

EXHIBITS July 27, 2012 MEETING

TAB DOCUMENTS

- 1. Excerpts from Deposition of Captain John Clark (02.08.12)
- 2. Email from John Doe to MCJ-Deputies and attachment (02.10.06)
- 3. Email from Deputy to Paul Tanaka (02.10.06)
- 4. Memorandum from Captain John Clark, Men's Central Jail to All Personnel, Men's Central Jail (02.08.06)
- 5. Outstanding Investigations by Lieutenant
- 6. Mandatory Rotation of Line Personnel in Custody (02.17.12)
- 7. Memorandum from Lieutenant Mark McCorkle, Custody Operations Division to Commander Stephen Johnson, Custody Operations Division and Robert Olmsted Custody Operations Division (11.23.09)
- 8. Memorandum from Lieutenant Stephen Smith, Custody Support Services to Commander Robert Olmsted, Custody Operations Division (09.22.09)
 - Memorandum from Lieutenant Stephen Smith, Custody Support Services to Commander Robert Olmsted, Custody Operations Division (11.25.09)
- 9. Memorandum from Captain Gregory Johnson, North County Correctional Facility to Commander Stephen Johnson, Custody Operations Division (01.23.10)
- 10. Undersheriff Paul Tanaka Gray Area Illustration (06.25.12)
- 11. Undersheriff Leadership Message 'The Grey Area' Tanaka, Paul (07.17.12)
- 12. Memorandum from Captain Steven Roller, Century Station to Commander Willie Miller (06.30.07)
- 13. Articles from the Los Angeles Times:

Leonard, Jack, Faturechi, Robert. "Sheriff Baca was warned about jail deputies' conduct, retiree says." Los Angeles Times 1 Dec. 2011

Leonard, Jack. Faturechi, Robert. "Sheriff's Department used jail duty to punish deputies." Los Angeles Times 12 Nov. 2011

Leonard, Jack. Faturechi, Robert. "Baca says he was out of touch with county's jails." *Los Angeles Times 16* Oct. 2011

- 14. Use of Force Statistics Summary
- 15. Use of Force Statistics
- 16. Custody Operations Division Report 2006-2009 (05.27.2010)
- 17. Litigation Cost Summary
- 18. "Sheriff Lee Baca: Los Angeles County's Top Cop Reaches Out to Local Finns." *Finn Times* 15 Jan. 2012
- 19. Custody Division Manual Provisions:

Force Prevention Policy Unreasonable Force Policy

20. LASD Organization Charts 2006-2011

1	. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
3	
4	CIIRIS VASQUEZ and ELIZARIO
5	PEREZ. ORIGINAL
j	Plaintiffs,
6	realistics,
	vs. No. CV11-03859 PSG
7	(PJWx)
	COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, SHERIFF
8	LEROY BACA, in his individual
9	capacity, DEPUTY ALFONSO ANDRADE,
9	DEPUTY HERMAN DELGADO, DEPUTY JOSEPH GONZALEZ, DEPUTY JUAN
10	NAVARRO, DEPUTY JEFFREY RIVERA,
	DEPUTY MAURICIO RODRIGUEZ, DEPUTY
11	
	their individual capacities], and
12	
13	Defendants.
14	
15	VIDEOTAPS DEPOSITION OF CAPTAIN JOHN CHARK
1.6	Beverly Hills, California
17 I	Wednesday, February 8, 2012
18	Volume I
19	
20 21	Department by
22	Reported by: JACQUELINE R. GRENACHE
23	CSR MO. 4631
24	Job No. 132101A
25	PAGES 1 - 75
	Page 1

1	A I believe only once where we talked about	
2	the recommendation.	
3	Q Was that after or before it was denied?	
4	MR. BEACH: Vague and ambiguous.	
5	BY MR. SMITH:	10:09:59
6	Q After or before your recommendation was	
7	denied?	
8	A Say that again.	
9	Q Did you talk to Tanaka after or before your	
10	recommendation to rotate d≥puties was denied?	10:10:08
11	A Well, we had a I'm trying to think how	
12	the sequence goes.	
13	Well, 1 guess the discussion	
14	MR. BEACH: I think	
15	MR. SMITH: Is it confusing?	10:10:31
16	MR. BEACH: Weli, Frhing	
17	MR. SMITH: let me go back. I can do it	
18	another way. All right.	
19	Q So, what was the first thing you did with	
20	respect to your desire to rotate deputies that were	10:10:40
21	assigned to Men's Central Luil?	
22	A Regarding the approval process or or	
23	wnat?	
24	Q Regarding anything. So yeah. 1 mean	
25	regarding the approval process. Let's start there.	10:10:57
		Page 18

