumer and Business Affairs shall be designated as the enforcement officer. . .”

Members of the CGJ called the County’s Help Line 211 to register a complaint regarding a false report of quantity shortage. The 211 operator did not direct complainants to any source within the County departments. The 211 operator directed our jurors to return to the store where the problem was found and recommended reporting the issue to the store manager.

Members of the CGJ called City of Los Angeles Information Services 311 to register a complaint regarding a false report of quantity shortage. The 311 operator directed our jurors to the State of California’s Consumer Affairs Department.

Members of the CGJ navigated their way through the Weights & Measures website and found that there are direct links for consumers to follow to make formal complaints regarding quantity package issues. The public is left with two unanswered questions: a) how would one know to visit Weights & Measures website in order to lodge a complaint? b) how would one know what to look for in packaging shortages?

Members of the CGJ navigated their way through the Consumer & Business Affairs’ website. The CGJ found there is no information relative to quantity control and packaging issues contained on that website. The website does have information directed to both consumers and businesses relative to overcharging and accurate pricing. In both instances the reader is directed to Weights & Measures. The CGJ feels that information regarding commodity packaging shortages needs to be added to the Consumer & Business Affairs website with direct links to the Weights & Measures Complaint Form.

The CGJ read an article titled “Be Proactive When Combating Food Fraud” which broached the topic of this investigation. The article recommended that the consumer report fraud of this nature to “the FDA or the United States Department of Agriculture”.²¹ Nowhere in the article is the reader directed to County departments. The CGJ interviewed the author of the article who stated that during the research she found no information that the County was an oversight agent for these problems.

²¹ San Gabriel Valley Tribune, 12-11-16, “Be Proactive When Combating Food Fraud”, LeeAnn Weintraub

Lawsuits and Remedies:

The County has no ordinance which provides the consumer with a personal remedy for packaging shortages. The County does have an ordinance which provides the consumer with a personal remedy for violations of item pricing laws.²² Why these two consumer violations are treated differently deserves attention. The CGJ did their own field inspections weighing prepackaged bags of produce in grocery stores. Shortages were in fact found. The CGJ as well as all citizens of Los Angeles County need their own remedy.

Los Angeles Code of Ordinance Chapter 8.08 covers “Consumer Commodity Retail Pricing”. Section 8.08.040(B) codifies the remedy an individual has against an establishment due to a violation of item pricing laws, e.g. \$50. Although the CGJ did not have their focus on the topic “item pricing laws”, we do note that this ordinance was last updated in 1980 and should currently be brought in line with 2017 dollars. Pursuant to the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Inflation Calculator that same \$50 today is \$147.82.²³

The CGJ was advised by a City of Los Angeles senior government official that direct jurisdiction for filing consumer lawsuits, including packaging shortages, is equally shared by the State, counties and cities. The CGJ was further advised that the prosecuting agency that chooses to handle a case is solely based on the commitment and dedication of that agency toward consumer protection.

A recent case was brought jointly by the Cities of Los Angeles, Santa Monica and San Diego against a major retail supermarket chain for selling “...packaged items with less product by weight than was indicated on labels.”²⁴ Not only are these lawsuits deterrents, but this lawsuit brought attention, headlines and awareness to the subject.

Data Management System:

Weights & Measures does not have a data management system in use by their field inspectors. All field inspectors record inspection data and input the data into reports manually.²⁵

The CGJ witnessed a demonstration of a software program which was developed specifically to optimize time, manpower and organization of the various consumer programs run by Weights & Measures. All neighboring counties are currently running this data management system.²⁶ Consistent with the promotional statements of the software developers, upper management of neighboring counties confirmed that the program saves an average 83% of their field inspector’s time on inspection reports.

²² Los Angeles County Code of Ordinance Section 8.08.040(B)

²³ <https://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/cpicalc.pl>

²⁴ <http://ktla.com/2014/06/24/whole-foods-to-pay-800k-for-overcharging-california-consumers-settlement>
L.A. Times 6-24-14, “Whole Foods paying \$800,000 for overcharging in California”, Shan Li

²⁵ Per information supplied by Weights & Measures senior management

²⁶ Per County Officials of San Bernardino County, Riverside County, Ventura County and Santa Barbara County

III BOARD OF SUPERVISORS STRATEGIC PLAN

The CGJ found the efforts and recommendations contained in this report to be consistent with the Board of Supervisors “County’s Strategic Plan 2016-2021”:

- Enhance County’s Fiscal Strength Through Long Term Planning: Develop and implement a plan to address the County’s long term unfunded liabilities.
- Promote Consumer Financial Stability: ...provide services in areas of ...consumer education...
- Prioritize and Implement Technology Initiatives that Enhance Service Delivery and Increase Efficiency: Support implementation of technological enhancements and acquisitions that increase efficiency (e.g. infrastructure, software, hardware, applications). . .

IV METHODOLOGY

The committee reviewed numerous California Codes and many individual county ordinances within the State. We viewed demonstrations of deceptive packaging practices, package inspection programs and software engineered specifically for governmental weights and measures departments programs. We interviewed 18 people knowledgeable in various areas directly related to the topic at hand. Among those interviewed were the upper management teams of Weights & Measures and Consumer & Business Affairs. Additionally, a representative of Los Angeles County Counsel, a senior official in the Los Angeles City Attorney’s Office, and a journalist from a local newspaper were interviewed. In addition, our committee spoke to various Sealers and the Weights & Measures’ management/personnel of numerous adjacent counties in Southern California. Lastly, the CGJ conducted their own field study weight inspections.

V FINDINGS

Need for an Ordinance

1. The County is mandated to “weigh or measure packages, containers, or amounts of commodities sold or in the process of delivery. . .”²⁷ in order to protect our citizenry from unscrupulous packagers of commodities.
2. Due to lack of funding, Weights & Measures is unable to adequately perform package inspections, as required by California Business & Professions §12211.
3. Extremely small sampling inspections, by Weights & Measures have revealed gross package shortages.
4. In order to properly protect our consumers, Weights & Measures needs to perform a one day inspection annually at every business location within the County that packs, imports, warehouses or distributes more than 10,000 packages or containers per year.

²⁷ California Business and Professions Code §12211

5. Weights & Measures currently has only two Quantity Control Inspectors. This is inadequate to protect our population of 10 million. The Department needs to add at least 10 more Quantity Control Inspectors.
6. All surrounding counties in the State are meeting their mandated obligations under California Business & Professions Code §12211. These counties have ordinances in place which allow them to raise revenue to pay for the cost of their package inspection programs²⁸.
7. The County needs to have a Package Inspection Program which will assure that inspections are done on a regular basis so as to protect the consumers of Los Angeles County. A Package Inspection Program needs to be funded in order to have the necessary personnel on staff to carry it out.
8. Weights & Measures has previously attempted to have an ordinance created which would allow for a package permit registration and tariff to be required by every “identified location”. County Counsel opined that the County is prohibited from creating such an ordinance per Government Code §54985(c)(4). The CGJ believes that interpretation of §54985(c)(4) needs to be revisited in light of findings 6, 9 and 10.
9. Los Angeles County Department of Agriculture and the Department of Weights & Measures were separate departments until they merged in 1984. Each of these departments stands independently as to functions and statutory mandates.
10. The Agriculture Commissioner in Los Angeles County wears two hats: (1) “Agriculture Commissioner” and (2) “Director of Weights and Measures” also known as the “County Sealer”. This occurred as a result of the 1984 merger of the two County Departments of Agriculture and Weights & Measures. Although together they are one department today, the two Bureaus stand independently as to functions and statutory mandates.

Public Outreach

11. Currently Weights & Measures is responsible for their own outreach on packaging shortages. Weights & Measures has the information available on their website. This Department is virtually unknown to the public, hence there are almost no complaints regarding quantity issues or discrepancies. There is no active outreach exposing this issue to consumers. The CGJ believes that with proper exposure to the issue of shortages, public support would skyrocket, hence reining in the abuses that are occurring by packagers.
12. Consumer & Business Affairs does not provide outreach or information regarding commodity packaging shortages to the public. Consumer & Business Affairs does provide information on pricing inconsistencies and is mandated by County Ordinance to take the

²⁸ San Bernardino County Code of Ordinances Title 4 Chap 22 §41.2201(a)-§41.2211, and §16.0201(d)(2); Santa Barbara County Code of Ordinances Chapter 34c, Sec 34c-1 to Sec 34c-10; Riverside County Ordinance No. 832 in its entirety; Ventura County Ordinance Art 9.5§6297-1 to 6297-7

reins during emergencies to provide outreach relative to price gouging. In the opinion of the CGJ the correct department to handle the outreach on commodity packaging shortage issues is Consumer & Business Affairs.

13. The County's Help Line 211 and the City of Los Angeles Information Services 311 do not have information regarding packaging shortages and registering complaints in their databases. The CGJ believes this information needs to be supplied to both services so that residents of the County can be properly directed to the correct department.

Lawsuits and Remedies

14. Los Angeles County Code of Ordinance Chapter 8.08 covers "Consumer Commodity Retail Pricing". Section 8.08.040(B) codifies the remedy an individual has against an establishment due to a violation of item pricing laws. There is no similar ordinance for violations of packaging shortages. Consumers of Los Angeles County have a right to have their remedy for package shortages codified so as to pursue an action on their own.
15. Los Angeles County Code of Ordinance Section 8.08.040(B) codifies the remedy an individual has against an establishment due to a violation of item pricing laws, e.g. \$50. This ordinance was last updated in 1980 and should currently be brought in line with 2017 dollars, which is \$147.82.²⁹
16. Jurisdiction for pursuing consumer lawsuits relative to packaging shortages is equally shared by the State, counties and cities. Since the prosecuting agency that chooses to handle a case is solely based on the commitment and dedication of that agency toward consumer protection, the CGJ feels that Weights & Measures should seek all legal avenues in referring out cases.

Data Management System

17. Weights & Measures does not have a data management system in use by their field inspectors. Approximately 83% of field inspector's time can be saved writing inspection reports. This would save the County money in labor and allow the Department to hire more field inspectors with the savings.

VI RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors should establish an ordinance creating a mandatory "Package Permit Registration." The funds collected will enhance the fiscal strength and long term financing needed to allow Weights & Measures to create a "cost neutral" Package Inspection Program which will allow quantity inspections at regular intervals in order to protect the consumers of Los Angeles County.

²⁹ <https://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/cpicalc.pl>

2. The County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors should direct Consumer and Business Affairs, after consulting with Weights & Measures, to assume responsibility of oversight for consumer outreach and complaints, relative to quantity control and package shortages.
3. Weights & Measures, after consulting with Consumer and Business Affairs, should direct both the County's Help Line 211 and the City of Los Angeles Information Services 311 to include quantity control and package shortages information as part of their database and referral system and supply supporting information.
4. The County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors should amend Los Angeles County Code of Ordinances Section 8.08.040(B) to include package shortages in addition to item pricing violations or, in the alternative, create a new ordinance giving consumers a remedy at law to pursue actions on an individual basis for package shortages.
5. The County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors should amend Los Angeles County Code of Ordinances Section 8.08.040(B) raising the financial remedy an individual has against an establishment due to a violation of item pricing laws from \$50 to \$150, thereby bringing the 1980 dollar amount in line with 2017 Bureau of Labor Statistics' Inflation Rate.
6. Weights & Measures should refer cases which grossly violate IRQ Statements to all prosecuting agencies within the County, including all City Attorneys. This allows maximum exposure of consumer fraud and misrepresentation.
7. Weights & Measures should conduct a cost benefit analysis to ensure and justify the purchase/licensing of a data management system as it relates to their field inspection programs, as this will enhance service delivery and increase efficiency.

VII REQUEST FOR RESPONSE

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

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Los Angeles County Superior Court
Clara Shorridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
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County of Los Angeles Department of Weights & Measures	18.2, 18.3, 18.6, 18.7
The County of Los Angeles Department of Consumer Affairs	18.2, 18.3

VIII ACRONYMS

ACT Federal Fair Packaging and Labeling Act
CGJ 2016-2017 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury
IRQ Identity, Responsibility and Quantity

IX COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Regi Block Chair
Dorothy Brown
Hilda Dallal
Ronnie Dann-Honor
Marilyn Gelfand
Dianne Kelley

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JURY ROOM



Regi Block
Hilda Dallal
Lucy Eisenberg
Marilyn Gelfand

Chair

CIVIL GRAND JURY SPACE

I SUMMARY

We, the 2016-2017 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury (CGJ), have had a wonderful educational experience this year. We have learned a lot about the workings of county government, and seen things we believe could be improved. One thing we do believe should be changed for the benefit of future jurors is the space in which the CGJ meets, works and receives presentations from outside speakers.

II BACKGROUND

In Los Angeles County, the county provides the budgeted funding and space for the grand jury.¹

CA Penal Code § 938.4 (2016) states:

“The superior court shall arrange for a suitable meeting room and other support as the court determines is necessary for the grand jury. Any costs incurred by the court as a result of this section shall be absorbed by the court or the county from existing resources.”

We would like to emphasize the word “suitable” as stated in the code. The CGJ meeting room, along with the bathroom and lunch/workroom, is far from “suitable” as the code suggests.

The CGJ has two rooms:

1. One is a meeting room, with no windows, which measures 40' x 20', containing 7 computer desks, 2 telephones, a conference table measuring 26'x 6', 4 bookshelves, a 3 drawer lateral file cabinet, a speaker's podium, 29 high-back oversized desk chairs and a couch. The meeting room has an adjoining storage area and bathroom with one sink and one toilet which measures 4'8" x 5'8" that is for the use of 23 jurors.
2. The other is a lunch/workroom which measures 40' x 14' containing 29 lockers, 4 tables each measuring 81"x 34", a refrigerator, a coffee station, a microwave, a toaster, a water dispenser (with no less than ten 5 gallon bottles of water stored on the floor at any time), 23 mailboxes, 3 computer stations, 2 printers, a copy machine, a FAX machine, a TV perched atop a media rack, a large shredder, a paper cutter, a 4-drawer lateral file cabinet, a 5-drawer file cabinet, a small file cabinet, 21 full sized desk chairs, a 4' wide storage cabinet, a 3' storage cabinet, and a 2' storage cabinet.

¹ Information provided by Los Angeles County Superior Court management and Chief Executive Office senior executive

History

Prior to 2000, the Los Angeles County Grand Jury was one body comprised of both Criminal and Civil². In 2000 the jury was split and the 2 entities thereafter operated separately³. At the time of the split the CGJ took over the space it currently occupies on the 11th floor of the Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Courts Building (CCB).⁴ The building belonged to the County of Los Angeles. In 2008 the State of California took over the courts and the CCB. Through an exclusive-use transfer agreement, 31% of the CCB space remained in the County's control, while 69% is controlled by the State. The CGJ space is part of that 31% under County control.⁵

The CGJ space is directly adjacent to the former jury assembly room. The jury assembly room was located on the 11th floor until April 2017 when it was moved to new facilities on the first floor. The old jury assembly room on the 11th floor currently sits empty. That floor space encompasses an area which is significantly larger and more efficient than the current CGJ space. The main assembly room measures 40' x 60' with a 10' x 12' walled off facilities barrier located in the first third of the space. There is a 10' x 12' conference space off the main assembly area. Additionally there is a 20' x 40' room off of the main assembly room, along with rest rooms for men and women.⁶

Demographics, The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Safety

The CGJ is comprised of 23 citizens who either apply to serve or are nominated by a judicial officer in Los Angeles County. The tenure of the CGJ lasts one year on a full time basis. Historically, the CGJ positions attract retired individuals. Demographics for the CGJ over the last 10 years (2007-2008 to 2016-2017) document only nine jurors having been under the age of 55 while the large majority, in fact over 2/3s, have been over 65 (See Exhibit 1).⁷

² Information provided by Los Angeles County Superior Court Management

³ Ibid

⁴ Information provided by Los Angeles County Superior Court Management

⁵ Information provided by Los Angeles County Chief Executive Office

⁶ Personal observations and measurements by CGJ

⁷ <http://grandjury.co.la.ca.us/demographics.html>

Exhibit 1
Civil Grand Jury Demographic Analysis*

Civil Grand Jury Year	Ages 18-25	Ages 26-34	Ages 35-44	Ages 45-54	Ages 55-64	Ages 65-74	Ages 75 & over	Totals
2016-2017	0	0	0	0	7	12	4	23
2015-2016	0	0	0	0	7	13	3	23
2014-2015	0	0	0	0	7	11	4	23
2013-2014	0	0	0	1	7	12	4	23
2012-2013	0	0	1	1	5	13	3	23
2011-2012	1	0	0	1	3	12	6	23
2010-2011	0	0	0	0	15	5	3	23
2009-2010	0	0	0	1	2	13	7	23
2008-2009	0	0	0	1	10	12	0	23
2007-2008	0	0	0	2	9	10	2	23
Totals	1	0	1	7	72	113	36	230

*Taken from the LA County Web Site
<http://www.lacourt.org/division/jury/JR0223.aspx>

None of the members of the 2016-2017 CGJ are officially “handicapped” under the provisions of the ADA, however, several members had problems during the year which made maneuvering through the crowded space in the two rooms exceedingly difficult. Under the ADA every government facility which functions as a meeting room, as well as offices and other work areas, must have a “path of travel” created in those spaces to accommodate individuals with disabilities.⁸ We believe that better provisions for a “path of travel” must be made to ensure that future jurors can function safely and effectively.

Temperature

The temperature has been an ongoing issue in the CGJ meeting room. We, the CGJ, have fondly referred to it as a “Meat Locker.” Attached is a picture of our thermometer registering 59° (See Exhibit 2). This temperature was the norm throughout our service as can be attested to by the entire body of the CGJ and the CGJ staff. Complaints to facility services have been ongoing all year, but to no avail.

⁸ https://www.ada.gov/regs2010/titleII_2010/titleII_2010_regulations.htm#a35101

Exhibit 2:



Photo taken by CGJ

Computers

The 23 members of the CGJ are mandated to investigate and report on their findings. This entails research and writing. The CGJ has only has 10 computers. This is not enough to do the job adequately. This creates a lot of contentiousness as to whose research and writings are paramount and should be given priority.

In addition to the shortage of computers, the computers provided represent antiquated technology, with frequent breakdowns on two of the computers, losing work in progress on many occasions. Additionally tech support was extremely weak.

Computer work space

Our computer desks and workspace are inefficient. Several of the desks were specifically designed for first generation computers, while the other desks are exactly that, “desks.” The keyboards are too high and create wrist fatigue, among other complaints. Ergonomics need to be taken into consideration. Additionally there is very little space to place papers and reference material being used to compile reports. Papers are always spilling over onto the floor, as they are piled high in tight corners of desk space.

Phones

The CGJ has four phones for its exclusive use, 2 in the meeting room and 2 in the lunch/workroom. All phones are positioned on computer desks in tight quarters in the open space of these two rooms. A very important aspect of the CGJ work is conducting investigations and interviews on the telephone. All phone calls must follow the “Rule of Two” requiring a minimum of 2 jurors on each phone call and more often than not, entire committees of 4-6 jurors in attendance. The calls are conducted on speaker phone lines in multi-purpose rooms, while other things are going on causing distraction (e.g. shredding, copying, printing, committee meetings and lunch room conversations).

Additionally two of the phones are positioned directly in front of doorways. When conducting a conference call, the jurors are forced to block the doorways in order to partake in the session. While writing this report our committee was conducting a phone interview with the Chief Executive Office (CEO), when we were interrupted by staff attempting to pass through the blocked door and we were informed that we were not in compliance with fire regulations.

Providing a phone conference room which would accommodate up to 8 persons would allow the CGJ to not only conduct interviews in a more professional manner, but would aide in efficiency and accuracy in the exchange of sensitive and information.

Private Quiet Space

Much of the work which the CGJ does involves reading, composing and editing. This type of work requires quiet thinking space in order to focus. The CGJ has no space to fill this requirement. Since April 2017 the CGJ has borrowed the empty jury assembly room and treated it as the “quiet room” in order to find the needed solitude to read, compose and edit.

Private Conference Room for Investigative Interviews

Several of the 2016-2017 CGJ investigative teams conducted confidential interviews with important sources that came to meet with jurors at the CCB. These important personal interviews were conducted in the CGJ lunch/workroom, in an atmosphere of inefficiency, unprofessionalism, and constant interruption.

III METHODOLOGY

The committee reviewed various laws and statutes and researched the history of the CGJ in the County. We interviewed several individuals knowledgeable about the relevant spaces. Among those interviewed were the executive management of the County of Los Angeles Chief Executive Office, Los Angeles Superior Court management staff and CGJ staff. Lastly, the CGJ conducted their own field study measuring spaces and furniture described in this report.

IV FINDINGS

1. The temperature situation in the main meeting room is consistently out of control and is often below 60°.
2. Space between meeting tables and chairs is so narrow that jurors often trip to get by one another to move around the room.
3. In excess of 2/3s of jurors over the last ten years have been in excess of 65 years old; due to this fact attention must be given to the “path of travel” within the office space.
4. There is one restroom for 23 jurors, which is inadequate.
5. Ergonomics has not been taken into consideration with the computers, keyboards and monitors.
6. There is no space affording “acoustical privacy”⁹ for jurors to have committee meetings of up to 8 people.
7. There is no space affording “acoustical privacy” for jurors to read, compose, focus, and concentrate.
8. There is no space affording “acoustical privacy” for jurors to conduct telephone conference calls and private investigative interviews without interruptions.

⁹ Definition – Can people talk in privacy, according to the level of confidentiality required; do noises or conversations make it difficult to hear or understand speech if much of their work involves using the telephone?
https://www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/ergonomics/office/working_space.html

V RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Los Angeles County CEO should find space in the CCB which will accommodate the needs of the CGJ after completing an analysis.
2. The Los Angeles County Auditor-Controller should provide budget for additional updated computers and workstations in the CGJ budget.

VII REQUEST FOR RESPONSE

California Penal Code Sections 933(c) and 933.05 require a written response to all recommendations contained in this report. Such responses shall be made no later than ninety (90) days after the Civil Grand Jury publishes its report (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 2016-2017 Civil Grand Jury must be submitted on or before September 30, 2017 to:

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

Responding Agencies	Recommendations
The County of Los Angeles Chief Executive Office	19.1
The County of Los Angeles Auditor-Controller	19.2

VIII ACRONYMS

ADA	The Americans with Disabilities Act
CCB	Clara Shorridge Foltz Criminal Courts Building
CEO	Chief Executive Office
CGJ	2016-2017 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury

IX COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Regi Block Chair
Hilda Dallal
Marilyn Gelfand
Lucy Eisenberg

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**STANDING COMMITTEE
REPORTS**

AUDIT COMMITTEE



Gerard Duiker
Henry C. Guerrero

Co-Chair
Co-Chair

AUDIT COMMITTEE

I SUMMARY

The function of the Audit Committee of the Civil Grand Jury (CGJ) is to oversee contracting with outside auditors and to assist investigative committees to examine issues that require an audit.

II BACKGROUND

Only one audit was requested by the Los Angeles County 2016-2017 CGJ. The Tows and Impounds Committee sought to quantify police and tow company charges incurred by vehicle owners in connection with municipal or state code violations.

III METHODOLOGY

A scope of work document was jointly composed by the Audit and Tows and Impounds committees and submitted with Letters of Solicitation to five audit firms approved by the Los Angeles County Auditor-Controller. Three firms submitted proposals and were jointly interviewed by the Audit and Tows and Impounds committees. Harvey M. Rose, LLC was selected for this audit.

IV ACRONYMS

CGJ 2016-2017 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury

V COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Gerard Duiker	Co-Chair
Henry C. Guerrero	Co-Chair

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CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE



London Jones	Chair
Joyce Simily	Co-Chair
Marilyn Gelfand	Secretary
Alice Beener	
Hilda Dallal	
Ronnie Dann-Honor	
Lucy Eisenberg	

CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE

I SUMMARY

The Citizens' Complaints Committee (CCC) of the 2016-2017 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury (CGJ) consisted of seven members. As required by state law, the CCC is a standing committee of the CGJ. It is the means by which citizens can file a formal written complaint regarding the actions of local government entities or public officials within Los Angeles County. The primary function of the CCC is to receive, review and evaluate complaints. All complaints are confidential.

II BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

A Citizen Complaint Form (CCF) and the complaint guidelines are attached. (See Appendix A). These are available on the website: www.lacourt.org/forms/pdf/CitizensComplaint.pdf

The following is the method used by the (CGJ) for processing a complaint.

1. A complaint is received.
2. The complaint is logged.
3. Each complaint is assigned a unique file number.
4. An acknowledgment letter is sent to the complainant.
5. The complaint is referred to the CCC Chairperson.
6. The complaint is then assigned to a CCC member for review.
7. The CCC meets collectively to review the complaints.
8. The CCC evaluates the complaint and suggested findings. A determination is made if an investigation is needed.
9. If the CGJ determines that a matter is within the legally permissible scope of its investigative powers and would warrant further inquiry, additional information may be requested. If a matter does not fall within the jury's investigative authority or the jury decides not to investigate, no action will be taken and there will be no further contact with the complainant.
10. Responses may or may not be sent to the complainant.
11. All files are sealed and placed in storage for five years.

III 2016-2017 CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS

46 Complaints were processed and divided into the following categories:

DISPOSITION BY CIVIL GRAND JURY	TALLY
Insufficient Information	17
No Jurisdiction over Subject Matter	17
Ongoing Investigation with Another Agency	1
Referred for Further Investigation	0
Reviewed, No Action Taken	9
Unsupported	2

IV COMPLAINT FORM AND GUIDELINES

Citizens who wish to submit complaints to the CGJ should do so by using the complaint form and guidelines which are found on the CGJ Website:

www.lacourt.org/forms/pdf/CitizensComplaint.pdf

The 2016-2017 CGJ included additional information on the Citizen Complaint Form to clarify and help to make the information required from the claimant easier to follow. The attached sample complaint form includes this information:

If you need assistance completing this form: Los Angeles County residents dial 211, Los Angeles City residents dial 311. You will be directed to a local legal help center.

See Following Page for

APPENDIX A:

Citizen Complaint Form

Complaint Guidelines

Communications from the public can provide valuable information to the Civil Grand Jury. Any private citizen, government employee, or officer may submit a completed complaint form to request that the Civil Grand Jury conduct an investigation. This complaint must be in writing and is treated as confidential. Prior to submitting the Complaint Form to the Grand Jury office, please retain a copy for your records if needed. Receipt of all complaints will be acknowledged. Exhibits or supporting documents attached to the complaint become property of the Grand Jury and will not be returned.

If the Civil Grand Jury determines that a matter is within the legally permissible scope of its investigative powers and would warrant further inquiry, additional information may be requested. If a matter does not fall within the Civil Grand Jury's investigative authority, or the jury determines not to investigate a complaint, no action will be taken and there will be no further contact from the Civil Grand Jury.

The findings of any investigation conducted by the Civil Grand Jury can be communicated only in a formal final report published at the conclusion of the Grand Jury's term, June 30th.

Some complaints are not suitable for civil grand jury action. For example, the Civil Grand Jury has no jurisdiction over judicial performance, actions of the court, or cases that are pending in the courts. Grievances of this nature must be resolved through the established judicial appeal system. The Civil Grand Jury has no jurisdiction or authority to investigate federal or state agencies. Only causes of action occurring within the County of Los Angeles are eligible for review.

The jurisdiction of the Civil Grand Jury includes the following:

- Consideration of evidence of misconduct against public officials within Los Angeles County.
- Inquiry into the condition and management of the jails within the county.
- Investigation and report on the operations, accounts, and records of the officers, departments or functions of the county including those operations, accounts, and records of any special legislative district or other district in the county created pursuant to state law for which the officers of the county are serving in their ex officio capacity as officers of the districts.
- Investigation of the books and records of any incorporated city or joint powers agency located in the county.

If you need assistance completing this form: Los Angeles County residents dial 211, Los Angeles City residents dial 311. You will be directed to a local legal help center.

Mail complaint form to: Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury
Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center
210 West Temple Street, Eleventh Floor, Room 11-506
Los Angeles, CA 90012

V ACRONYMS

CCC	Citizens' Complaints Committee
CCF	Citizen Complaint Form
CGJ	2016-2017 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury

VI COMMITTEE MEMBERS

London Jones,	Chair
Joyce Simily,	Co-Chair
Marilyn Gelfand,	Secretary
Alice Beener	
Hilda Dallal	
Ronnie Dann-Honor	
Lucy Eisenberg	

CONTINUITY COMMITTEE



Douglas Benedict **Chair**
Dorothy Brown
Lucy Eisenberg
Patrick Lyons
Reuben P. Santana
Joyce Simily
Faramarz Taheri

CONTINUITY COMMITTEE

I SUMMARY

The Continuity Committee serves as a bridge between prior and future Civil Grand Juries.

II BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

Each Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury (CGJ) serves for one year and ends its term with the publication of a Final Report. The mandated responses (per California State Penal Code Section 933.05) to that report arrive after that Jury has ended its term. It necessarily falls to the next CGJ to receive, analyze and report on these responses. The Continuity Committee has been assigned responsibility for this task. This section of the 2016-2017 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury Final Report contains the findings and recommendations of the 2015-2016 Civil Grand Jury Final Report.

The information is presented in the following of tables:

Table 1 shows the current status of the recommendations from the Final Reports for the preceding five years: 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.

Table 1. Total Number of Evaluated Recommendations and Responses.

	2011 2012	2012 2013	2013 2014	2014 2015	2015 2016	Total
Number of Recommendations Analyzed	116	732	131	60	1650	2689
Number of "No Responses"	3	0	0	0	104	107
Number of "Further Analysis Needed"	22	36	12	8	11	89
Grand Total	141	768	143	68	1765	2885

Table 2 provides the response status to the recommendations within each investigative report from the 2015-2016 Final Report. It also highlights those entities that failed to respond and are found to be out of compliance with section 933.05 of the penal code. In addition, some entities still have responses pending.

Table 2. Response Status by Report.

Report	In Compliance	Not In Compliance	Pending
Inadqueate El Nino Planning	All Except	City of Bell City of Hawthorne City of South El Monte	5
Who Cares for the Dead When the Dead Don't Vote	All		
Close Look at Aging & Mentally Ill	All		
Alternative to Squalor: Need to House the Homeless	All		
Appointment Commissions: Transparency Maintained Public Trust	All Except	City of Duarte City of El Monte City of Sierra Madre City of West Hollywood	5
Capital Appreciation Bonds & Other School District	All Except	Acton-Agua Dulce USD Inglewood USD Lawndale Elementary School District	2
Everybody Turn-Out to Vote	All		
ICE In Los Angeles	All		
LAUSD: Follow the Money	All		
Park and Ride: A Los Angeles Illusion	All		
Politics 101: Observations on Los Angeles County Governance	All		
Ready or Not: Adulthood is Now	All		
Renter or Landlord: Who Benefits?	All		
Save Our Seniors: Nursing Home Inspections	All		
The Los Angeles County Probation Department & Technology	All		
Trying to Keep "MOM AND POP" Afloat	All		
Where Has the L.A.'s Property Gone: To Whom and How Much?	All		

Table 3 reflects the facilities which failed to respond to the recommendations contained within the Detention Committee Report from the 2015-2016 Final Report.

Table 3. Missing Responses to Recommendations Within the Detention Report.

Recommendation	Not In Compliance
21.2	Azusa Police Department
21.3, 21.4, 21.5	Bell Gardens Police Department
21.1, 21.11, 21.12, 21.13, 21.14, 21.18, 21.42, 21.43, 21.44, 21.45, 21.52, 21.53, 21.54	County Probation Department

Responses to the 2015-2016 Civil Grand Jury Final Report are available online at the following website: <http://grandjury.co.la.ca.us/gjreports.html>

III ACRONYMS

CGJ 2016-2017 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury

IV COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Douglas Benedict Chair
 Dorothy Brown
 Lucy Eisenberg
 Patrick Lyons
 Reuben P. Santana
 Joyce Simily
 Famarz Taheri

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DETENTION COMMITTEE



Sharon Muravez **Chair**
Henry C. Guerrero **Scheduling Coordinator**
Faramarz Taheri **Scheduling Coordinator**

Marcie Alvarez
Alice Beener
Douglas Benedict
Regi Block
Dorothy Brown
Hilda Dallal

Ronnie Dann-Honor
Gerard Duiker
Lucy Eisenberg
Gloria Garfinkel
Marilyn Gelfand
London Jones

Thomas Kearney
Dianne Kelley
Patrick Lyons
Joanne D. Saliba
Reuben P. Santana
Joyce Simily
Shelley Strohm

DETENTION COMMITTEE

I SUMMARY

California Penal Code Section 919(b) requires the Civil Grand Jury (CGJ) to inquire into the condition and management of the public prisons within Los Angeles County (LACO). These include public jails, courthouse lockups, and juvenile detention facilities. All 23 members of the CGJ participated in unannounced inspections of 122 detention facilities. The CGJ gained a great deal of knowledge from the experience. The inspections furnished us with a unique perspective on an important part of the criminal justice system and enabled us to have informed discussions with various speakers and interviewees.

The structure of the LACO jail system is a massive network of facilities operated by combinations of LACO Sheriff's Department, local police departments, and LACO Probation Department. Each facility performs a step in the process which consists of:

- taking in persons who have been arrested
- ensuring detainees are present at arraignments to inform them of the charges being filed
- housing detainees who have not been released on bail during or pending trials
- housing convicted persons for the time determined by a judge or until transferred to state prison

Type I Facilities

The jail system assumes obligations toward the detainees concerning their safety and well-being. Detainees are screened for medical, mental, sexual orientation, gender and criminal factors that determine how and where they are housed. A tracking mechanism is in place for each detainee. Personal property is inventoried and secured for return as required. In most cases, detainees are temporarily housed and fed in a local police department or sheriff's jail until they are arraigned or released, as in the case of misdemeanors. Most facilities that make up the county jail system are these small, widely-distributed stations, referred to as Type I facilities.

A second kind of Type I facility are the jails associated with the Court system where holding cells are located within courthouses. On a daily basis, detainees are transported on busses from holding locations to court facilities for arraignments, preliminary hearings and trials. Courthouse jails have no "overnight" capabilities.

Some Type I facilities categorize and segregate detainees to improve inmate safety. All Type I facilities have separate, supervised areas for detained juveniles to ensure their safety.

Type II Facilities

Type II facilities provide longer term detentions. These facilities are larger than Type I facilities and provide a wide variety of services to cover the needs of all detainees. There is a classification system to insure that groups are categorized and segregated to avoid interaction and improve inmate safety. Mentally ill, or potentially self-destructive detainees, are placed in a high observation area where mental health professionals can work to stabilize them. Detainees who exhibit more violent behaviors are placed in carefully controlled lockups.

Detainees in these larger facilities fall into four groups:

1. Individuals who have been arrested but not yet arraigned or tried.
2. Those convicted of minor misdemeanor offenses that require less than a year of incarceration.
3. Felons who were sentenced to more than a year of incarceration for major offenses. AB109 decreased the population in overcrowded state prisons by sending inmates to serve their sentences in county facilities.
4. Detainees who have been judged mentally incompetent to stand trial. With medication, they may become mentally competent and a determination to stand trial is made by mental health professionals.

An integral part of the Type II classification is the Sheriff's Inmate Reception Center (IRC). This facility handles the massive intake/output work processing and classifying all detainees prior to their incarceration in one of the Type II jails within the county, in addition to handling the inmate release process. The IRC:

1. Secures, stores and releases personal property
2. Documents the inmates' health status
3. Determines group classification
4. Creates a record for each inmate
5. Transfers each inmate to the appropriate place of incarceration
6. Provides supportive service advice upon intake and release
7. Dispenses small supply of medication upon release to medicated inmates.

The Type II facilities in the county are Twin Towers Correctional Facility, Men's Central Jail, Century Regional Detention Facility, North County Correctional Facility, and Pitchess Detention Center, all operated by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department.