1	A Well, the approval process is once I had	
2	determined that I felt it was necessary, I went to	
3	Commander Conte and advised him of why we wanted to	
4	do it and gave him the recommendation that we do it.	
5	And then that's kind of where the approval process	10:11:17
6	started.	
7	Q Okay. Let me stop you there. And this was	
8	an oral communication you had with Commander Conte?	
9	A Yes,	
10	Q And this was roughly around February of	10:11:29
11	2006?	
12	A January, February, somewhere in there,	
13	yeah.	
14	Q And why did you sell him that you selt it	
15	would be a good idea to rotate these deputies?	10:11:40
16	A Well, there as a manager at the jail,	
17	obviously you're managing what coours there and	
18	trying to make adjustments as Unings occur, and .	
19	recommended so him that we make it the rotation	
23	because for @ number of reasons: complacency,	10:11:55
21	camaraderie, Cross-training, that sort of thing,	
22	But we also had had some conduct relative	
23	to use of force that we had tried normal methods to	
24	address, and so we decided to make a change that	
25	maybe that put the rotation in place to see if we	10:12:20
		Page 19

1	could possibly affect a future behavior.	
2	Q How did you think that rotation would	
3	affect behavior of deputies with respect to use of	
4	force?	
5	MR. BEACH: And before you answer that	10:12:33
6	question, which just one second. Can I just make	
7	a standing objection	
8	NR. SMITH: Absolutely.	
9	MR. BEACH: a standing objection so I oon't	
10	have to raise it every time, which is it's the	10:12:45
11	position of the defendants in the case that	
12	questioning and discovery with regard to the use of	
13	force by deputies against inmates is irrelevant and	
14	not reasonably calculated to the biscovery of	
15	admissible evidence.	10:12:59
1.6	MR. EMITH: I understands	
17	MR. BEACH: Okaya	
19	MR. SHITH: You can have a standing objection	
19	on that.	
20	MR. BEACH: Great. New go ahead.	10:13:01
2.1	THE WITNESS: I lorget where I was.	
22	MR. SMITH: Let me ask it again.	
23	Q Why did you believe or why did you	
24	advise you know, let me ask it this way.	
25	Why did you believe that rotating the	10:13:15
		Page 20

1	deputies would have some kind of effect or impact on		
2	the use of force		
3	A Well		
4	Q that's used?		
5	A generally, you know, through training,	10:13:24	
6	counseling, discipline, policy, procedure review and		
7	changes, things like that, you try to have some		
8	effect on what on either processes or		
9	actions or conduct in the jail or by employees.		
10	In this particular case we hadn't had the	10:13:37	
11	results we had hoped for with some of those normal		
12	methodologies, so we decided to put this rotation in		
13	place, that if there was any influences of long-term		
14	floor assignments, that this may change that. And		
15	by changing the dynamic of long-term floor	10:13:56	
16	assignments, maybe the future behavior of deputies		
17	would change.		
13	O During the time that you were in Men's		
19	Central Hail had there ever been any issues that		
23	came up where deputies had used force on other	10:14:14	
21	depur:es?		
22	A On other deputies?		
23	Q Yes.		
24	A No, not that I can recall. Not that I can		
25	recail.	10:14:25	
	F	Page 21	

1	Q Do you ever recall any deputy ever	
2	making filing or hearing from one of your	
3	subordinates that a deputy made a complaint that he	
4	felt he was threatened by any other deputies?	
5)	A Not that I recall.	10:14:42
6	Q The so did you explain to Commander	
7	Conte why you believed it would be good to rotate	
8	deputies based on the use of force issues in this	
9	the jail system as that time?	
10	(A) Yes.	10:14:53
11	Q And did what did he say to you with respect	
12	to that?	
13	A I don't recall a specific conversations	
14	seven, eight years ago	11
15	Q Sure.	10:15:04
16	A but he agreed with it and agreed to take	
17	52 forward.	
18	Q Ckay. And who was his who was rext in	
19	the chain of command under Conte?	
20	A Chief Sam Jones.	10:15:16
21	Q Do you know whether or not he brought that	
22	up to Conte?	
23	I'm sorry. Withdrawn.	
24	Do you know whether or not Conte talked to	
25	Sam Jones and made the request?	10:15:21
		Page 22

1	A I know Sam Jones was aware of it.	
2	Q What else did you discuss with Commander	
3	Conte and he discuss with you during that initial	
4	time that you recommended that the deputies be	
5	rotated that you haven't already told us?	10:15:45
6	A Well, again, basically those reasons. We	
7	talked about employee relation issues and which I	
8	had addressed already with employee relations. And,	
9	again, you know, why we felt that this was a	
10	potential method that may have may or may not	10:16:04
11	have an effect on future behavior of the deputies.	
12	Q If there was one issue that was would	
13	stand out as being the most important reason why you	
14	decided you wanted to approach Dennis Conte and	
15	recommend octating deputies, what would that issue	10:16:30
16	be?	
17	A To affect the future behavior, to to	
19	possibly affect the future behavior if if the	
19	rotation hao an impact.	
20	Q What kind of behavior are you talking	10:16:39
21	about?	
22	A Well, as I said before, with some of the	
23	force force cases we had and the methods we'd	
24	attempted to use to make corrections, we felt we	
2.5	needed another another methodology employed, and	10:16:51
		Page 23

1	that's the one we decided to try.	
2	Q Were you concerned at that time that there	
3	were problems with the types of force that the	
4	deputies were employing in the Men's Central Jail?	
5	A Well, we did have cases of force where	10:17:05
6	there was either unnecessary or excessive force or	
7	force that wasn't reported, and that's the kind of	
8	things that we were trying to address.	
9	Q With respect to force that was not	
10	reported, why did you believe that rotating deputies	10:17:27
11	might affect that somehow?	
12	A Weil, again, if there was and I don't	
13	know what they were, but if there were any	
14	influences on the deputies' decisions, behaviors or	
15	anything else, that this may change that dynamic.	10:17:33
1€	Q When you say cecisions, you mean	
17	influencing deputies influencing other deputies?	
18	A That could have been one of the reasons,	
19	yes.	
20	Q And when you may rotating the deputy, were	10:17:40
21	you talking about rotating them in groups or	
22	rotating them as individuals?	
23	A No. The proposal that I I drafted and	
24	gave to the deputies said basically that we will	
25	rotate you, I chink it was every two months.	10:16:03
		Page 24

1	So, let's say you and 1 are on the second	
2	floor together you needed to have some	
3	continuity, some historica! knowledge so I would	
4	leave you there and I would move to another floor,	
5	and then two months later you would be moved off. 10:18:19	
6	I'd put another guy there.	
7	But the purpose was to make sure that we	
8	didn't affect them. We didn't change shifts, we	
9	didn't change days off and those kind of things. It	
10	was just you worked second floor, tomorrow you're 10:18:34	
11	going to work the fifth floor, all your other stuff	
12	was going to stay in place.	
13	Because obviously that would be a problem	
14	to the deputies if you changed, because it's	
15	important what your days off are and that kind of 10:18:45	
16	stuff. So we tried to limit the impact on the	
17	deputies as much as possible.	
? 8	Q Sure. 1 understand. So basically what	
19	was what you were suggesting was that the	
20	deputies he given essentially the same times that 10:18:53	
21	they were working so that it didn't impact their	
22	liome lives?	
23	In other words, you weren't going to shift	
Z4 ;	somebody from a rotate somebody from a night	
25	shift to a day shift? 10:19:09	
İ	Parts 25	