II BACKGROUND AND GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

There are numerous facilities that are very old and in need of revitalization or replacement. Age notwithstanding, we generally found the facilities to be clean and well maintained. With limited exceptions, facilities had health, safety and maintenance records that were up to date and readily available for our review.

Upon arrival at a detention facility, detainees are queried and segregated according to race, gang affiliation and/or sexual orientation. They are questioned about medical conditions and dietary needs. Color-coded uniforms are issued to inmates in order to quickly identify their classification: General Population (royal blue), Trustee (green), High Risk (orange), Mentally Ill (yellow/blue), Medical status (brown), LBGT (light blue).

We found jailers to be attentive to the health and mental condition of their detainees. If their condition is deemed serious, detainees are taken directly to a medical facility for treatment and observation. Some conditions include, but are not limited to, situations where detainees are experiencing severe stress that may lead to a coronary or mental health episode including thoughts of suicide.

Some facilities are using electronic tools to assist in periodic rounds of safety checks as opposed to manually logging information.

With few exceptions, the locations we visited had first aid kits available as well as defibrillators. The CGJ was pleased that the recommendation from last year's CGJ, regarding the need for defibrillators, was acted upon and the situation corrected.

Juveniles

The California Code of Regulations provides for special treatment of detained juveniles. In a Type I facility, minors must be kept separate from the adult detainees while they await their immediate release or transport to a juvenile hall. Long-term detention of juveniles is the responsibility of the Probation Department.

During inspections of the Probation Department's juvenile camps and juvenile halls, the CGJ saw evidence of a change in culture with respect to the treatment and confinement of youth. Isolation cells, known as Special Handling Units (SHUs), have been decommissioned and HOPE Centers (Healing / Opportunity / Positive Engagement) have been opened to offer Life Skills Lessons (LSL) and Aggression Replacement Training (ART) to the youth.

There are a variety of educational programs offered to juvenile offenders in Los Angeles County to support the goal of positive adjustments for juveniles being detained. These include vocational training, psychological therapies, credit recovery, GED and college level classes, and sports, among others.

III METHODOLOGY

All 23 members of the CGJ formed teams and participated in the unannounced inspections of every jail, detention center, courthouse, juvenile justice center and juvenile camp in the County of Los Angeles. The CGJ feels the experience and knowledge gained from these inspections should be shared with the general public to “de-mystify” the jail system and we have attempted to do so in this report.

To fulfill our obligation under Section 919(b) of the California Penal Code, the Detention Committee prepared a standardized inspection checklist to ensure each visiting team conducted a sound and uniform inspection. Development of this checklist involved reviewing relevant titles under the California Code of Regulations along with the results of the biennial inspections conducted by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) which is mandated under California Penal Code Section 6031.

A small group was established to review the California Code of Regulations related to the health and welfare of detainees held in local detention facilities. The following two Titles were reviewed:

- a) California Code of Regulations Title 15, Crime Prevention and Corrections, Division 3, Rules and Regulations of Adult Institutions, Programs, and Parole Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.
- b) California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 1, Section 13-102 and Part 2, Section 1231, Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities.

The information within Titles 15 and 24 is extensive and covers a wide variety of matters associated with the various types of detention facilities and their management. Recognizing we are not criminal detention inspection professionals, we limited our checklist to key elements related to the condition and management of our local detention facilities. Each CGJ inspection team had a copy of the most current BSCC inspection results and last year’s CGJ inspection results for each local detention facility.

IV GENERAL FINDINGS

- Management of the various Type I facilities, whether operated by city police, sheriff’s deputies, private contractors, or probation officers is consistent and in accordance with state regulations.
- Staffing shortages, mandatory shifts and overtime seem to be a universal issue which may have an effect on morale. Despite efforts by LACO Sheriff’s Department to recruit additional deputies and non-sworn custody assistants, there is a shortage of staff at Type I

facilities. This results in mandatory overtime, long regular shifts and using patrol deputies to work in the jails.

- Almost all Type II facilities are operating over capacity. Part of this is due to AB 109, the legislation that reduced state prison over-crowding by shifting inmates to county jails. AB 109 has changed the make-up of the jail population. More violent, hard-core inmates are now in the County jail system. This adds significant burdens on a system not designed to serve and house violent hard-core offenders.
- There has also been a huge growth of inmates with mental health issues. This can be traced to the closure of state hospitals or lack of community mental health facilities. We were informed by Sheriff's Department senior management that mentally ill inmates at Type II facilities continues to increase and currently constitute 25% of incarcerated male inmates and 40% of females.
- Senior management of the Sheriff's Department, as well as several of our invited speakers, stated that the Sheriff's Department is not well equipped to act as a mental health agent. Interviewees indicated the need for greater integration of supportive services from the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health, both inside Type II facilities as well as upon inmate release. Many of the people who would previously have been institutionalized now find themselves homeless. We were informed by officers at numerous locations throughout the County that there are homeless people who will commit minor offenses simply to gain entry to the jail system, where they receive food, shelter and services.
- Many inmates have drug addiction problems. These issues add complexity to the justice system as treatment for a variety of health issues must be provided to inmates during their jail confinement.
- Bail Reform is one potential remedy that could help lower population in these facilities. Such reform would put a greater number of accused persons out on their own recognizance while awaiting court hearing. A need for bail reform was highlighted by several of our invited speakers, although this was not a topic investigated by the CGJ.

The following pages in this section document the specific findings and recommendations of the CGJ members who visited sheriffs' jails, police stations, detention facilities, criminal courthouses, and juvenile camps and halls within the County.

POLICE STATIONS

Facility Name Address Phone Number	Date & Inspection Results	Comments
77 TH STREET STATION (LAPD) 7600 S. Broadway Los Angeles, CA 90003 213-473-4851	9/26/16 Satisfactory	This facility houses inmates for LAPD’s Harbor/Southwest stations. Jail operated by Detention Officers, supplemented by police patrolmen as needed. Clean jail. Public notices are posted for incoming inmates. Staff is looking forward to new mobile devices that will reduce time and paperwork when receiving inmates. There are 3 Safety Cells. Cell #9 is not used unless jail is overcrowded. Safety checks conducted randomly every 30 minutes. Electronic buttons for logging cell checks are hardwired into the wall close to the banks of cells. Checks are monitored at Watch Commander’s office and forwarded to Area Captain. Detention officers prepare meals and special diets with prepackaged food that is color coded. Juveniles are transferred quickly to Los Padrinos or released to parents. Suicide Kits and defibrillators in place. Inmates in safety cells without water fountains are provided water hourly. A suicide occurred in 2015 and is still under investigation. The procedure changed requiring officers to enter holding cells.
ALHAMBRA POLICE DEPT. 211 S. 1 st Street Alhambra, CA 91801 626-570-5151	10/7/16 Satisfactory	Jail is privately operated by the GEO Group (GEO), with 10 Custody Assistants scheduled 2 per shift. Facility consists of holding, sobering, safety and housing cells and dormitories for combined housing capacity of 44 inmates. This is a \$100/day pay-to-stay facility. Cells have four beds, television, phone and shower. Jail rules are in writing and given to inmates during booking. Facility receives arrestees from South Pasadena, San Marino, Los Angeles County District Attorney’s Office, and U.S. Marshal’s Service Immigration & Custody Enforcement Agency. Meals are delivered by private vendor, three hot meals/day.
ARCADIA POLICE DEPT. 250 W. Huntington Drive Arcadia, CA 91723 626-574-5150	9/9/16 Satisfactory	Rated capacity is 20. This is a \$100/day pay-to-stay facility. Regulatory inspections are current. This is a very clean, well lit, facility. Inmates usually held up to 48 hours. Jail staff trained 24 hours/year. There is camera monitoring in cells. Defibrillator is mounted on wall and staff is trained. First aid kit and suicide kits are on hand. There are two handicapped- ADA

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		cells. The department has a Mobile Command Post “Coffee with a Cop” program in the community. 85% of inmates are Asians. Staff includes Chinese police officers, and record clerks. Translators are available 24/7 by phone.
AZUSA POLICE DEPT. 725 N. Alameda Avenue Azusa, CA 91702 626-812-3200	9/23/16 Satisfactory	Rated Capacity is 35. There are 5 cells and 2 sobering cells. Jail is operated by G4S with 7 Custody Assistants. G4S is the largest security company in the world. Regulatory inspections are current. Pest control is done twice a year by an outside company. There is a five minute response time for the fire department. The jail’s Custodial Assistant did not know where the AED defibrillator was housed. Suicide kit was on hand.
BALDWIN PARK POLICE DEPT. 14403E. Pacific Avenue Baldwin Park, CA 91706 626-960-4011	9/2/16 Satisfactory	Jail is privately operated by GEO with 7 Correction Officers. This is a \$100/day pay-to-stay facility. Rated capacity is 16 with 2 holding cells and 4 regular cells. Free local telephone calls for first 9 minutes. Females are processed at Century Regional Detention Facility (CRDF) in Lynwood. Cameras used inside and outside of cells. Police officers do not have keys to the cells; only GEO officers have keys. All forms are retained in booking area. Complaint forms are kept with the Sergeant. Safety checks done every 30 minutes. Defibrillator and Suicide Kit visible. Juveniles are isolated and taken to Los Padrinos.
BELL POLICE DEPT. 6326 Pine Avenue Bell, CA 90201 323-585-1245	9/2/16 Satisfactory	Facility was clean and operated by a contract agency. Manual was updated with the exception of the current Inmate Grievance Procedure. Good documentation on safety checks in sobering and general population cells. Jailer on duty was not familiar with the location of Suicide Kit. There is a problem with the jail’s Live-Scan system failing at least monthly, resulting in delayed inmate processing.
BELL GARDENS POLICE DEPT. 7100 Garfield Avenue Bell Gardens, CA 90201 562-806-7600	9/2/16 Unsatisfactory	Staff consists of one supervising Sergeant, one full-time Jailer and 16 part-time jailers who work a maximum of 30 hours/week. No overtime allowed which caused staffing issues. Records examination showed there was a pattern of inebriated inmates being held in sobering cells beyond 6 hours without approval of watch commander to assess whether inmate should be transferred to hospital or kept under

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		observation. There were vague and confusing handwritten notations in jail logs on condition of inmates and staff coverage. There were repeated instances where inebriated females were held in sobering cells for many hours with no female jailers on duty. Inmate Grievance Forms were not readily available. The Jail Manual was confusing and contained out of date material. The Jail Sergeant said that LEXIPOL 900 was accessed on line but that was not reflected in Jail Manual, which was last revised 10/27/13. One cell had a sink that was not draining and had standing water. No work order had been issued.
BEVERLY HILLS POLICE DEPT. 464 N. Rexford Drive Beverly Hills, CA 90210 310-550-4951	9/7/16 Satisfactory	This is a pay-to-stay facility. Arrestees kept maximum of 48 hours. Inmate notices are posted in English and Spanish for bail, phone, rules. Meals come from LASD. All cells have cameras. Safety cell is well padded. Mental patients are transferred to Harbor General Hospital or other facility within an hour. Defibrillator and suicide kits were on hand.
BURBANK POLICE DEPT. 200 N. Third Street Burbank, CA 91502 818-238-3217	9/9/16 Satisfactory	Exceptionally clean and well run facility. This is a \$100/day pay-to-stay facility. Rated Capacity is 70, staffed by 8 Jailers, a Sergeant, and a Support Services Lieutenant. Dorms have 8 beds and cameras. Sobering cell was well padded. First Aid Kit, Defibrillator and Suicide Kit easily accessed. Cameras are in all cells. Good records for safety checks. Food is from LASD. Rules of conduct posted in English, Spanish, and Armenian. Jail Manual updated 5/2/16. Paramedics share same building. Inmates transferred to St. Joseph Hospital when necessary. They are hiring one additional female jailer now. Recruitment is a problem.
CLAREMONT POLICE DEPT. 570 W. Bonita Avenue Claremont, CA 91711 909-399-5411	9/9/16 Satisfactory	Rated capacity is 12, with 6 cells, staffed by 5 jailers, 5 supervisors and 1 administrator. Safety Cell is not padded and has granite wall. Female jailer is on duty 24/7. Signs are posted clearly. Each cell station has suicide kit. Inmates held up to 24 hours or transferred to IRC. Facility has cameras in all locations. Parking lot needs to be gated to provide security for officers' vehicles.
COVINA POLICE DEPT. 444 N. Citrus Avenue	9/2/16 Satisfactory	Rated capacity 24, staffed by two jailers. Video cameras are in use. Clean facility, well organized.

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Covina, CA 91733 626-858-4413		All safety equipment functioning.
CULVER CITY POLICE DEPT. 4040 Duquesne Avenue Culver City, CA 90232 310-837-1221	9/7/16 Satisfactory	This is a clean facility. All cells and holding cells have cameras and toilets. Showers are near the cells. The sobering cell is padded and no inmate is kept longer than 6 hours without a medical exam. Arrestees' rights are posted in holding area. There is also a notice about abortion rights for female inmates. Female inmate was in custody, with only a male jailer on duty. Staffing seemed to be an issue.
DEVONSHIRE POLICE STATION (LAPD) 10250 Etiwanda Avenue Northridge, CA 91325	10/28/16 Satisfactory	Rated capacity is 8. This is an older facility. Video cameras are in use. A defibrillator is on hand. There was no Suicide Kit. There was a First Aid Kit on hand and a medical dispenser. Prisoners are booked at the station and transferred to Van Nuys Jail.
DOWNEY POLICE DEPT. 10911 Brookshire Avenue Downey, CA 91502 562-861-0771	10/7/16 Satisfactory	Rated capacity is 14, consisting of 4 holding cells, a sobering cell and a secure booking area. It is operated by 4 contracted Custody Assistants, working 1-2 per shift. All cells and hallways have video cameras. This is a clean, well-run facility. Arrestees are processed and released on citation or transferred to county jail, normally in less than 3 hours. Food is purchased for inmates, if necessary, due to delay in transfer to Inmate Reception Center (IRC). Juveniles are separated from adults and held in room next to officer on duty. All regulatory inspections are current.
EL MONTE POLICE DEPT. 11333 E. Valley Blvd. El Monte, CA 91731 626-580-2110	10/12/16 Satisfactory	This is an old jail, built in the 1950's, but in clean condition. Rated capacity is 24, with five jailers. Holding cells hold up to 6 inmates. There is a segregated cell for LBGT arrestees. Arrestees normally are held for two days before transfer. Cleaning crew comes daily in evening. All regulatory inspections are up to date. They are experiencing more hardened arrestees since AB 109 / Prop. 47. There is an AB 109 Task Force in San Gabriel Valley and one El Monte police officer is assigned to that detail.
EL SEGUNDO POLICE DEPT.	9/2/16	Capacity is 17 with 11 cells, 1 sobering cell and 1 safety cell. There is a staffing issue and two more

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348 Main Street El Segundo, CA 90245 310-524-2200	Satisfactory	jailers are being hired. The facility is old but clean. There are phones in the cells. Inmates with medical issues are transferred to IRC. Complaints are handled by the supervisor on duty. Library is available to inmates.
GARDENA POLICE DEPT. 1718 162 nd Street Gardena, CA 90247 310-217-9632	9/16/16 Satisfactory	Rated capacity is 31, staffed by 6 jailers, budgeted for 7. Staff would like to have two jailers per shift. The facility was clean but somewhat dated. There is no sobering or safety cell but inebriants are closely monitored and checked at 15 minute intervals. The jail does not have a defibrillator. Health inspections are current and latest fire inspection identified corrections that are now being addressed. The department has a team of one sworn Police Officer and one LA County Mental Health Specialist on duty to evaluate and intervene if a citizen or detainee has mental health problems. Detainees with medical issues are transferred to Gardena Memorial Hospital or Harbor/UCLA. Inmates are taken to Torrance Court for arraignment.
GLENDALE POLICE DEPT. 131 N. Isabel Street Glendale, CA 91206 818-548-4840	10/11/16 Satisfactory	<p>This is a state-of-the-art facility with a rated capacity of 105. There are 48 cells, operated by one Jail Supervisor and 4 Custodial Officers working 12 hour shifts. There is housing available for 10 trustees. It is a \$90/day pay-to-stay facility. Meals are contracted with the county, serving 2 cold and one hot meal. First Aid Kit and defibrillators are on hand. Instead of a conventional Suicide Kit in the jail area, each jail officer carries a department-issued 911 tool/hook blade to be used in the event of an attempted suicide. Custodial officers receive weekly training on procedures and operations. Safety checks in the sobering cells are logged appropriately and the jail Policy and Procedure Manual was complete. Signs were posted in English, Spanish and Farsi. The booking area has a designated room to process prisoners who require medical evaluation or treatment. The entire facility was immaculate and well supervised by the Jail Administrator.</p> <p>Glendale Police Department has an efficient video conferencing system set up with the Glendale Courthouse for arraignments and visitation with</p>

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		attorneys and family. Video arraignments are used in two of the courtrooms, thereby eliminating the necessity of prisoners being transported to the courthouse and housed there for their brief court appearance.
<p>GLENDORA POLICE DEPT. 150 S. Glendora Avenue Glendora, CA 91741 626-914-8250</p>	<p>9/23/16 Satisfactory</p>	<p>Rated capacity is 14, operated by 5 jailers who work 12 hour shifts. Regulatory inspections are current. The jail is very clean and well lit. Defibrillator and suicide kits were on hand. New program for digitizing jail records and inmate safety checks is in process. There are data text screens in inmate cells, beta technology, providing inmates the ability to text family.</p>
<p>HAWTHORNE POLICE DEPT. 12501 Hawthorne Blvd. Hawthorne, CA 90250 310-675-4443</p>	<p>9/2/16 Satisfactory</p>	<p>This is a \$75/day, plus \$40 administrative fee, pay-to-stay facility. Capacity is 60 beds, with 11 cells which include 4 holding cells, 3 sobering cells, 3 dorms and one safety cell. The jail is managed by one sworn officer and two Custody Assistants. Regulatory inspections need to be scheduled. Facility is clean. Signs are well posted. Complaint forms are in the lobby area, logged by supervisor. Inmate can complete form in the booking cell.</p>
<p>HERMOSA BEACH POLICE DEPT. 540 Pier Avenue Hermosa Beach, CA 90254 310-318-0300</p>	<p>9/16/16 Satisfactory</p>	<p>The jail is staffed by Police Safety Officers. Sworn officers do prisoner bookings. Jail capacity is 14, staffed by 9 PSO's, two per shift. There are three holding cells, with phones. This is a \$251/day pay-to-stay facility. All regulatory inspections were current. Two of the PSO's had CPR training. Defibrillator was on hand and all had received training. Suicide Kit was present. Inmate checks are conducted every 30 minutes. Juveniles are kept in the briefing room until release to parents or transfer to Los Padrinos. Females are searched by a female PSO but can be booked by a male. Detainees showing mental problems are put on a 72-hour hold at a nearby hospital. Those with physical illness are taken to county jail or hospital. Personal property is kept in marked drawers. There is video and audio monitoring in all areas. Safety checks are conducted every 30 minutes. Monitors are visible to PSO's. Inmate notices are posted, plus evacuation procedures. Complaint forms are in the lobby for general public or inmates. If use of force is</p>

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		necessary, a report must be made and saved on the shared drive.
HOLLENBECK POLICE STATION (LAPD) 2111 E. 1 st Street Los Angeles, CA 90033 323-342-4100	10/12/16 Satisfactory	This is a beautiful modern station with an inviting lobby design. The station has five holding areas for adults and two holding areas which are separate for juveniles. All cells are monitored with cameras. There is a First Aid Kit but no defibrillator. Prisoners are held for 1-3 hours before transfer to IRC. Immaculate appearance, facility is well-run.
HOLLYWOOD STATION (LAPD) 1358 Wilcox Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90028 213-485-2510	9/2/16 Satisfactory	Health Department inspections are current. There was an infestation of bed bugs which was treated by pest control services. A staph infection was brought in by an inmate and seriously affected an officer. There are increased mental health and homelessness issues with inmates. All cells have cameras; no safety cells. Meals are delivered and heated in kitchen. There is a space problem, resulting in no secure area for inmates' belongings.
INGLEWOOD POLICE DEPT. One W. Manchester Blvd. Inglewood, CA 90301 310-412-5211	9/9/16 Satisfactory	Rated capacity is 22 with 6 cells. Jail can accommodate 29 beds. Jail is staffed with 6 trained jailers (4 certified, 2 part-time and 6 open positions). Cells are categorized for male and female use but staff accommodates other categories as needed. Juveniles are kept in a secure area away from adult detainees and under direct supervision of jail staff. No safety cell, but one sobering cell. There is a nursing station with nurse on call and an area for arresting officer to remain while nurse diagnoses, treats or refers cases to local hospital. This reduces time that officers need to wait in hospitals and nurse is called as needed. There are two defibrillators and a suicide kit. Inmate belongings are secured in a locked cabinet. Very clean facility, well-maintained, and staffed with qualified professional personnel. Grievance forms available in lobby for public or inmate complaints.
LA VERNE POLICE DEPT. 2061 Third Street La Verne, CA 91750 909-596-1913	9/9/16 Satisfactory	Clean facility with rated capacity of 16, staffed by 5 Custody Assistants. This is a \$75/day pay-to-stay facility. Facility has cameras which can be viewed at dispatch and watch commander. All regulatory inspections are current. Juveniles booked and

Facility Name Address Phone Number	Date & Inspection Results	Comments
		transferred to Los Padrinos. 15 minute safety checks of sobering cell are well documented in log. Defibrillator is present and staff is trained. Body scanner is used. Inmates are taken to Pomona Court.
LONG BEACH POLICE DEPT. 400 W. Broadway Long Beach, CA 90802 562-570-7260	10/7/16 Satisfactory	Rated capacity 201 with 252 actual beds operated by 24 Custody Assistants. Cells accommodate 80 female prisoners and 122 males. Video cameras are in cells and halls. Juveniles are not held at facility. This is a clean, well-run facility. All training is current and policy & procedure manuals are up to date. There are two nursing stations on site for medical issues. Wheelchairs can be accommodated in jail. First aid kit, suicide kit and defibrillator on hand. TV and recreational space in cell pod area. Meals are catered by outside vendor.
MANHATTAN BEACH POLICE DEPT. 420 15 th Street Manhattan Beach, CA 90266 310-802-5140	9/16/16 Satisfactory	Rated capacity is 14. The cell block has 8 cells. There are two individual cells and a drunk tank. There is no safety cell. Booking of prisoners is done by sworn officers. There is a female officer to process female inmates. There are four booking cells with phones. Two of the cells have separate restrooms. Fire department EMT is next door. Food is provided by LASD. Safety checks are done every 15 minutes and logged on paper. Staff receives annual training on CPR and AED. The sally port has an eye wash station. Regulatory inspections are current. This is a clean, well-run facility.
METROPOLITAN DETENTION CENTER (LAPD) 180 N. Los Angeles Street Los Angeles, CA 90012 213-356-3400	9/16/16 Satisfactory	Capacity is 504, operated by 40 sworn officers and 60+ Detention Assistants. There is a general staffing shortage. No mental health staff is onsite. Spotless, clean facility that is large, modern and well-run. LAPD still uses paper-tracking on detainees. Inmates are segregated according to classification designation. Inmates with mental health issues increase on weekends and evenings. There is full time 24/7 medical staff on duty. Police Commission mandated “inspect and shutdown” policy for unused pods. Complaint forms are available at public entry, in many languages. Sysco supplies food. There is a full vehicle sally port. Inmate evacuation plan is in place for secure yard/car park.
MISSION HILLS STATION (LAPD)	10/28/16	Capacity is 15. Juveniles are held separately from adults in two secure areas. Defibrillator, first aid kit

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11121 N. Sepulveda Blvd. Mission Hills, CA 91345 818-838-9800	Satisfactory	and Suicide Kit on hand. Prisoners are booked and transferred to Van Nuys Jail within an hour. There are staffing issues. Clean facility with lobby decorated for Halloween.
MONROVIA POLICE DEPT. 140 E. Lime Avenue Monrovia, CA 91016 626-256-8000	9/16/16 Satisfactory	Rated capacity is 26, operated by four jailers. Three additional officers will be hired. Jail has 3 small booking cages. The sobering cell was not padded. There are two female cells. Cameras are inside and outside of cells. Signs are posted in English and Spanish. Complaint forms were visible. Suicide Kit, first aid kit and defibrillator on hand. Sworn officers requested dash cameras in squad cars.
MONTEBELLO POLICE DEPT. 1600 Beverly Blvd. Montebello, CA 90640 323-887-1313	9/16/16 Satisfactory	The jail is privately operated by GEO. Capacity of 20 with 6 Detention Officers, two on duty/8 hour shifts. There are two female jailers. This is a \$100/day pay-to-stay facility. Juveniles are held separately until being transferred to Eastlake Juvenile Hall or released to parent. All cells have a toilet and water basin. There are two holding cells and one sobering cell. Safety checks are conducted every 30 minutes. The jail is very well maintained and very clean. Inmates needing medical attention are taken to Beverly Hospital. There is a Suicide Kit and first aid kit in the front office. All staff has CPR training and are trained on the defibrillator. Staff also receives 24 hour training annually on use of force and suicide prevention. There is a secure outdoor exercise-recreation area for detainees and pay-to-stay inmates.
MONTEREY PARK P.D. 320 W. Newmark Avenue Monterey Park, CA 91754 626-307-1266	8/26/16 Satisfactory	Very clean facility that is well run. It is a pay-to-stay facility with a trustee program. The Watch Commander observes everything that affects facility from his office. There is one jailer and no custody assistants. Maximum occupancy is 24.
NEWTON STATION (LAPD) 3400 S. Central Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90011 323-846-6547	8/26/16 Satisfactory With Reservation	Jail is clean and well run. Capacity is 20, with booking and holding cells. Arrestees are booked and transferred to another facility within 30-60 minutes. No meals served, no bedding in cells. Facility was clean. Water was available to detainees. There was one death in custody where detainee had a meth balloon that ruptured within ten minutes of booking. Cameras are requested in the cell galley and processing room. Previous cameras were removed. Watch commander's station has limited view of cells.

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		LAPD officers wear body cameras but they do have limitations to view cells from the watch commander's station.
NORTH HOLLYWOOD POLICE STATION (LAPD) 11640 Burbank Blvd. North Hollywood, CA 91601 818-623-4016	9/16/16 Satisfactory	This is a booking facility only with 4 holding cells for adults and 2 secure/2 non-secure juvenile holding areas. No food is served; water is available. Arrestees are transferred quickly. The facility is 20 years old and shows its age. Employee elevator is out of service. More janitorial services are needed. Overall, the facility is clean and organized, with knowledgeable staff. Arresting officers book detainees. Officers said they were understaffed. No Suicide Kit on hand. There is a defibrillator.
NORTHEAST STATION / EAGLE ROCK (LAPD) 3553 San Fernando Road Los Angeles, CA 90065 213-485-2266	9/9/16 Satisfactory With Reservation	<p>This new facility opened in January 2016. There were 8 cells but Watch Commander/lieutenant did not know the rated capacity because they never held prisoners longer than two hours. Prisoners are booked and transferred to Metropolitan Detention Center. Juveniles are segregated and monitored in a secure area until release to parents or transfer out. One cell had a toilet and sink. All cells have cameras which are monitored by station personnel in central area. The Jail Manual is on line.</p> <p>No signs for rules of conduct for inmates were posted. There were no phones for prisoners, although there was a sign that informed arrestees of their right to make phone calls. The lieutenant in charge said there will never be phones in the booking area and had no idea why the sign was there. He said it was a new facility and people come in and put up signs and he never questioned why it was posted.</p> <p>There was no defibrillator at facility and no First Aid Kit. There was no evidence of annual regulatory inspections available. The lieutenant did not know what a Suicide Kit was. The lieutenant was dismissive, rude and unprofessional in his contact with the two members of the CGJ inspection team.</p>
OLYMPIC STATION (LAPD) 1130 S. Vermont Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90006 213-382-9102	9/2/16 Satisfactory	Arrestees are booked and transferred to Metropolitan Detention Center in 1-4 hours. There is no food service. Signs for Public Defenders and phone calls are prominently displayed in English and Korean. No Suicide Kit at facility. All dangerous materials

Facility Name Address Phone Number	Date & Inspection Results	Comments
		are removed upon booking. There are cameras and voice recorders in all cells and push buttons in cells for emergencies. More civilian staff requested to assist with property issues.
PACIFIC AREA STATION (LAPD) 13212 Culver Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90066 310-482-6334	9/2/16 Satisfactory	Inmate capacity reduced to 28, operated by a Senior Detention Officer and 6 custody assistants. Two jailers are on duty at all times with 12 hour shifts. No sprinklers in jail area. Every cell has camera. Juveniles and females are booked and transferred and are not held at facility. No sobering cell. Inebriated inmates are sent to 77 th St. This is an old facility but clean and well maintained. Jail and LAPD Manual on line. Jailer couldn't find complaint form but said it was online. No phones in booking area; inmates use officers phone. Larger cells do have pay phones. Outside contractor supplies food; 3 hot meals/day.
PALOS VERDES POLICE DEPT. 340 Palos Verdes Drive Palos Verdes, CA 90274 310-378-4211	9/2/16 Satisfactory	Small old (1959) facility but clean and efficiently managed by a jailer and 8 Custody Assistants, two per shift, working 12 hour shifts. Capacity is 12 with three functioning cells. A sobering cell is not used. Inebriated inmates are put in regular cells or sent to local hospital. They are short-staffed and there is mandatory overtime. Juveniles are booked and transferred to Los Padrinos. Food received from LASD, frozen and heated. Shared refrigerator with employees. Clean kitchen. Sally port planned but not scheduled.
PASADENA POLICE DEPT. 207 N. Garfield Ave. Pasadena, CA 91101 626-744-4545	9/9/16 Satisfactory	Clean, well run, \$143/day pay-to-stay facility. Rated capacity 80. Two Custody Assistants. 48 hour maximum stay. No juveniles are processed here. Defibrillator on hand. Only concern is camera system which should be updated. There are central cameras outside cells.
POMONA POLICE STATION 490 W. Mission Blvd. Pomona, 91776 909-620-2130	9/16/16 Satisfactory	Capacity is 68, operated by 3 Custody Assistants. This is a \$75/day, with \$30 administrative fee, pay-to-stay facility. Jail was well run and very clean. Trustees are used for janitorial services. Cell safety checks are recorded with electronic devices and logged on a computer.
RAMPART STATION (LAPD) 1401 W. 6 th Street	9/2/16 Satisfactory	Capacity 15-20. This is a short-term holding station. Watch commander interviews arrestees, does background checks and books inmates. Males,

Facility Name Address Phone Number	Date & Inspection Results	Comments
Los Angeles, CA 90017 213-484-3400		females and juveniles are separated. Detainees are taken to Metro Detention Center. There are no toilets in cells; no phone calls; no food services. There are cameras in holding cells. No regulatory inspection logs were available.
REDONDO BEACH POLICE DEPT. 401 Diamond Street Redondo Beach, CA 90277 310-379-2477	9/2/16 Satisfactory	Older but clean facility. Capacity 28 staffed by 2 jailers and 7 Custody Assistants. Pay to stay facility \$198/day. New audio video cameras in all cells. Many signs in Spanish but not "Notice to Arrestees". Phones in all cells for collect calls. Food provided by LASD. City Public Works performs janitorial services daily. Recent problem with bed-bug infestation. New juvenile holding room. Translating services are available by phone. Mental or physical health inmates are transferred to hospital or LASD. Staffing in jail is an issue; 12 hour shifts with 2 jailers on duty. Regular 30 minute randomized safety checks logged manually.
SAN FERNANDO POLICE DEPT. 910 First Street San Fernando, CA 91340 7818-898-1267	8/26/16 Satisfactory	This is a pay-to-stay facility. Rated capacity is 17 staffed by 4 sworn officers and one Custody Assistant. A defibrillator and emergency kit are present. Regulatory inspections are current. TV and showers available. Jail is very clean and freshly painted.
SAN GABRIEL POLICE DEPT. 625 Del Mar Avenue San Gabriel, CA 91778 626-308-2828	11/28/16 Satisfactory	This is an old facility that was built in the 1950's. A new police station is in the process of being constructed. All regulatory inspections are current. Sobering cell for men holds 8 and the women's sobering cell holds 6. There is a shower and dayroom. Minors are processed and picked up within six hours. AED's are in every police car. There are monitors only in the booking area; none in hallway or cells. Safety checks are performed every 30 minutes. They are requesting monitors in hallways.
SANTA MONICA POLICE DEPT. 333 Olympic Drive Santa Monica, CA 90401 323-458-8484	9/23/16 Satisfactory	Rated capacity is 96, operated by one jail supervisor and 13 Custody Assistants. There is one female jailer on duty at all times. Very new modern facility fully staffed and well run. They have a contract with Vital Medical Services. Urgent medical issues are handled at St. Johns Medical Center or UCLA Santa Monica. Defibrillator and suicide kits were on hand. Training on AED was provided by LASD. The

Facility Name Address Phone Number	Date & Inspection Results	Comments
		facility is very clean and maintenance is performed by city workers from the city. Complaint forms were available in English and Spanish. Advisory cards, in English and Spanish, were given to inmates to keep. Safety checks were well documented for the two sobering cells, with detailed notes, recorded on paper. Meals were contracted through Miramark and heated on site.
SOUTH GATE POLICE DEPT. 8620 California Ave. South Gate, CA 90280 323-563-5400	9/9/16 Satisfactory	Capacity is 36, operated by 6 Custody Assistants. The jail is very old and dark but very clean and well maintained. Floors are in need of refinishing and repainting. There is no air conditioning but large fans are used to lower the temperature as required. The facility was efficiently operated by the supervising jailer who monitors police radios and instructs officers to take detainees directly to the hospital if they are highly intoxicated. One attempted suicide was prevented in the jail.
SOUTH PASADENA POLICE DEPT. 1422 Mission Street South Pasadena, CA 91030 626-403-7270	9/16/16 Satisfactory	Clean small facility which shares the building with the city fire department. They presently house no prisoners but maintain facility to be put back into use if necessary. Arrestees are booked at Alhambra Police Department. Cells are checked throughout the day; cameras are inside the cells and in corridor. Sworn personnel indicated desire for body cameras.
TORRANCE POLICE DEPT. 3300 Civic Center Drive Torrance, CA 90505 310-618-5631	8/26/16 Satisfactory	This is a \$99/day pay-to-stay facility. Very clean and very well run "model operation". Capacity is 44, staffed by one sworn officer and 14 Custody Assistants. Juveniles are transferred after booking. Disabled inmates are sent to Hawthorne or Manhattan Beach. Facility layout was conducive to easy observation and safety checks. Sobering cell padding looked adequate. Very clean, small kitchen.
WEST COVINA POLICE DEPT. 14444 W. Garvey South Ave. West Covina, CA 91790 626-939-8500	9/2/16 Satisfactory	Facility was clean and well maintained for its age. Capacity is 22, operated by Jail Supervisor and two Custody Assistants. Defibrillator and necessary safety equipment on hand. Kitchen was clean. Hot meals are served.
WHITTIER POLICE DEPT. 7315 S. Painter Ave.	9/16/16 Satisfactory	Capacity is 32, privately operated by G4S and staffed by 8 jailors; two on duty with 12-hour shifts. Three jailors are female. They are hoping for two more