1	right?	
2	A Yes.	
3	Q So with that did you feel that some of the	
4	deputies had formed groups, or cliques?	
5	A No.	0:21:27
6	Q Did you feel that some of the deputies were	
1	hesitant to report misbehavior from other deputies?	
8	A Again, we looked at this as a situation	
9	that if there was influences of that soit, or any	
10	other, that the rotation may change that for future 1	0:21:43
11	behaviors.	
12	Q 1 understand. But were you concerned that	
13	deputies were hesitant to report force used by other	
14	deputies? Did you have a concern of that?	
15	A Based on the cases that we had reported 1	0:21:55
16	already, 1 had that concern, based on historical	
17	Cases.	
10	Q And you felt that if you could mave	
19	deputies or rotate deputies, they would come and	
20	meet fresh new faces and in would be unlikely than 1	0:22:10
21	they would develop such a relationship withdrawn.	
22	Let me try to rephrase thus.	
23	Dic you believe that the length of time	
24	that the deputies spent together somehow affected	
25	their duties and obligations to report misconduct? 1	G:22:34
	Pag	je 28

1	A Again, we had a speculation that if there	
2	were influences on individuals that had been working	
3	together a long period of time, but we didn't know	
4	that, we just speculated that if those influences	
5	were there, this methodology might change those.	10:22:58
6	Q Got it. Okay. So then have you now	
7	told me everything that you can recall that you	
8	discussed with Dennis Conte on that initial meeting	
9	and that he discussed with you regarding the	
10	potential rotation of deputies?	10:23:15
11	A To the best of my recollection, yes.	
12	Q Then apparently you said Jones what's	
13	Jones's rank?	
14	A Chief.	
15 🎚	Q How co you know Chief Jones was aware of	10:23:27
15	your re ommencation?	
17	A We'll, we'd had some discussions about it	
10 🕾	after the fact, after it had been denied.	
19	Q Chay. Then we'll go back to that later.	
20	Go you show if who Commander Dennis	10:23:39
2,1)	Corte passed you: suggestions on to?	
22)	A I know that he had a conversation with	
23	Mr. Tanaka,	
24	Q Chay. How do you know that?	
25	A Because Mr. Conte told me.	10:23:51
į		Page 29

1	Q	Now, what did he tell you he discussed with	
2	Tanaka?		
3	A	Generally he discussed what I told him were	
4	the reas	ons for the rotation.	
(5)	Q	And did he tell you whether or not Tanaka	10:24:02
6	agreed?		
7	Ą	He told me he did agree.	
8	Q	Agreed with the rotation?	
9	А	Yes.	
10	Q	Anything else that he told you that	10:24:09
11	about th	at discussion that he had with Tanaka?	
12	Α	I don't secall specifics, no.	
13	Q	Okay. Who else did Commander Conte tell	
14	you he h	ad talked to with regard to your request to	
15	rotate d	eputies?	10:24:37
16	A	I don't know that he told me anybody else.	
יין	But, aga	in, as I said before, in the cases where	
18	they had	talked to Chief Jones, because Chief Jones	
19	was aware	e of ir.	
20	Q	Okay. And but you became aware that	10:24:49
21	Jones was	s aware after it had been denied your	
22	request :	nad been denied?	
23	А	That's my recollection, yes.	
24	Q	All right. Who told you that how did	
25	you find	out that your request had been denied?	10:24:59
			Page 30

1	A Mr. Tanaka told me that.				
2	Q And I take it do you recall the date				
3	Tanaka told you that?				
4	A I don't remember the dates. I know it was				
5	in I believe in early February, but I had	10:25:14			
6	announced it on a Friday and was told on a Wednesday				
7	following: 1 don't remember specific dates. But				
8	Q So shortly after you had made the				
9	recommendation? Approximately				
10	A Shortly after I had announced it to the	10:25:31			
11	deputies, yes.				
12	Q Oh. So did you okay.				
13	So you announced to the deputies that they				
14	were going to be rotated?				
15	Λ Yes.	10:25:45			
10	Q I take it they didn't like that too much?				
17	A My understanding is that they expressed				
18	that they didn't like it, no.				
19	Q And do you know if the deputies complained				
20	to anybody?	10:25:59			
21	A 1 was told they complained to Mr. Tanaka.				
22	Yes.				
23	Q And who told you that?				
24	A Mr. Tamaka did, and others at the jail.				
25	Q So I take so this discussion that you	10:26:03			
		Page 3J			