Facility Name Address Phone Number	Date & Inspection Results	Comments
Whittier, CA 90602 888-557-0383		jailors. Regulatory inspections were current. The jail was extremely clean and well managed. Meals are provided by LASD. Twenty cells include 2 safety cells, 2 sobering cells plus 6 holding cells. Inmates needing medical attention are taken to Whittier Presbyterian or Whittier Hospital. Paramedics are minutes away. The jail had a complete first aid kit and Suicide Kit. The AED was upstairs. Logs included jail checks and daily activity; also a separate sobering cell log and safety cell log.
VAN NUYS POLICE STATION (LAPD) 6240 Sylmar Avenue Van Nuys, CA 91401 818-374-9502	9/16/16 Satisfactory With Reservation	Capacity 247 operated by a Sr. Detention Officer and 15 Custody Assistants. All regulatory inspections are current. Prisoners held for 48 hours. Many inmates have mental health issues. There are two nurses and one doctor on duty at all times. Staff indicated need for mental health assistance. Every cell has video and cells are monitored every 30 minutes. There was a strong odor in the jail area; better ventilation is needed. The smell is very bad in the men's and women's cell areas. There are sobering and safety cells. Suicide Kit and defibrillator is on hand and all are trained in AED use.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S STATIONS & DETENTION CENTERS:

Facility Name Address Phone Number	Date & Inspection Results	Comments
AVALON SHERIFF'S STATION 215 Sumner Avenue Avalon, CA 90704 310-510-0174	10/21/16 Satisfactory	This is a small station with a capacity of 6 and staffed by a dispatcher and one deputy. There is one sobering cell, two holding cells and one booking cell. Catalina Island has 15 deputies, 2 sergeants and one captain assigned. There are three female deputies. If a female officer is not available during a female booking, a Jail Matron is always on call. Janitorial services are performed by a Trustee. The public restroom was very dirty but the jail

		was well maintained. Pest control services are performed as needed. All regulatory inspections are current. First aid kit, Suicide Kit and defibrillator on hand. Signage was posted in English and Spanish. Jail procedures manual and logs were in order. Juveniles are segregated from adults and released to parents or transported to Los Padrinos by Sheriff's boat or ferry as soon as possible. Camera monitoring is in booking cell but not in other cells or halls. Prisoner possessions are inventoried and sealed in a clear plastic bag with booking card before being put in locked cabinet. Cells are monitored every 30 minutes. The jail is attached to the courthouse which is open once a week. Meals are prepared by hospital which is located across the street.
CARSON SHERIFF'S STATION 21356 S. Avalon Blvd. Carson, CA 90945 310-830-1123	8/26/16 Satisfactory	The jail is understaffed and patrol officers work overtime for coverage. New procedure implemented using SmartPhone Scan for safety checks. Signs posted for incoming inmates. No safety cell. Video conferencing with lawyer available from lobby. Juveniles isolated and transferred out as quickly as possible. Meals received from LASD and microwaved. Alarm buttons have been added in jail area since last year's inspection.
CENTURY REGIONAL DETENTION FACILITY 11705 Alameda Street Lynwood, CA 90059 213-473-6100	8/31/16 Satisfactory	This is a women's jail facility with population of 1,887 on day of inspection, operating with 118% rated capacity and overcrowded conditions. Facility is understaffed. Deputies are required to work four overtime shifts a month which is hard on morale. 40% of inmates have mental health issues. Body scanners are in use instead of strip searches, except with pregnant inmates. Better training is needed on body scanners. There is a problem with drugs being smuggled inside facility. There is limited outside exercise areas but new area to be opened soon. Lighting was dim in dormitory areas; stairs to upper cells were dirty. Classes are offered through charter school for high school diplomas. This facility prepares meals for 48 police stations, Sheriff's Stations, and Pitchess Detention Center under the Sheriff's Contract Meal program, benefiting the Inmate Welfare Fund. A new women's facility is scheduled to be opened in Mira Loma in 2018.
CITY OF INDUSTRY SHERIFF'S STATION 150 Hudson Avenue City of Industry, CA 91744 626-330-3322	9/2/16 Satisfactory	Jail capacity is 48, staffed by 7 Custody Assistants, 2 per shift. The jail does not have sufficient staffing which results in patrol deputies being used for supplemental staffing. This is a busy jail that also receives female arrestees from other facilities. Summer is busy with gang sweeps. Cells were modified 10 years ago because of

		suicide attempts. Sobering and safety cells are not padded. Hot meals served twice a day; two breakfast deliveries a week. Frequently there is a problem with running out of food. The Trustee dorm sleeps 10 inmates. Station has one of the largest Explorer programs in the State. Staff is involved with city-sponsored youth programs in judo, fencing, swimming, scuba diving, basketball, baseball, Camp Courage -- all free to area youth.
CRESCENTA VALLEY SHERIFF'S STATION 4554 N. Briggs Avenue La Crescenta, CA 91214 818-248-3464	9/9/16 Satisfactory	Rated capacity of 30, staffed with 4 Custody Assistants. Regulatory inspections were current. Jail facility is very clean and orderly. Pest control services scheduled twice a month. There are 4 sobering cells for men and 2 for women. Defibrillator is available and staff is trained. Suicide Kit is present. Juveniles are transferred out or released to parents. Closed circuit TV system is in use in the jail hallway but not in cells.
EAST LOS ANGELES SHERIFF'S STATION 5019 E. Third Street Los Angeles, CA 90022 323-264-4141	9/9/16 Unsatisfactory	Rated capacity is 34, staffed by 6 Custody Assistants. The jail is understaffed and falls below the state regulations. Staffing shortage is supplemented by sworn station officers. Defibrillator, first aid kit and Suicide Kit were on hand. Most of the toilet commodes in the cells are porcelain; only 3 are stainless steel. Requests for replacement to all steel commodes have been denied by maintenance staff because pre-1978 Title 24 allows porcelain. Jail management acknowledges that broken porcelain presents a weapons risk. This condition has existed for years and it presents an untenable high risk of injury or death. The sobering cell is not padded. Floor pads are laid on the floor. Arrestees with medical conditions are transferred to IRC or CRDF. There is still a lack of privacy in the showers, as previously addressed in 2015-2016 CGJ Report with Recommendation to correct.
INMATE RECEPTION CENTER 450 Bauchet Street Los Angeles, CA 90012 213-893-5165	8/12/17 Satisfactory	The Inmate Reception Center was visited by the entire Civil Grand Jury during a combined tour with Twin Towers. IRC processes approximately 120,000 inmates into and out of the county jail system each year. This includes maintenance and storage of all inmate court records, inmate clothing, property and inmate trust accounts. IRC is the transfer and pickup point for inter-facility transfers, custody transfers and custody releases. The IRC "Court Line" processes approximately 270,000 inmates to and from court yearly.

LAKEWOOD SHERIFF'S STATION 5130 N. Clark Avenue Lakewood, CA 90712 562-623-3500	9/16/16 Satisfactory	Jail capacity is 46, operated by two sworn officers and 7 Custody Assistants. All regulatory inspections are current. Clean jail facility with video cameras in hallways. Juveniles are segregated and held in separate room until release to parents or transferred out. Sobering cells are monitored every 15 minutes.
LANCASTER SHERIFF'S STATION 501 W. Lancaster Blvd. Lancaster, CA 93534 661-948-8466	9/16/16 Satisfactory	Capacity is 54, manned by 11 Custody Assistants. The facility was clean and well maintained. The lobby area was clean and proper. One cell is set up for ADA and single cells are used for those who need to be segregated. They conduct practice fire drills and put all inmates in an outside cell, chained together. Inmate records are taken out in a wheeled cart. The fire station is very close by. Pest control services performed a minimum of once a month. The sobering cell did not seem to be padded. Suicide Kit and defibrillator on hand, along with first aid kit. New camera equipment has been installed. The closed circuit TV is also being upgraded.
LOMITA SHERIFF'S STATION 26123 Narbonne Avenue Lomita, CA 90717 310-539-1661	8/26/16 Satisfactory	It is clean and well run. Rated capacity is 28, staffed by 4 Custody Assistants, supplemented by sworn personnel. Trustees are assigned from IRC. Juveniles separated and transferred to Los Padrinos as quickly as possible. Good signage in booking area for inmates. No video monitoring. Defibrillator was on hand.
LOST HILLS (MALIBU) SHERIFF'S STATION 27050 Agoura Road Calabasas, CA 91301 818-878-1808	9/9/16 Satisfactory	Capacity of 42 operated by 2 sworn officers and 4 custody assistants. They are in need of two more jailers. Facility is very clean and well managed. Defibrillator is on hand. CPR training recently provided. All regulatory inspections are current. Monthly pest control services are done by outside vendor. There is a procedure for safety checks. Scan bar is used to open and close cells. Juveniles are interviewed separately and transferred or released to parent.
MARINA DEL REY SHERIFF'S STATION 13851 Fiji Way Marina Del Rey, CA 90292 310-482-6000	9/2/16 Satisfactory	This is a small facility with only one functional cell. One cell is out of service due to floor damage from pervasive water table. There is a separate Trustee dorm for 4 trustees. Cameras are in cells, Trustee dorm and the DNA room. There was one suicide attempt in the last year. Females are transferred immediately to CRDF. Grievance procedure posted but no complaint forms were available.
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL 441 Bauchet Street Los Angeles, CA 90012 213-974-4082	10/14/16 Satisfactory with	The Visitor Reservation computer kiosk in the MCJ main lobby is frequently out of service and is in need of updated software or replacement. This is an old jail facility that is out of date and presents a high risk to staff.

	Reservation	<p>“Gassing” is still taking place where guards are being assaulted with prisoners’ urine and feces being thrown from cells, resulting in exposure to HIV and Hepatitis C. Inmate population on day of inspection was 4,103. The rated capacity is 5,100. Staffing is an issue and overtime is a constant problem. Monitoring of cells is done on 30 minute intervals and recorded with scanner. The population is separated to protect those with gender-identification issues. There are 8 modules in the cell blocks, 13 cells in a row with 2 and 4 man cells. Prisoners have 3 hours weekly recreation in dayroom. There is a library cart that circulates in the cellblock areas. There are four sick calls a day where pills are dispersed by nurses. EBI (education-based incarceration) is offered and various classes are available through a charter school. The escalators in the facility are frequently out of service and were not working on day of inspection. There are no defibrillators inside the cell blocks. Crash carts are used when necessary but it may take 5-6 minutes to arrive.</p>
<p>NORTH COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY 29340 The Old Road Castaic, CA 91384 661-295-6547</p>	<p>8/26/16 Satisfactory</p>	<p>Rated capacity is 2,208 with 3,800 inmates in custody on date of inspection, staffed by 360 sworn officers and 85 custody assistants. Facility was built in 1990 and is very clean and well maintained. Inmates are provided with dental care, tattoo removal, eye examinations and glasses. Four (trustee) barbers are available. Classrooms are well equipped and well lit and staffed by local school district teachers. Attorney visits are in person or via Skype video-conferencing. Staff speaks many languages but Tagalog and Arabic speakers would be helpful. Most signs are in English and Spanish.</p> <p>Facility has excellent vocational programs and shops make many prisoner items. All LASD inmate uniforms, mattress covers, and inmate clothing bags are made here. There are also vocational shops for offset printing, banners and signs. Proceeds from sale of these items are directed to the Inmate Welfare Fund. Inmates can earn time off their sentences and learn valuable skills with a Certificate of Competence in these programs. Kitchen was large, clean and well-staffed. Inmates get 3 hours of outdoor exercise a week. Area is large and well equipped. The 900 Wing is used for discipline. The grievance forms for inmates are reviewed by guards and forwarded to the watch commander. The ACLU phone number is displayed. Military veterans have their own section. Inmate release is done at IRC. Suicide kit and</p>

		Crash kit is on every floor. Inmates are transferred to County USC when necessary. There was one recent death of a 480 lb. obese prisoner. Staffing is a constant issue and guards are required to do mandatory overtime shifts monthly. There are sleeping quarters for guards who work 16 hours and require sleep before their next shift. There is limited weekend visitation for prisoners. Two new body scanners are expected.
NORWALK SHERIFF'S STATION 12335 Civic Center Drive Norwalk, CA 90650 562-863-8711	10/12/16 Satisfactory	Rated capacity is 55, managed by a team of active volunteers and supervised by jailer and sworn personnel. Five trustees were housed in the jail. All regulatory inspections are current. Informational signage was posted in two languages. Defibrillator, first aid kit and Suicide Kit were on hand. This is a very clean, well run station. Two of the showers are currently being refurbished. There are video monitors in halls. There is a need for monitors in cells as the cells are wide spread and inspecting every 30 minutes is a full time job for jailer. The volunteer program at the station is excellent and they decorate the jail area for holidays.
PALMDALE SHERIFF'S STATION 750 E. Avenue Q Palmdale, CA 93550	9/2/16 Satisfactory	Rated capacity 32, operated by 11 Custody Assistants and supplemented by Deputy Sheriffs. Female staff scheduled on each shift. Safety checks and sobering logs are well documented. There is a crack in floor of sobering cell. Clean facility. Daily visiting hours are 12-4 PM, plus video visits.
PICO RIVERA SHERIFF'S STATION 6631 Passons Blvd. Pico Rivera, CA 91101 562-949-2421	9/9/16 Satisfactory	Capacity is 31, operated by 5 Custody Assistants, two of which are females. There is a staffing shortage. The jail was very clean and well-maintained. The facility consists of holding, sobering and housing cells. The sobering cell checks were properly logged. Several checks exceeded the 6 hour limit but the proper procedure was followed wherein the Commander reviews the condition of the inmate and decides to continue monitoring. Two hot meals are provided and one cold. LASD Station Jail Manual is being revised.
PITCHESS DETENTION CENTER – EAST 29310 The Old Road Castaic, CA 91384 661-295-8815	8/26/16 Satisfactory	This facility houses inmates involved in the Fire Camp Training program. These are inmates convicted of non – serious, nonviolent, nonsexual offenses, who volunteer to participate in physically-demanding firefighter training and to do so under the supervision of local law enforcement. The program is the result of AB 109, the State's realignment plan.
PITCHESS DETENTION CENTER – SOUTH 29330 The Old Road	8/26/16 Satisfactory	Inmate population on day of visit was 1,312. Rated capacity is 846. Facility is staffed with 230 sworn officers and 73 Custody Assistants. Regulatory

<p>Castaic, CA 91384 661-295-8805</p>		<p>inspections were all current. This camp is air conditioned with many bunkhouse buildings. Beds are 3-bunks high. Inmates get more than 3 hours of outside exercise weekly. There is a special building for young vulnerable inmates. Over 40 inmates per building. No smoking allowed anywhere on prison grounds although we saw a deputy assistant smoking. Charter school classes are offered by Five Keys Charter School, along with music classes. Facility was clean and well run. There was a recent Incident of an inmate being bitten by a rattlesnake while clearing brush.</p>
<p>PITCHESS DETENTION CENTER – NORTH 29320 The Old Road Castaic, CA 91384 661-295-8840</p>	<p>8/26/16 Satisfactory</p>	<p>Rated capacity is 768, however there were 1,575 inmates housed in this facility on the day of inspection. Staff consisted of 130 sworn officers and 64 Custody Assistants. There are 4 prisoner dorm modules on this site. Module 1 has child molester convicts and sex offenders segregated from other inmates. Module 2 houses men with physical issues. Module 3 houses men who work in the facility, getting worker credit. Module 4 is a dorm for men with mental issues. Mental health training is a new requirement from the DOJ. It is difficult to recruit staff for the mental dorms. The facility accepts books for the inmates and they can watch films through a special program. Inmates can earn college credits in Theology taught by the Malachi Men through the Toomey charity. Services are available for all religions. There are many educational opportunities and independent study for GED. There is a commissary delivery once a week. Vending machines were clean and well stocked. Inmates are served 3 meals a day. Prisoner visits are 30 minutes, with telephone and glass barrier. Exercise yard was large and well used. Careful segregation is implemented in not combining inmates from different modules during periods of outdoor exercise. Defibrillator was present, along with crash cart. All regulatory inspections were current. Pest control services are weekly. Inmates, along with their belongings, are transferred to IRC for release. Men without money are provided with an “indigent kit” of personal hygiene items.</p>
<p>SAN DIMAS SHERIFF’S STATION 270 S. Walnut Avenue San Dimas, CA 92173 909-450-2700</p>	<p>9/23/16 Satisfactory</p>	<p>Rated capacity 32, consisting of holding, sobering and housing cells, and dormitories. One cell is set up for disabled, equipped with intercom. There were 6 trustees housed at the jail on the day of inspection. The LASD is currently writing a revised station jail manual. Supervision of the jail is provided by 5 Custodian</p>

		Assistants, supplemented by Deputy Sheriffs. Minimum staffing for the facility is two jailers. Vacancies are covered by overtime or Patrol Deputies. Trained female staff is scheduled on each shift. In the absence of female staff, female bookings are sent to another facility. There is an issue of understaffing in the jail. Regulatory inspections are current. Pest control services are done monthly by an outside company.
SANTA CLARITA VALLEY SHERIFF'S STATION 23740 W. Magic Mountain Parkway Valencia, CA 91355 661-255-1121	9/2/16 Satisfactory	Supervision in the jail is provided by Custody Assistants supplemented by Deputy Sheriffs. Minimum staffing is two jailers. In the absence of female staff, female bookings are sent to another station. This is an older facility, but clean and well run. All logs and paperwork were available and accessible. Daily showers are available for inmates. Turnout gear and fire equipment visible; frequent fire drills. Juveniles are held in a separate room next to Custody Assistants and transferred out or released to parents. Informational signs and forms are posted. There is one sign that says " <i>Black and white is the color of our cars, not the process of our thinking.</i> "
SOUTH LOS ANGELES SHERIFF'S STATION 13210 W. Imperial Hwy. Los Angeles, CA 90012 323-820-6700	9/2/16 Satisfactory	Capacity is 34 with 13 Custody Assistants. This is a very busy facility. The jail is understaffed and not up to state standards. Sworn officers fill the gap as needed. There are 19 cells, which include 3 booking cells, 2 sobering cells and 2 female cells. Cells were clean and staff was knowledgeable. This jail houses high profile arrestees from LAX Airport or prisoners being extradited from LAX. It is a preferred jail for CHP bookings. iPods connected to computers via Wi-Fi are used to record safety cell checks. Because of weak signals or dead spots in the jail, Custody Assistants duplicate the logs on paper as a backup. Wi-Fi needs to be fixed. Medical transfers for females are sent to the local hospital for evaluation but staff recommends they be taken to Century Regional Detention Facility to save resources in time, staff and transportation scheduling. Watch commander would like to possess a complete compliment of HazMat clothing and equipment to perform cell extractions instead of waiting for a centralized HazMat team to arrive and have the situation escalate. Staff requested a third set of block keys.
TEMPLE CITY SHERIFF'S STATION 8838 Las Tunas Drive Temple City, CA 91780 626-285-7171	10/7/16 Satisfactory	Rated Capacity is 24, operated by a jailer and 5 Custody Assistants. They process arrestees from Bradbury, Duarte, Monrovia, Temple City, East Pasadena, San Gabriel, Rosemead and South El Monte. All regulatory inspections are current. Pest control services are

		scheduled once a month. There is a defibrillator but not all personnel have been trained. The sobering cell has no padding on floor. The monitoring and documentation was very thorough.
TWIN TOWERS 450 Bauchet Street Los Angeles, CA 90012 213-893-5100	8/12/16 Satisfactory	Twin Towers was visited by the entire Civil Grand Jury during a combined tour of the Inmate Reception Center. Twin Towers serves mostly male inmates with mental health, addiction or other special needs. There is an area that can house women with similar needs. Education and sober-living classes are offered.
L.A. COUNTY- USC MEDICAL CENTER JAIL WARD 1200 N. State Street Los Angeles, CA 90022 323-226-4563	10/25/16 Satisfactory	The Jail Ward at L.A. County-USC Medical Center was visited by the entire Civil Grand Jury during a tour of the Los Angeles County-USC Medical Center.
WALNUT- DIAMOND BAR SHERIFF'S STATION 21695 E. Valley Blvd. Walnut, CA 91790 909-595-2264	8/26/16 Satisfactory	Capacity is 15, staffed by Custody Assistants and supplemented by Deputy Sheriffs. Adequate staffing is an issue. This is a clean facility, operated by professional staff.
WEST HOLLYWOOD SHERIFF'S STATION 780 N. San Vicente Blvd. West Hollywood, CA 90089 310-855-8850	9/2/16 Satisfactory	All regulatory inspections are current. Capacity is 32, staffed by Custody Assistants and supplemented by Deputy Sheriffs. Detainees are given two hot meals and one cold. The food comes from LASD Lynwood. Daily showers are available to inmates. Defibrillators and suicide kit was in place. Staff has had CPR training. Good signage for detainees' rights and rules of conduct. Phone is available for calls. Cells have toilets; no cameras. Safety checks logged every 30 minutes. Sobering cell is padded foam. Inebriants are in sobering cell for 2-6 hours. Juveniles are segregated in an unsecured common room and released to parents or transferred out to a juvenile facility. Facility has locked bins marked <i>Safe Drug Drop Off</i> in front of the station for needles, drugs and prescription medications.

COURTHOUSES & JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTERS

Facility Name Address Phone Number	Date & Inspection Results	Comments
ALFRED MC	9/16/16	This is a courthouse jail for juveniles and adults from

<p>COURTNEY JUSTICE CENTER 1040 W. Avenue J Lancaster, CA 93534 661-949-6503</p>	<p>Satisfactory</p>	<p>throughout the county. Probation Department handles the minors in custody. The minors are kept separate from adults in custody. A defibrillator is on hand but not all staff has been trained on usage. Suicide Kit and first aid kit were present. Turn out gear visible. Cells were clean and safety checks occur every 30 minutes. Food locker was well stocked with sack lunches. A lot of sandwiches had to be disposed because of overage. Phones were available for inmates. Fire department, paramedics and hospital close by. They are understaffed and normally have 6 officers who staff the jail.</p>
<p>ALHAMBRA COURTHOUSE 150 W. Commonwealth Ave. Alhambra, CA 91801 626-308-5209</p>	<p>10/7/16 Satisfactory</p>	<p>This courthouse has 6 criminal courts. Monterey Park and Alhambra cases appear at this facility. The capacity of holding cells is 40, supervised by 3 sworn officers and one Custody Assistant. All regulatory inspections were current. Monthly pest control services are scheduled. There are 10 holding cells on the 3rd Floor. Defibrillator on site, but not all personnel have received training.</p>
<p>ANTELOPE VALLEY COURTHOUSE 42011 4th Street West Lancaster, CA 93534 661-974-7200</p>	<p>9/16/16 Satisfactory</p>	<p>This courthouse was built in 2003. It is well designed, high-tech and organized. There are 45 cells manned by 15 sworn officers and two Custody Assistants. They are understaffed. Cameras are in all cells, with audio. Security checks are done every 30 minutes at minimum. Elevators are controlled from a central panel. Facility was very clean. Defibrillator and Suicide Kit was present. Hospital is 4.5 miles away. Fire department is next door.</p>
<p>BARRY J. NIDORF JUSTICE CENTER 16350 Filbert Street Sylmar, CA 91342 818-364-2011</p>	<p>1/18/17 Satisfactory</p>	<p>This juvenile courthouse consists of 3 courtrooms, averaging 100 cases a day. On Wednesday afternoons, one judge presides over a Drug Court. This is a voluntary program which currently involves 47 juveniles, 14-18 years old, in a collaborative court setting. There is a 50% success rate in the program, which benefits the juveniles by having their drug offense dismissed and record expunged. A one year after-care program is in place once graduates leave the program. Drug Courts are currently being expanded to Inglewood, Eastlake and other courts.</p> <p>There is one holding cell in the jail area of the courthouse which can accommodate 6 detainees and is staffed by two Sheriff's Deputies. There are video/audio cameras in the cell and sally port area. All regulatory inspections were current and a</p>

		defibrillator, first aid kit and Suicide Kit were on hand. This is a very low-volume holding facility. The Lock-up Deputy is often dispatched to Santa Clarita Court to LiveScan an inmate and remand to custody.
BELLFLOWER COURTHOUSE 10025 Flower Street Bellflower, CA 90706 562-804-8053	9/16/16 Satisfactory	Capacity is 70, operated by 5 sworn officers and one Custody Assistant. Satisfactory inspection; clean facility. Prisoners are segregated by classification designation. One restraint bench was observed. Paramedics are close by. There are no cameras in holding cells. Visual inspections are logged. Food is provided by LASD. Courthouse jail area needs a new gun locker.
BURBANK COURTHOUSE 300 E. Olive Avenue Burbank, CA 91502 818-557-3493	9/9/16 Satisfactory	Holding cells are located on all three floors of the courthouse, housing an average of 40 inmates daily. Facility is very clean and is steam-cleaned monthly. Sergeant in charge is pro-active in overseeing operations in the courthouse jail and maintains good records.
CENTRAL (EASTLAKE) JUVENILE COURTHOUSE 1601 Eastlake Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90033 323-227-4399	9/23/16 Satisfactory With Reservation	This was a Satisfactory inspection, but Unsatisfactory as to condition of building and insecure conditions in holding area. The courthouse is very old and in dire need of replacement. It was built in 1954 and contains numerous deficiencies in access, efficiency, security, overcrowding, compliance with ADA and physical condition. There is a need for more sophisticated cameras in the holding areas. Two Deputy Sheriffs handle adult detainees in one wing of the building and Probation Officers handle minors in the opposite wing. Detainees over 18 years of age are housed at Men's Central Jail and appear here when they have cases pending in juvenile court. There are three cells where adults are held, capable of housing 11 detainees. Officers are stationed directly outside the cells and safety checks are recorded manually. Minors are not housed in cells or restrained but are detained in a large open waiting area with supervision. There is insecure movement in public hallways to and from courtrooms. If there is a situation where a minor must be restrained with handcuffs, it must be approved by an officer of the court. All safety equipment was on hand but there has not been formal training on the defibrillator. Paramedics are called for any emergency.

<p>COMPTON COURTHOUSE 200 W. Compton Blvd. Compton, CA 90220 310-762-9100</p>	<p>1/10/17 Satisfactory</p>	<p>This is a large 12-story courthouse with 27 courtrooms. The basement lockup area has 3 attorney rooms and 11 cells which accommodates 265 inmates. The west satellite lockup area has 8 attorney rooms and 20 cells which accommodates 217 inmates. The east satellite lockup area has 6 attorney rooms and 20 cells which accommodates 285 inmates. There are two custody elevators, both of which can accommodate wheelchair inmates. There were 132 inmates in custody on day of inspection. Lockup area was staffed by 12 Sheriff's Deputies and 3 Custody Assistants who handled Live Scan, booking and release of prisoners. It is typical to have 20-25 arrestees brought in daily and booked directly at the courthouse for arraignment and disposition. There is an issue with overtime and adequate staffing in the court jail. The holding cells had peeling paint on the walls and deep etching of graffiti on the metal bars. Plumbing issues arise only when prisoners deliberately sabotage the system. New upgraded cameras are currently being installed throughout the facility. Cameras are used in all cells, hallways, elevators. Suicide Kits were on hand. First aid kits were in jail area but staff did not immediately know where they were located. Defibrillator was present but staff not fully trained. All regulatory inspections were current. No medical staff is assigned to this facility to administer prescribed medication to inmates in the afternoon.</p>
<p>CRIMINAL JUSTICE CENTER (CLARA SHORTRIDGE-FOLTZ) 210 W. Temple Street Los Angeles, CA 90012 213-974-6581</p>	<p>7/26/16 Satisfactory</p>	<p>There is an average of 450 inmates daily at this courthouse where a complex classification system is carefully employed. There are continuing staffing issues which necessitates overtime. Consideration should be given to use of video conferencing in Departments 30, 40 and 48 for arraignments and hearings in order to avoid mass movement of inmates to and from the courthouse. This would eliminate inherent safety issues in moving prisoners from holding cells to courtrooms for an appearance that is handled in minutes. Video conferencing would also be beneficial for inmates who appear in court on gurneys and are accompanied by 2 EMTs.</p>
<p>DOWNEY COURTHOUSE 7500 Imperial Highway Downey, CA 90242</p>	<p>10/7/16 Satisfactory</p>	<p>Rated capacity is 60, with 10 holding cells operated by 3 sworn officers and one Custody Assistant. All regulatory inspections were current and up to date. There was a defibrillator but officers need training.</p>

562-803-7044		All policy and procedure manuals were current. First aid and suicide kits were on hand. Juveniles are kept separate from adults in view of control room. There is limited use of video monitoring. Physical inspections are done regularly. Staff would like cameras. This is a very clean facility. Maintenance is done by private vendor.
EAST LOS ANGELES COURTHOUSE 4848 E. Civic Center Way Los Angeles, CA 90022 323-780-2017	9/9/16 Satisfactory	Rated capacity is 25, operated by 6 sworn officers and one female Custody Assistant. This is a low-volume facility which averages 10-15 inmates daily. The cells were clean. Snacks were available. Unlimited phone calls were permitted. Graffiti has been carved in steel beams and surfaces and need repainting.
EDELMAN CHILDREN'S COURT 201 Centre Plaza Drive #2700 Monterey Park, CA 91754 323-526-6610	10/28/16 Satisfactory	This is a civil court for parental custody. It is a large facility which can hold up to 200 inmates utilizing four holding cells. Two deputies are assigned to the lockup area. They are short-staffed and need two more deputies. The average inmate population varies from 6 – 35 daily. The jail area is very clean and well maintained. All regulatory inspections are current. The cells have handicapped ADA sinks. AED's are present and staff is trained yearly on use. Monitors and cameras are in cells and hallway. The jail staff requests a set of inmate clothing for men and women in all color-codes to have on hand when inmates soil their clothing.
EL MONTE COURTHOUSE 11333 E. Valley Blvd. El Monte, CA 91731 626-575-4116	10/12/16 Satisfactory	Rated capacity is 198. This is a large facility with lots of activity. There is a holding cell that houses 26 females and a special "keep away" cell that is monitored every 15 minutes. If prisoners are on medication they are on a four-hour turn-around trip. There is an Interview Room for attorneys. All handcuffs and restraints are constantly cleaned for MRSA. All regulatory inspections are current.

<p> GLENDALE COURTHOUSE 600 E. Broadway Avenue Glendale, CA 91206 818-500-3524 </p>	<p> 10/11/16 Satisfactory </p>	<p> Rated capacity is 42, with 6 cells operated by 6 sworn officers. There are two unfilled positions and overtime is an issue. All regulatory inspections are current. Facility is clean and well managed. First aid kit, Suicide Kit and defibrillator were on hand. Video cameras are in use. This is an older courthouse with cramped holding cells. Oftentimes prisoners who are transported to the courthouse must be returned without making their court appearance because of crowded cells and necessary segregation of inmates, causing court appearances to be delayed and rescheduled. </p> <p> There is an on-going security issue involving the loading and unloading of prisoners from the Sheriff's transportation bus in the public parking lot behind the courthouse. Deputies utilize a temporary sally port chain-link fence that is rolled out when the Sheriff's transportation bus arrives, resulting in a vulnerable and insecure environment for the public, transportation deputies and court personnel. One courtroom utilizes video arraignments with inmates detained in Glendale Jail. </p>
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<p>INGLEWOOD JUVENILE COURT One E. Regent Street Inglewood, CA 90301 310-419-5132</p> <p>INGLEWOOD SUPERIOR COURT One E. Regent Street Inglewood, CA 90301 310-419-5132</p>	<p>9/9/16 Satisfactory</p> <p>9/9/16 Unsatisfactory</p>	<p>This is a Juvenile Court holding facility for Inglewood (two stations) and Hawthorne. The facility was built in early 1970's. Rated capacity is 22, with 6 cells. There are three courtrooms with a staff of 2 Sheriffs Assistant Deputies, court security, and 6 LA County Probation Department staff to oversee holding areas. Two first aid kits on hand. Jail holding area was clean but quarters are small and cramped.</p> <p>Facility built in the 1970's. It is the court holding facility for Inglewood and Hawthorn. The jail appears seriously neglected in normal maintenance and repairs. It should be refurbished, graffiti removed, walls painted, floors must be resurfaced not just patched, ceilings redone. Repairs would include replacing shattered glass, making sure that toilets, urinals and plumbing is maintained in working condition for staff and detainees.</p> <p>There are 7 courtrooms with staff of 20 Sheriff Security Officers and Custodial Assistants. They are understaffed. Rated capacity is 22, with 6 cells that accommodate 29 beds. Cells are categorized for male and female use but staff segregates other race or sexual categories as needed. Juveniles are held in the adjacent Juvenile Court. Two defibrillators and suicide kits on hand. Inmate belongings are locked in new intake area.</p>
<p>LAX COURTHOUSE 11701 S. La Cienega Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90045 310-727-6020</p>	<p>9/16/16 Satisfactory</p>	<p>All regulatory inspections were current. The building is 16 years old. Facility is clean and well-run; janitorial services are contracted. There are separate cells for females, men, and special segregation classifications. Holding cells have phones. There are no padded cells. Visual checks are done every 30 minutes with logs on the cell doors. Only the female cells have cameras. Cameras will be installed in all cells soon. Mental health observation logs are kept in a notebook. Inmates are scanned in from the transport bus. If there is a court remand, the person can be booked on site. There are 14 courtrooms in the building. Veteran and military inmate rights are posted at the entrance to courtrooms. One defibrillator is in the holding area; another one is on the 2nd floor. Suicide Kit is on hand. Translation services are available. They have</p>

		limited, part-time mental health professionals and are in need of full time professionals to deal with mentally ill inmates.
LOS PADRINOS JUVENILE HALL COURTHOUSE 7285 Quill Drive Downey, CA 90242 562-940-8681	10/7/16 Satisfactory	Capacity is 12, with two holding cells, three courtrooms, operated by 6 sworn police officers and 2 probation officers. All regulatory inspections are current and up to date. First aid kit, Suicide Kit and two defibrillators on hand. This is an old facility but immaculate, extremely well run and maintained by dedicated personnel.
MENS CENTRAL JAIL ARRAIGNMENT COURT 429 Bauchet Street Los Angeles, CA 90012 213-974-6075	10/14/16 Satisfactory	This facility is no longer being used for court arraignments. It is used for Hearings by the County Probation Department and the State Parole Office. There are four courtrooms that handle an average of 80 cases daily. There are 19 sworn officers and 5 unfilled positions. First aid kit, Suicide Kit and defibrillator are on hand. There are two general cells and 6 segregated cells on each side of the facility. Cells are monitored with cameras, but not in hallway. The facility is old, with some peeling paint, but everything is clean. All regulatory inspections are current.
MENTAL HEALTH COURTHOUSE 1150 N. San Fernando Rd. Los Angeles, CA 90065 323-266-2908	10/12/16 Unsatisfactory	There were unsatisfactory findings on day of inspection related to the deteriorating condition of the building and the crowded conditions in the cell holding areas which compromised the safety and security for all involved. There were serious issues with the plumbing, air conditioning system and leaking roof when it rained. On November 3, 2016 this courthouse was abruptly closed down due to the possibility of roof collapse and other structural issues. Court operations were immediately transferred to four courtrooms located in the Metropolitan Courthouse in Los Angeles. Detainees are transported to the Mental Health Court from Twin Towers and State mental hospitals. The Hollywood Courthouse is being renovated and scheduled to open in May/June, 2017 to become the new and permanent location of the Mental Health Court.
METROPOLITAN COURTHOUSE 1945 S. Hill Street	9/2/16 Satisfactory	This is an older court facility with 15 courtrooms and handles high volume caseload. There is a problem with the elevators. All cells have cameras. Suicide

Los Angeles, CA 90007 213-742-1884		Kit on hand. A new defibrillator is available but staff had not yet received training. The facility was clean. Inmate complaints are done verbally.
PASADENA COURTHOUSE 300 E. Walnut Street Pasadena, CA 91101 626-356-5680	9/9/16 Satisfactory	Clean well-run facility with 17 courtrooms.
POMONA COURTHOUSE 400 W. Mission Blvd. Pomona, CA 91766 909-802-9944	9/16/16 Satisfactory	Capacity is 100 with 9 sworn officers and 10 Custody Assistants. There are two courthouse buildings. Court proceedings are conducted in the south building. The north building is closed for court proceedings but the cells are used when segregation by prisoner classification is necessary. Inmates are transferred between buildings using a secured van which drives 50 yards to the north sally port. There is a prisoner elevator that transfers detainees to three court floors. The cell areas on each floor are very crowded with officer's desks and equipment necessary for processing and transferring inmates to courtrooms. Deputies are constrained by the building design but they have adapted procedures commensurate with the constraints.
SAN FERNANDO COURT 900 Third Street San Fernando, CA 91340 818-898-2403	8/26/16 Satisfactory	All regulatory inspections are current. Capacity is 244, operated by 35 sworn officers and one Custody Assistant. There is a camera in the basement that controls each cell.
SANTA CLARITA COURTHOUSE 23747 W. Valencia Blvd. Valencia, CA 91355 661-255-7439	9/2/16 Satisfactory	This is an older facility. Capacity is 15-20 with 16 cells, operated by 3 sworn officers. It has been painted. HAVC seemed to have been repaired since last inspection, but no date of repair. There are 2 defibrillators. Floors were dirty, low lighting, cameras in all 16 cells. Inmate sandwiches were thrown on floor. Juveniles are sent next door to jail facility and kept in special room with supervision.
TORRANCE COURTHOUSE 3300 Civic Center Drive Torrance, CA 90505 310-618-5631	8/26/16 Satisfactory	Capacity is 189, operated by 9 sworn officers and 1 Custody Assistant. Facility is clean and well run, but very old facility which needs updating. Tight jail quarters and hallways. Manual safety checks are done on all floors of building.