1	O You said you had about three subsequent				
2	conversations with Tanaka about the denial. The				
3	first one you said was at Central Jail?				
4	A Right.				
5	Q The Men's Central Jail. First of all, who	10:30:18			
6	was present when that occurred?				
7	A Like I said, the a number of my				
8	lieutenants and sergeants that were assigned at the				
9	time.				
10	Q Is that the initial were you referring	10:30:27			
11	to the initial denial?				
12	A Yes.				
13	Q And then the second the second				
14	discussion took place on a phone?				
15	A The second one was face-to-face.	10:30:37			
16	Q Face-to-face. And do you recall the date?				
17	A It was shortly after the initial meeting.				
16	Q And who was present,?				
19	A Just he and I.				
20	Q Where were you guys?	10:30:50			
21	A We wore in the hallway outside Central Jail				
22	Main Control.				
23	O Tell me what was said?				
24	MR. BEACH: Objection; calls for a marrative.				
25	Go ahead.	10:31:01			
		Page 35			

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THE WITNESS: Basically, he basic -- anyway,
      basically he said that he didn't agree with the
 2
      rotation. And I had made it -- you know, again it
 3
 4
      was my -- making my opinion known, I guess, not an
 5
      argument -- but, you know, that I felt it was the
                                                           10:31:18
      right thing at this time. And he told me that it
 6
 7
      wash't to be implemented and to take what steps I
      needed to to -- to take care of that.
 8
 9
      BY MR. SMITH:
10
              Anything else?
                                                            10:31:31
11
             No, not to the best of my recollection.
12
          Q
             Did you have another discussion with him?
13
          Α
             1 did
             And was that at his office?
14
15
             No, that was on the phone.
          A
                                                           10:31:40
16
               I think I may have told you chree or four,
     and I just remembered the sequence when I talked
17
     about it, and the 's rour
18
              Okay. Beautiful. Sc tell me -- where were
19
     you when you were on the phone?
20
                                                           10:31:53
21
              I was at home.
             And who called whom?
          Q
22
             I called him.
          A
23
24
             And what was the subject of the call?
          A The Wednesday that had the discussions of 10:31:58
25
                                                          Page 36
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1	the denial, Thursday afternoon I was called by my chief and told that I was told that I was being			
2				
3	transferred.			
4	C This is Jones?			
5	A Yes.	10:32:15		
6	Q Jones told you you were going to be			
7	transferred?			
8	A Yes. So on Friday morning is when I called			
9	Mr. Tanaka.			
10	Q Did you think did you reel you were	10:32:24		
11	being punished for some reason?			
12	MR. BEACH: Objection; argumentative, calls for			
13	speculation.			
14	BY MR. SNITH:			
15	Q And what is your your personal feeling?	10:32:36		
16	A I folt I was being transferred as a result			
17	of the attempt to implement implement the			
18	rotar on.			
19	Q Ry Tanaka?			
20	i les	10:32:46		
21	Q You did feel like you were being punished?			
22	MR. BEACH: Objection; argumentative, calls for			
23	speculation.			
24	THE WITNESS: I guess that would be the case.			
25	There was hardly you can't say it any other way.	10:32:54		
		Page 37		

1				
1	BY MR. SMITH:			
2	Q	All right. So then you called the the		
3	chief to	ld you, Chief that was Chief Chief		
4	Jones?			
5	А	Jones.	10:33:04	
6	Q	told you he was going to transfer		
7	where we	re they going to transfer you to?		
8	A	To Detective Commission, Commercial Crimes.		
9	Q	Did Jones cell you that he believed you		
10	were bei	ng transferred because of your	10:33:23	
11	recommen	dation to rotate these deputies?		
12	А	l don't think that was spoken about. [
13	chink			
14	0	You think it was understood?		
15	A	I understood it.	10:33:33	
16	Q	Okay. Did did he give you a reason why		
17	von were	being transferred or such short notice?		
18	A	Joges?		
19	Q	Yes.		
20	A	Like I said, I don't think that was He that	10:33:44	
21 ;	was disc	ussed as to why. I mean, it's jest I		
22 -	assumed t	why, and I assume he assumed why.		
23	Q	Okay. What else did Jones say to you		
24	during th	nat conversation?		
25	А	I really don't recall the specifics. !	10:33:57	
			Page 38	