VAN NUYS COURTHOUSE – WEST 14400 Erwin Street Mall Van Nuys, CA 91401 818-374-2511	9/16/16 Satisfactory with Reservation	Old facility which needs renovation and painting. There are 41 holding cells. All cells have cameras. Staff said that more observable cells for special needs inmates were needed. Safety checks made every 15-30 minutes. Earthquake emergency kits were on all 9 floors. Suicide Kit and defibrillator on hand. Walls were dirty and graffiti was etched into the walls and metal bars. Plumbing needs attention. There is a problem with leaking pipes which is causing damage to ceiling. Females are held separately. There is always a female officer on staff.
WEST COVINA COURTHOUSE 1427 W. Covina Parkway West Covina, CA 91790 626-813-3239	9/2/16 Satisfactory	This is a busy regional county courthouse which handles 100-200 inmates daily. Staff was professional and helpful. Facility has its own narcotics lab on premises.

JUVENILE DETENTION CAMPS & FACILITIES:

Facility Name Address Phone Number	Date & Inspection Results	Comments
BARRY J. NIDORF JUVENILE HALL 16350 Filbert Street Sylmar, CA 91342 818-364-2011	1/18/17 Satisfactory	<p>This is a large juvenile holding facility with rated capacity of 591. There was a population of 222 on day of inspection (19 females and 203 males) ages 15-18. Average length of stay is 14-21 days. There are many youth with high-level offenses and they are assessed for camp placement. The facility has a staff of 300 who work three shifts. Minimum staffing ratio is 1/10 but currently the ratio is 1/6. There is a secure compound for juveniles being tried as adults who never mix with the general population. There were 70 juveniles held as adult detainees in custody on day of inspection.</p> <p>There are no open dorms at this facility. Each housing building has small private rooms, with doors, for detainees. The open shower area for girls is in need of a privacy screen. Three meals are served daily plus an evening snack. Special diets are provided. A food cart delivers meals to each building's multi-purpose room. Every youth entering this facility receives medical screening by onsite staff at the medical housing unit. There is 24/7 nursing coverage. Medications are distributed by nursing staff. A physician is always on call and is present 8 hours a day. Dental services are</p>

		<p>available on site. Every unit has mental health services and assessments.</p> <p>The HOPE Center opened in September 2016 for Aggression Replacement Therapy (ART) for “cooling down” and de-escalation space, replacing the Special Handling Unit (SHU) solitary confinement model from the past. There is a Behavior Management Program where points are awarded for grades, behavior, good housekeeping and hygiene, resulting in movie nights and other incentives.</p> <p>Los Angeles County Office of Education offers classroom environment and schooling for all detainees. Each classroom is equipped with computers and a SmartBoard. There is a large computer lab and library. Library carts also visit all housing units. The library media specialist offers Virtual Field Trips with museum curators, introducing robotics, geology, character building exercises, and art. The school program has received WASC accreditation every six years, without review – a high honor. All students are assessed for math and English reading scores. The goal is to increase literacy with Operation Read. Most of the youth read at 3-6 grade level. The library program is popular among the youth, and more books have been requested.</p> <p>It was noted there is a high turnover of new Probation Officers who oversee the housing units and movement of youth. It was suggested that supervisory levels be created in this group to retain valuable experienced personnel in this facility instead of frequently transferring out after two years.</p>
<p>CAMP CLINTON AFFLERBAUGH 6631 N. Stephens Ranch Road La Verne, CA 91750 909-593-4937</p>	<p>9/23/16 Satisfactory</p>	<p>Capacity at this camp is 60 and provides youth with education, medical and mental health services. Youth also have access to structured work experiences, vocational training, tutoring, counseling services and athletic activities. Probation officers work 2-1/2 day shifts, living on premises. A nurse is on duty from 6 AM – 2 PM. A nurse is needed for evenings. Mental health staff is available from 7 AM to 9 PM. Video conferencing with parents is promoted. There is a swimming pool at the camp. A separation life line is needed which separates the shallow and deep end of the pool. A raised lifeguard chair is also requested.</p>
<p>CAMP DAVID GONZALES</p>	<p>9/9/16</p>	<p>This is a boys camp built in the 1950’s. It has a capacity of 60. The population on day of inspection</p>

<p>1301 N. Las Virgenes Road Calabasas, CA 91302 818-222-1192</p>	<p>Satisfactory</p>	<p>was 41. Education groups are well managed with two teachers and two assistant teachers, grade levels 9-12. Graduate rate is 35%. College courses are offered by Mission College. Library is available in classrooms and dormitories. Nurses are on duty 7 days a week. Disciplinary action is two hours maximum in an open room with seat and mattress. The linoleum flooring in the dining room is sticky and needs to be replaced due to age. All regulatory inspections are current.</p>
<p>CAMP GLENN ROCKEY 1900 Sycamore Canyon Road San Dimas, CA 91773 909-599-2391</p>	<p>12/6/16 Satisfactory With Reservation</p>	<p>On day of inspection 48 boys, ages 14-18, were housed at this camp. The maximum population is 60. The camp was built in the 1960's. The average stay is 5 to 7 months. There are 12 Probation Department staff assigned to the camp, working 56-hour shifts (two 16-hour shifts 6 AM to 10 PM and one 8-hour shift). There are sleeping quarters on-site for staff. Incoming boys are introduced to a 4 stage merit program where points are earned based on behavior, school, hygiene and grooming. They have the ability to reach Stage 4 within 21 days and opportunity for bonus camp activities and possible early release. The dormitories consist of four wings, housing 15 boys in each wing. Visiting is 1-4 PM on Sundays. There is a monthly Family Reunification program. Transportation for family members is provided by Mental Health, if necessary. The HOPE Center is being repainted and Special Housing Units (SHU's) are now used for temporary cool-down spaces with constant one-on-one supervision and counseling. An Arcade/Game Room is to open soon in the HOPE Center which will be available to the "top 15" in school and behavior program. Twice a week a community group brings 9-10 dogs to the HOPE Center for visits and interaction with the youth, a popular program.</p> <p>Forty percent of the youth at the camp are on medications, administered by nurses who work a 16 hour shift. An integrated treatment program involves mental health services that are provided a minimum of once a week. Youth can request a therapist or service at any time. Behavior therapy group skills are practiced. Interagency meetings involving mental health, probation, LACOE, Juvenile Court and Health Services are held regularly with all partners involved. They are guided by the goal of "<i>discharge starts at entry</i>" in providing counseling, life-skills and services to the youth at the camp. There are four classrooms at the</p>

		<p>camp and one Special Ed class operated by the LACOE. School is from 8:20 AM to 2:40 PM. Students participate in <i>Operation Read</i> program. A remedial APEX program is offered to recover credits, on line. There is a Vocational Education program offered with certification in Culinary Arts, taught by the camp Cook. Class is held on Saturdays; there are currently 14 students. The camp Landscape Manager also teaches gardening and landscape maintenance to interested youth. The gymnasium has temporary padding attached to the walls exposed beams and pipes. Permanent safety padding on all walls is requested.</p> <p>There were two escapes this year. Youth scaled a perimeter block wall that has no razor-wire. The youth were quickly apprehended with no associated problems. Two months ago there was a discipline/behavior problem among the camp youth when it was discovered that six members of a gang were sentenced to the same camp. Camp administrators feel it is important to carefully investigate the backgrounds of youth when determining camp placements to avoid these serious issues in the future.</p>
CAMP JOHN MUNZ 42220 Lake Hughes Rd. Lake Hughes, CA 93532 661-724-1211	9/16/16	This camp was closed and all detainees were transferred to Mendenhall Camp, an adjoining property.
CAMP JOSEPH PAIGE 6601 N. Stephen Ranch Road La Verne, CA 91750 909-593-4921	9/23/16 Satisfactory	<p>On day of inspection there were 44 youth at this camp. The facility is managed by 10-13 Probation staff. The youth are all low-level non-violent individuals, ages 16-1/2 to 18, who have been carefully screened. Camp Paige is a Fire Camp that actively assists the community with fire related assignments and fire prevention duties. The youth participate in training that is coordinated with the Los Angeles County Fire Department / Camp 17 for fire suppression and fighting forest fires. There is also a strong physical fitness program. A certificate is awarded upon completion of the program. They indicated a need for boots, helmets and uniforms. Camp Paige is now engaged in starting an EMT program where first aid, CPR and other life-saving procedures are taught, with certification upon completion.</p> <p>All youth at the camp are enrolled in classes to complete high school and participate in online college courses. Camp Afflerbaugh shares their school campus. The kitchen was well maintained and dining room was</p>

		spotless. The seats that are attached to the tables have sharp edges on the bottom which could cause injury. The grounds are well-maintained. All regulatory inspections are current.
CAMP JOSEPH SCOTT 28700 N. Bouquet Canyon Road Santa Clarita, CA 91390 661-296-8500	9/2/16 Satisfactory	This girls camp was built in 1957 and is in need of an upgrade. Staff is highly motivated and experienced. Thirty girls, ages 14-18, usually stay 6-9 months for felonies and gang issues. The State's prestigious <i>Golden Bell Award</i> was presented for school and vocational programs. College classes are being planned. The library has ordered upgraded electrical outlets for computers. A nurse is on duty for 16 hours a day. Defibrillator is on order. Manual gates are hard to move; electric gate is needed. Dorms and bathroom are very basic and military-like. Mirror-metal plates need to be replaced. The floor has a large crack in the concrete.
CAMP KENYON SCUDDER 28750 N. Bouquet Canyon Road Santa Clarita, CA 91390 661-296-881	9/2/16 Satisfactory	This girls camp was built in 1957 and buildings are showing their age. On day of inspection there were 31 youth, with one staff person to every 8 girls. There is a dorm for officers to sleep as they have 56-hour shifts. Education program has a state-of-the-art computer system for every girl to use. Teachers are part of the LACOE system. Vocational education classes are offered. Many girls have learning problems and special needs. Video-conferencing with parents is available when personal visits are not possible. Modern surveillance cameras are on order. Defibrillator is on order.
CAMP MENDENHALL 42230 Lake Hughes Road Lake Hughes, CA 93532 661-724-1213	9/16/16 Satisfactory	Facility is currently undergoing remodeling and construction. Occupants of the camp were evacuated to Camp Challenger in Lancaster for the sixth time in a year, due to fire, mud slides, broken water pipes and sewage problems. Camp Mendenhall should be reopened in the spring 2017 after extensive remodeling. The camp normally houses about 60 youth, ages 15 to 18. There is a staff of 16 with additional mental health counselors. They have initiated Dialectic Behavior Therapy (DBT) from the David Harrison model of communication therapy. This is from a Camp Scott program dealing with mental health issues and anger management programs. The kitchen and dining room were well maintained and four new air conditioning units have been installed. A new fire alarm network has been installed in the camp,

		<p>which alerts the fire department directly. Metal tables and seats are welded together. The seats are stamped metal with sharp edges on the bottom which caused a major injury to a boy and also injuries to staff. This needs to be corrected. There is a model school, library, basketball court and woodworking studio. The facility is very well run. The director requested staff to handle the laundry room.</p>
<p>CENTRAL JUVENILE HALL 1605 Eastlake Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90033 323-226-8611</p>	<p>9/23/16 Satisfactory</p>	<p>‘Excellent’ inspection. On day of inspection there was a population of 220. The overall capacity is 240. Central Juvenile Hall is an old facility, very large, and some parts are older than 100 years. The grounds are well maintained. Facilities are in the process of being updated. One housing unit is being refurbished and is not in use. The older buildings, while in need of upgrade, are well maintained and clean. Safety equipment is available in all control rooms. Kitchen is very clean and well organized and serves 950 meals a day.</p> <p>The staff is engaged and energetic. There has been a marked transition from punishment to treatment-based approach. Youth are held in traditional housing units for an average of 8 days pending court hearings. Mental health services and a program for developmentally disabled youth are in self-contained units where the average stay is 9 months. The Developmentally Disabled Program, serving youth aged 12-19, currently houses 23 youth. The staff voiced their desire to have a PAWS Pet program at their unit. The Hope Center offers enhanced treatment and supervision for youth who may harm themselves.</p> <p>The LACOE is performing a great service for the students on this campus. The learning centers are designed to educate and inspire the youth. Their <i>Road to Success</i> Program has been given the prestigious Golden Bell Award. Current textbooks are due for an update. The “Credit Recovery Program” is an independent study program established to recover credits for students to complete high school. <i>Operation Read</i> is a high school graduate program, working with Southwest Trade Tech and Mission College. There is a certification program available for Food Service Handler.</p> <p>Staff likes the Victory Outreach transition program for youth being released to the community because it is a</p>

		funded mentor program, not a volunteer program, which eliminates the inconsistency of volunteers.
CAMP CHALLENGER 5300 W. Avenue I Lancaster, CA 93536 661-940-4144	11/10/16 Satisfactory	<p>Current population on day of inspection was 207 boys between ages of 15-19. Rated capacity is 720. Population is decreasing because first time offenders are being directed to community centers. Challenger is currently providing housing for the youth at Camp Mendenhall which is closed for renovation. The average stay at Challenger is six months. There is 500 on staff, with 300 probation employees and 24/7 nursing care. Emergencies are handled at Olive View Hospital. The 26-year old facility is located on 42 acres. Empty buildings have been repurposed for sports activity, operations and gym. Many of the water fountains in buildings and outside were either non-functioning or had low water pressure. An Igloo water jug was observed on a playground but no cups were available.</p> <p>Camp Challenger is named for the Challenger Space Shuttle and the six different camp dorms are named for the Challenger astronauts. Camp Kilpatrick, one of the six dorm-camps, is a model for the future with a rehabilitative and mental health emphasis treating a small group model of 1:1 to help the juveniles.</p> <p>Crista McAuliffe School offers an Advance Path Academy within LACOE where students gain credits for high school diploma with a “<i>Goal is to Graduate</i>” philosophy. Since 2012, one hundred students have gone through this program and received credits that are transferred toward graduation. Currently there are 4 students from Onizuka and 9 from McNair. There are 8 students currently enrolled in hands-on Vocational Education classes in a fully-equipped Wood Shop and Electrical Shop. OSHA certifications are earned which allow students to later enroll in classes at Trade Tech or elsewhere in the community. Mission College offers on-line classes for students in Criminal Justice, Humanities and Physical Education. High school youth can take college classes and accumulate college credits. The HOPE Center (Healing/Opportunity/Positive Engagement) was mandated by the Board of Supervisors due to federal law against solitary confinement for juveniles (SHU’s). This Center provides a “time out” and cooling down unit where anger management and behavioral problems are</p>

		<p>addressed and a counselor is constantly with the youth.</p> <p>Inter-mural sports (baseball, basketball, football) activity is popular and teams participate in outside community games. Two young men at Challenger played in CIF playoffs. Management is positive. Save-and-Spend points can be earned in an early release program. Mental health contracts offer 16-point assessment for evaluation.</p> <p>As observed at other camps, metal tables and seats are welded together. The seats are stamped metal with sharp edges on the bottom which can cause injuries. This needs to be corrected. New furniture and redecoration programs are planned.</p>
<p>DOROTHY F. KIRBY CENTER 1500 S. McDonnell Ave. Commerce, CA 90040 323-981-4301</p>	<p>9/9/16 Satisfactory</p>	<p>This camp provides treatment for emotionally disturbed girls and boys. The Center was built in 1960 and is in need of upgrades. Professional staff shows much concern for the youth.</p> <p>There were 48 youth at time of visit, with one staff person for every 5 students. Ages range from 13-1/2 to 18. There are 8 dorm cottages that are clean and basic. Many educational opportunities are available to earn a GED and take college classes on-line through local community colleges. The library has many books. Vocational classes are offered for boys and girls. Longest stay is 9 months. There are 4 merit levels and students earn their way up by earning points for behavior, school, grooming. There is a program through Homeboy Industries for tattoo removal.</p> <p>Nurse is on duty 16 hours a day. Psychiatrist is bi-lingual. Half of students are on medication for mental or physical issues. Visiting is on Sundays, 1-4 PM or by special request.</p>

<p>LOS PADRINOS JUVENILE HALL 7285 Quill Drive Downey, CA 90242 562-940-8681</p>	<p>10/7/16 Satisfactory With Reservation</p>	<p>Population on date of visit was 164 males and 46 females, ages 13 – 19. Rated capacity is 240. All regulatory inspections were current and up to date. There is a full kitchen on site, operated by outside vendor, preparing 3 hot meals daily for staff and juveniles in custody. Menus were nutritious and kitchen was clean.</p> <p>The HOPE Center has been renovated and is an inviting area decorated with outstanding wall murals done in collaboration with detainees and staff. There is a 1/10 staff ratio. Sometimes one-on-one observation is necessary for aggressive behavioral issues or suicide watch. Special Housing Units are no longer used. Behavior management teams resolve issues once aggressive behavior has de-escalated and clinicians work with youth on behavior management. The Interactive Behavior Management Program (IBMP) combines a team from Probation, Mental Health, Juvenile Court and HOPE Center counselors which meets once a week to work with troubled youth.</p> <p>Los Angeles County operates educational classes in a classroom setting, each with 14-16 students. There are four Special Education classrooms. 40% of the students have IEP programs. There is a Student Planning Team where parents can request an assessment of students. Full curriculums are offered and 3 school counselors are on staff. There are no vocational programs offered. There is a beautiful new L.A. County Library on site, funded by the Probation Department, which receives classroom visits, typically 16 groups in a week, which is very popular.</p> <p>There are no defibrillators at this facility, even though they have been requested in the past. This needs to be corrected.</p>
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V FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Bell Gardens Police Department

Findings:

1. Pattern of inebriated inmates held in sobering cell beyond 6 hours without approval of watch commander or transfer to hospital
2. Jail Log is handwritten, with confusing and unreadable entries
3. Pattern of no female jailer(s) or matrons on duty to monitor inebriated female inmates
4. Jail Manual out of date
5. Plumbing problem in cell sink

Recommendations:

1. Reinforce training and adhering to procedures in handling inebriates in custody. Institute better practices and oversight by watch commander when inebriates are in sobering cell beyond 6 hours.
2. Replace handwritten Jail Log with computerized Jail Log for accurate and timely entries
3. Do not rely on female station personnel for monitoring incarcerated females
4. Revise Jail Manual
5. Repair plumbing problems in jail area on timely basis

Newton Station (LAPD)

Finding:

6. Cameras removed in Cell Gallery and processing room

Recommendation:

6. Reinstall new cameras in Cell Gallery and processing room

Northeast Station / Eagle Rock (LAPD)

Findings:

7. Improper and inadequate signage in jail holding area

8. No first aid kit in jail
9. No evidence of annual environmental inspections

Recommendations:

7. Post inmate rules of conduct
8. Install first aid kit in jail
9. Schedule required annual environmental inspections

Van Nuys Police Station (LAPD)

Finding:

10. Strong odor in jail area

Recommendation:

10. Install better ventilation system in jail area

East Los Angeles Sheriff's Station

Findings:

11. Porcelain toilets in cells
12. No privacy curtain in shower area
13. No padding in sobering cell

Recommendations:

11. Replace porcelain toilets with stainless steel toilets
12. Install privacy curtain in shower area
13. Install padding in sobering cell

Men's Central Jail

Findings:

14. Visitor Reservation Kiosk in MCJ Main Lobby is frequently out of service
15. No defibrillators are in cell blocks. Crash Carts are used, sometimes with added 5-6 minute response delay.