----Original Message---From: John Doe [mailto:mcjlasd@hotmail.com]
Sent: Friday, February 10, 2006 5:28 PM
To: MCJ - Deputies

Subject: crosstraining

Working at Men's Central Jail mean's that you are able to accomplish difficult tasks. We are different than other units and we know it. We have a responsiblity to those who have come before us and to those who will follow. We are CJ Deputies. We do not shy away from difficult choices. When confronted with decisions that we all believe are wrong it is our responsibility to stand up for what we believe is right. It is your responsiblity as a CJ Deputy to forward this letter, or one of your own, to Assistant Sheriff Tanaka. Together we can make a difference.

Is your PC infected? Get a FREE online computer virus scan from McAfee(r) Security. http://clinic.mcafee.com/clinic/ibuy/campaign.asp?cid=3963

Sir.

You told us at a briefing that if there were any problems involving the leadership of Men's Central Jail to contact you. Sir, we have a problem at Men's Central Jail. Recently MCJ operations had decided to implement a policy of "cross-training" all Deputy Sheriff personnel at MCJ. This policy states that Deputie will change work locations approximately every two months. This policy is only aimed at line personnel and does not affect Deputies working administration or "coveted" positions. I am angered by this proposal.

There is much work to be done here at MCJ. With homicides, increasing racial violence, and negative media attention it is now, more then ever before, important that we have the most skilled Deputies working where they are needed most. The "cross-training" policy does the opposite. On 02/07/06, Sheriff Baca was at MCJ and told us we were doing an outstanding job. He believed that if not for our hard work there would be much more violence and homicides within the jail. If this is the opinion of the Sheriff then why are changes being made?

I understand that Sheriffs Department has asked many things of Deputies at MCJ; extended custody time and forced overtime being the main two. I don't understand why many Deputy Sheriffs who have worked for years to obtain a certain spot, or work a particular floor are moved. This policy of "cross training" undermines the hard work and dedication of many. It is also insulting for our operations staff to say that just because Deputies work one floor they do not know how another floor operates. We all work other floors, it's called the mandatory overtime that we are required to work.

It is important to remember that we are the Deputies who have chosen to stay and not lateral to another department. We are the ones who have shown loyalty and believed that things will improve. I fear that many Deputy Sheriffs will simply leave the Department when confronted with this latest round of changes. I do not understand how an organization that is understaffed and desperately attempting to hire new Deputies would anger and force many to leave. I ask that the leaders of LASD show us the same loyalty that we are expected to show our Department.

Respectfully submitted

----Original Message-----

From:

Friday, February 10, 2006 6:58 PM

To: Tanaka, Paul K.

Cc: MCJ - Deputies; MCJ - C/As

Subject: MCJ Job Rotation

SIr.

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There is much work to be done here at MCJ. With homicides, increasing ractal violence, and negative media attention it is now, more then ever before, important that we have the most skilled Deputies working where they are needed most. The "cross-training" policy does the opposite. On 02/07/06, Sheriff Baca was at MCJ and told us we were doing an outstanding job. He believed that if not for our hard work there would be much more violence and homicides within the jail. If this is the opinion of the Sheriff then why are changes being made?

I understand that Sheriffs Department has asked many things of Deputies at MCJ; extended custody time and forced overtime being the main two. I don't understand why many Deputy Sheriffs who have worked for years to obtain a certain spot, or work a particular floor are moved. This policy of "cross training" undermines the hard work and dedication of many. It is also insulting for our operations staff—to say that just because Deputies work one floor they do not know how another floor operates. We all work other floors, it's called the mandatory overtime that we are required to work.

It is important to remember that we are the Deputies who have chosen to stay and not lateral to another department. We are the ones who have shown loyalty and believed that things will improve. I fear that many Deputy Sheriffs will simply leave the Department when confronted with this latest round of changes. I do not understand how an organization that is understaffed and desperately attempting to hire new Deputies would anger and force many to leave. I ask that the leaders of LASD show us the same loyalty that we are expected to show our Department.