Recommendations:

14. Repair, replace, or update Reservation Kiosk software in MCJ Main Lobby
15. Evaluate safety of time delay when Crash Carts are used in a jail emergency

Central (Eastlake) Juvenile Courthouse

Findings:

16. Courthouse was built in 1954 shows severe deterioration and is in need of replacement
17. Numerous deficiencies in access, efficiency, security, overcrowding and ADA compliance
18. Insecure movement of juveniles in public hallways to and from courtrooms

Recommendation:

16. Close and relocate Central Juvenile Courthouse

Inglewood Superior Court

Findings:

19. Seriously neglected maintenance and repairs in holding cells. Much graffiti
20. Walls need painting
21. Floors are severely worn
22. Many plumbing problems

Recommendations:

19. Remove graffiti

20. Clean and paint walls
21. Resurface floors
22. Repair plumbing

Van Nuys Courthouse

Findings:

23. Dirty walls in holding cells area
24. Plumbing in disrepair
25. Ceiling is damaged because of water leaks

Recommendations:

23. Clean and paint walls
24. Repair plumbing
25. Repair damaged ceiling

Camp Glenn Rockey

Findings:

26. Temporary padding attached to walls in gymnasium, exposing beams and pipes
27. Two escapes this year at a perimeter block wall with no razor-wire

Recommendations:

26. Install permanent padding to gymnasium walls
27. Install razor-wire at perimeter block wall

Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall

Finding:

28. No defibrillators at the facility, even though requested in the past

Recommendation:

28. Install sufficient defibrillators at facility and provide adequate training

VI REQUIRED RESPONSES

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

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

All responses to the recommendations of the 2016-2017 Civil Grand Jury must be submitted on or before September 30, 2017, 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, California 90012

Responses are required from:

Responding Agency	Recommendations
Bell Gardens Police Department	22.1, 22.2, 22.3, 22.4, 22.5
LAPD Newton Station	22.6
LAPD Northeast Station / Eagle Rock	22.7, 22.8, 22.9
LAPD Van Nuys Police Station	22.10
LASD East Los Angeles Sheriff's Station	22.11, 22.12, 22.13
LASD Men's Central Jail	22.14, 22.15
LACPD Central (Eastlake) Juvenile Courthouse	22.16
LASD Inglewood Superior Court	22.19, 22.20, 22.21, 22.22
LASD Van Nuys Courthouse	22.23, 22.24, 22.25
LACPD Camp Glenn Rockey	22.26, 22.27
LACPD Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall	22.28

VII ACRONYMS

ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AED	Automated External Defibrillator
ART	Aggression Replacement Training
BSCC	Board of State and Community Corrections
CGJ	2016-2017 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury
CPR	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
CRDF	Century Regional Detention Facility

DBT	Dialectic Behavior Therapy
DOJ	Department of Justice
EBI	Education Based Incarceration
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
GED	General Educational Development
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HOPE	Center Healing/Opportunity/Positive Engagement
IEP	Individualized Education Program
IRC	Inmate Reception Center
LASD	Los Angeles Sheriff's Department
LACOE	Los Angeles County Office of Education
LACPD	Los Angeles County Probation Department
LGBT	Lesbian Gay Bisexual and Transgender
LSL	Life Skills Lessons
MCJ	Men's Central Jail
MRSA	Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus Aureus
OSHA	Occupational Safety & Health Administration
PSO	Public Service Officer
SHU's	Special Handling Units

VIII COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Sharon Muravez	Chair
Henry C. Guerrero	Scheduling Coordinator
Famarz Taheri	Scheduling Coordinator
Marcie Alvarez	
Alice Beener	
Douglas Benedict	
Regi Block	
Dorothy Brown	
Hilda Dallal	
Ronnie Dann-Honor	
Gerard Duiker	
Lucy Eisenberg	
Gloria Garfinkel	
Marilyn Gelfand	
London Jones	
Thomas Kearney	
Dianne Kelley	
Patrick Lyons	
Joanne D. Saliba	
Reuben P. Santana	
Joyce Simily	
Shelley Strohm	

EDIT AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE



Gloria Garfinkel Chair
Dorothy Brown
Hilda Dallal
Gerard Duiker
Lucy Eisenberg
Shelley Strohm

EDIT AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

I SUMMARY

California Penal Code Section 933(a) requires that the Civil Grand Jury (CGJ) prepare a Final Report for presentation to the Presiding Judge of the Los Angeles County Superior Court. Prior to publication, all reports are submitted to the Edit and Publication Committee for editing and must be approved by a majority vote of the entire Civil Grand Jury. Each report is then submitted to the Legal Counsel to the Civil Grand Jury for comments and approval. The report is then given to the Presiding Judge for final approval. The 2016-2017 Civil Grand Jury Final Report summarizes the results of the activities, inquiries, audits and investigations conducted by the current CGJ.

The CGJ is mandated to publish a final report at the end of its term of office. This committee works closely with the contracted publisher. Seven hundred fifty (750) published reports are delivered to Superior Court Judges, the Board of Supervisors and all county officials. The CGJ's report is also posted online to provide access to the general public.

II BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

The committee was charged with standardizing the format and layout of the final report. A template was created containing the format, heading and footing for each committee's report. Using the template, each investigative and/or standing committee of the CGJ submitted their report to the Edit and Publication Committee for review and editing. The Committee's responsibility was to read each report and suggest changes to make the final report clear, unambiguous and concise.

The entire CGJ is responsible for choosing the appearance, style of binding and cover materials of the final report.

III ACRONYMS

CGJ 2016-2017 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury

IV COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Gloria Garfinkel	Chair	Gerard Duiker
Dorothy Brown		Lucy Eisenberg
Hilda Dallal		Shelley Strohm

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE



Thomas Kearney **Chair**
Faramarz Taheri **Secretary**
Henry C. Guerrero

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE

I SUMMARY

The Information Technology (IT) Committee assisted the Civil Grand Jury (CGJ) members and all committees with computer usage.

II METHODOLOGY

The IT Committee assisted CGJ members in using the computer system and software provided by the County of Los Angeles. The IT Committee supported all the committees, as well as individual jurors, by developing templates and charts to aid jurors in data collection and report preparation. The IT Committee organized and protected data developed by the jurors through regular scheduled backups.

III ACRONYMS

CGJ	2016-2017 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury
IT	Information Technology

IV COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Thomas Kearney	Chair
Famarz Taheri	Secretary
Henry C. Guerrero	

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SOCIAL COMMITTEE



Gloria Garfinkel

Marilyn Gelfand

Douglas Benedict

Regi Block

Joyce Simily

Chair

Secretary/

Treasurer

Coffee

Enthusiast

SOCIAL COMMITTEE

I SUMMARY

The Social Committee of the 2016-2017 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury consisted of five members. This committee organized monthly lunches, and provided beverages and supplies.

II BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

Monthly contributions were collected and this fund was utilized for the monthly in-house lunches and supplies. The treasurer maintained a spreadsheet to document expenses and reported regularly on spending. A coffee enthusiast handled coffee purchases and committee members pitched in for all clean up. Monies left at the end of the jury term went toward a final group meal to wrap up the 2016-2017 year. Other surplus money was left for the incoming 2017-2018 jury members for supplies to get their year started.

III COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Gloria Garfinkel	Chair
Marilyn Gelfand	Secretary/Treasurer
Douglas Benedict	Coffee Enthusiast
Regi Block	
Joyce Simily	

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SPEAKERS AND TOURS COMMITTEE



Dianne Kelley	Chair
Regi Block	Co-Chair
Hilda Dallal	Secretary
Marilyn Gelfand	

SPEAKERS AND TOURS COMMITTEE

I SUMMARY

The Speakers and Tours Committee of the 2016-2017 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury (CGJ) was formed at the beginning of the term to provide guest speakers, and to arrange tours and field trips within the County of Los Angeles. The tours and field trips were to enable the 2016-2017 CGJ to better carry out its mandate.

II FINDINGS AND METHODOLOGY

The speakers who appeared before this body were the individuals most knowledgeable in their respective fields and departments. We found speakers more than willing to answer our myriad of questions and in many cases went back to their offices, did further research and thereafter provided us with completed information.

The field trips involved viewing the day-to-day operations, physical structure, managerial/employee composition and other issues of many departments, agencies and districts.

Through our speakers and field trips, the CGJ became aware of issues which formed the basis of several investigations. It is also through this method that we viewed extraordinary elements of our government at work. We observed impressive amounts of significant information, statistical data, insights, and experiences. We came to realize that the average citizen does not have a complete view or full understanding of many aspects of our government. It is because of this that the true appreciation of our jury responsibility and mandate came to light. Being a “watch dog” faction gave our small group of 23 citizens the opportunity to be the eyes and ears for the more than 10 million citizens of Los Angeles County.

The following tables show the speakers that appeared before the CGJ (Tables 1A - 1C)) and tours that were taken by the CGJ (Table 2).

Table 1A. County Government

LA COUNTY	SPEAKER	POSITION
Auditor-Controller	Arlene Barrera	Chief Deputy, Auditor-Controller
Auditor-Controller	John Naimo	Auditor-Controller
Auditor-Controller	Peter Hughes	Assistant Auditor-Controller
Auditor-Controller	Robert Smythe	Division Chief-Auditor
Civil Service Commission	Lawrence Crocker	Executive Director
Department of Children & Family Services	Representative	
Department of Mental Health	Robin Kay, PhD	Acting Director
Office of Sustainability	Howard Choy	General Manager
Department of Health Services	Mitchell Katz, MD	Director
Sheriff's Department	Jim McDonnell	Sheriff
Sheriff's Department	Daniel Dyer	Commander-in-Chief
Military Veteran's Affairs	Stephanie Stone	Chief Deputy
Office of Emergency Management	Jeff Reeb	Chief Executive Officer
Community Development Commission & Housing Authority	Sean Rogan	Executive Director
County Counsel	Mark Yanai	Attorney
Office of the Assessor	Jeffrey Prang	Assessor
Office of the Assessor	George Renkei	Assistant Assessor
Public Health Substance Abuse Prevention & Control	Wayne Sugita	Interim Director
Community & Senior Services	Cynthia Banks	Director
County Metropolitan Transportation Authority	Pauletta Tonilas	Chief Communications Officer
Department of Regional Planning	Richard Bruckner	Director
Vector Control District	Truc Dever	General Manager
District Attorney's Office	Jackie Lacey	District Attorney
Probation Department	Representative	
Animal Care and Control	Marcia Mayeda	Director
Department of Agriculture, Weights & Measures	Kurt Floren	Agricultural Commissioner/Director
Department of Public Health	Jeffrey Gunzenhauser, MD	Interim Health Officer
Department of Public Health	Angelo Bellomo	Deputy Director, Health Protection
Board of Supervisors - District 1	Representative	
Board of Supervisors - District 2	Mark Ridley-Thomas	Supervisor, Second District
Board of Supervisors - District 2	Dhakshike Wickrema	Deputy for Homelessness and Mental Health
County Chief Executive Office	Sachi Hamai	Chief Executive Officer
County Chief Executive Office	Joel Sappell	Deputy Director, Countywide Communications
Department of Public Social Services	Representative	
Department of Public Works - Sustainability	Representative	
Consumer & Business Affairs	Brian Stiger	Director
Consumer & Business Affairs	Dawnmesha Smith	Community Outreach Manager

Table 1B. City Government

CITY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	SPEAKER	POSITION
City of Glendale	Ara James Najarian	Councilmember
LA Police Commission	Matthew Johnson	President, Board of Police Commissioners
LA Police Commission	Alexander Bustamonte	Inspector General, Board of Police Commissioners
LA Police Commission	Richard Tefank	Executive Director
LA City Department of City Planning	Vincent Bertoni	Director
LA City Department of City Planning	Claire Bowin	Senior City Planner
LA City - My 311 LA	Donna Arrechea	Director
LA City - My 311 LA	Cheryl Gibbs	Supervisor

Table 1C. Other Agencies and Institutions

NON GOVERNMENT AGENCY	SPEAKER	POSITION
Board of State and Community Corrections	William Crout	Field Representative
Occidental College	Bhavna Shamasunder, PhD	Assistant Professor, Urban & Environmental Policy
Mental Health Advocacy Services	Jim Preis	Executive Director
Southern California Association of Governments	Hasan Ikhata	Executive Director
Los Angeles Waterkeeper	Bruce Resnick	Executive Director
Los Angeles Community College District	Francisco Rodriguez, PhD	Chancellor
Transpogroup	Ryan Snyder	Principal Owner
League of Women Voters of Los Angeles	Maria Montero	Co-President
League of Women Voters of Los Angeles	Thea Brodtkin	Voter Service
Local Agency Formation Commission of LA County	Paul Novak, ED	Chief Executive
Alameda Corridor Transportation Authority	John Doherty	Chief Executive Officer
University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)	Zev Yaroslavsky	Director, Los Angeles Initiative, Public Policy & History
National Wildlife Federation	Molly Judge	Director of Philanthropy, West Coast
National Wildlife Federation	Beth Pratt	California Director
National Park Service & UCLA	Seth Riley, PhD	Department of Ecology & Evolutionary Biology
Educational Consultant	David Tokofsky	Former LA Unified School District Board Member
UCLA Graduate School of Education & Information Studies	Jody Priselac, Ed.D	Associate Dean for Community Programs
UCLA Graduate School of Education & Information Studies	Karen Hunter Quartz, Ed.D	Research Director
211 LA County	Alana Hitchcock	Communications Manager/Director
211 LA County	Laura James	Resource Supervisor
211 LA County	Kiara Lopez	Outreach Coordinator

Table 2

TOURS and VISITS	LOCATION
Clara Shortridge-Foltz Criminal Courts Building Criminal Justice Center	Los Angeles
LA County Board of Supervisors Hall of Administration, 3rd Floor Weekly Board Meeting	Los Angeles
Twin Towers Detention Center	Los Angeles
Inmate Reception Center, LA County Sheriff's Department	Los Angeles
Los Angeles Police Commission Board Meeting Police Headquarters	Los Angeles
Men's Central Jail	Los Angeles
Century Regional Detention Facility Women's Facility	Lynwood
LA City - Hyperion Water Treatment Plant	Playa del Rey
Edelman Children's Court	Los Angeles
LA City - Emergency Operations Center	Los Angeles
LA County Registrar Recorder	Los Angeles
LA County - USC Medical Center and Jail Ward	Los Angeles
Challenger Memorial Youth Center	Lancaster
Port of Los Angeles	San Pedro
Hall of Justice, Los Angeles Conservancy	Los Angeles
LA County Department of Medical Examiner - Coroner	Los Angeles
Inspections of jails, courtroom detention facilities, and probation holding facilities throughout LA County were divided among groups of 2 or more Civil Grand Jurors.	Los Angeles County

III IN APPRECIATION

The Speakers and Tours Committee of the 2016-2017 Los Angeles Civil Grand Jury would like to thank the Transportation Unit of the Sheriff's Department for transportation arrangements for many of the tours and field trips. In addition, we would like to express our gratitude for their help, kindness, courtesy and safe driving throughout the jury's tenure.

We also want to express appreciation to our many speakers and tour guides for their generosity in sharing their time and knowledge.

IV ACRONYMS

CGJ	2016-2017 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury
LA	Los Angeles
UCLA	University of California, Los Angeles
USC	University of Southern California

V COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Dianne Kelley	Chair
Regi Block	Co-Chair
Hilda Dallal	Secretary
Marilyn Gelfand	Co-Secretary

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2016-2017 Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury
Tour of LAC/USC Medical Center