Respectfully submitted

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

"A TRADITION OF SERVICE"

DATE: February 8, 2006

FILE NO .:

OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM:

JOHN H. CLARK, CAPTAIN

MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL

TO:

ALL PERSONNEL

MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL

SUBJECT:

JOB ROTATIONS

Over the last several years, Men's Central Jall personnel have experienced several changes in the way we conduct business. We have increased line positions, while we continue to lose personnel to outside agencies. This has resulted in Unit personnel working unprecedented hours of overtime to address these shortages. We have increased our K-10 population and continue dealing with the worst of the worst inmates. Incidents and events in our jall continue to be reviewed in detail by Department and external third parties. In addition, we are in the early stages of redefining the Division's classification and housing process which will impact the way we do business.

I have a responsibility to all personnel to assure all personnel are trained and prepared to address situations you face in all areas of the jail. This is increasingly important as previously noted, along with future challenges which will confront us. Some of our personnel have occupied specific jobs or floors for years with very little movement within the facility. This does not lend itself to a trained workforce with versatility, and limits the flexibility of management to ensure a safe and secure facility.

In addition, although familiarity with a position usually makes the job easier, it can also create complacency which lends to officer safety issues. Personnel leaving the Unit for other agencies have indicated they became bored or felt stagnated. They point out moving around the jail and experiencing other aspects of the facility may have been beneficial to their morale. I have also discussed with you the use of force and how change can be beneficial whether the causal factors are systemic, operational or personal. I want each one of you to have a lengthy career with the Sheriff's Department and succeed with your career goals.

I have instructed scheduling to begin a job rotation on all shifts. They will begin with a portion of the staff from each floor and rotate them to different floors. Each cycle, a portion of the floor staff will rotate to other assignments. With some exceptions, individuals will generally rotate every other cycle. You will remain on your assigned shift and scheduling will make every attempt to leave your schedule in place so that you will continue to have the normal schedule rotation you have now. The job rotation will begin March 5, 2006.

I will need cooperation from each one of you to make this process work. Change is good and I believe in the long run, it will make Men's Central Jail a better place to work.

Outstanding Investigations by Lieutenant

Lieutenant Force (oldest date)		Allegations (oldest date) IA		WCSCR
Dinh	4 (11/27/2006)	1 (12/11/06)	2	0
Gonzales	6 (08/25/04)	1 (12/07/04) 1 Death Review (1	0 2/01/06)	3
Hebert	4 (12/26/06)	0	1	0
Nee ,	31 (05/10/06)	0	1	4
Olson '	24 (12/06/05)	0	1	2
Reyes	6 (12/01/06)	1 (12/11/06)	1	1
Sutton	21 (09/05/06)	0	0	3

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

CUSTODY OPERATIONS DIRECTIVE





CUSTODY OPERATIONS DIRECTIVE: 12-001

DATE: FEBRUARY 17, 2012

ISSUED FOR: CUSTODY OPERATIONS DIVISION

MANDATORY ROTATION OF LINE PERSONNEL IN CUSTODY

PURPOSE

The purpose of this directive is to ensure job assignments for line personnel in Custody Division are rotated no less than every six months.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES

Effective immediately, all Custody Division unit commanders shall ensure line personnel are rotated between job assignments no less than every six months. Rotations shall be done in a manner that upholds safety and efficiency, while allowing personnel to learn numerous job functions. Compliance with this directive does not mandate the changing of regular days off or shift assignments for personnel.

Unit commanders with the concurrence of the Chief of Custody Division may use discretion for key positions that require additional training or experience that may impact the effectiveness of their command. These key positions shall be identified and reported annually to the Chief of Custody Division.

The policies and procedures outlined in this directive shall remain in effect until the Custody Division Manual is revised and/or this directive is rescinded.

RETENTION

Unit commanders shall ensure that scheduling records are maintained for 2 years to show compliance with this directive.

Questions regarding this policy should be directed by email or phone to Custody Support Services. Lt. Daniel J. Dyer at (2/3/898-6096.

APPROVED:

DEMAIS H. BURNS, CHIEF

CUSTODY OPERATIONS DIVISION

DHB:oam

Originally Issued: 02/17/2012 Latest Revision:

PAGE 1 OF 1

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

"A Tradition of Service"

OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

DATE: November 23, 2009

FILE NO.

FROM:

MARK A. McCORKLE, LIEUTENANT TO: CUSTODY OPERATIONS DIVISION

STEPHEN B. JOHNSON, COMMANDE CUSTODY OPERATIONS DIVISION

ROBERT J. OLMSTED, COMMANDER CUSTODY OPERATIONS DIVISION

SUBJECT: **CONFIDENTIAL** - USE OF FORCE AT MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL

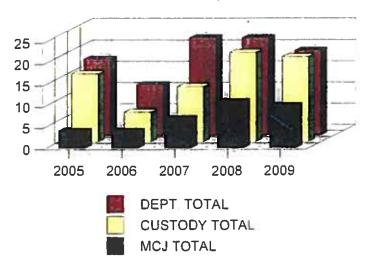
The purpose of this correspondence is to provide the results of a detailed analysis of force events at Men's Central Jail (MCJ). At your direction I reviewed all use of force incidents which resulted in an Internal Affairs Bureau (IAB) Force Roll-Out (from 2005 to 2009), over 100 significant use of force packages from the PPI data base, along with 18 randomly selected recent force incidents which contained possible policy and/or tactical issues.

This memorandum is separated into four sections: statistical information related to the IAB Roll-out Cases; common causal factors; repeated policy and tactical issues; conclusions and recommendations.

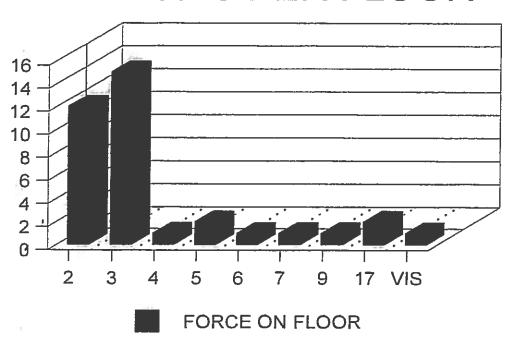
IAB FORCE ROLL-OUTS

A through examination was conducted of the 36 force incidents which triggered a roll-out from IAB from 2005 to present at MCJ. The graphs below depict the number of roll-outs, locations of the incidents and shifts in which they occurred in the aforementioned calendar years:

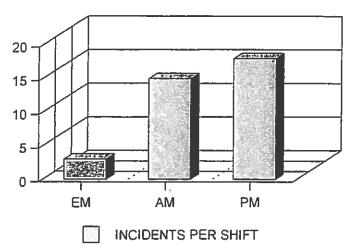
IAB FORCE ROLL-OUTS



INCIDENTS PER FLOOR



INCIDENTS PER SHIFT



Many of the incidents located in PPI did not provide sufficient detail to determine circumstances. Those that were available typically indicated a fracture or other significant injury to the Inmate, which were cause for the roll-out

The locations of force incidents requiring an IAB response are clearly concentrated on the 2000 and 3000 floors. While these areas of the facility house the most volatile inmates, commonalities are present in a vast majority of incidents regardless of where they occurred. These issues will be discussed in the next section. The times of these force incidents, not surprisingly, occurred during AM and PM shifts.

While there are a number of deputies who have been involved in multiple incidents requiring a roll-out, or incidents which have tactical and policy violations, the key to correction lies in the review process and management's response to these events.

COMMON LOCATIONS

A high percentage of the significant use of force events reviewed occurred in one of four specific locations or circumstances: movement of high-power inmates, inmate showers, pill call and laundry rooms.

COMMON CAUSAL FACTORS

Over 100 use of force incidents were reviewed in this analysis. After careful examination of all circumstances involved, a number of common causal factors and themes were apparent. This by no means is an indictment of deputy personnel, but rather observations made from many incidents. Listed in bullet format below are the most prolific tactical and policy issues observed. Under each of the bullets are explanations for the failures, taking into consideration an event that was righteous, or an event that may have been embellished:

- Deputies engaging hostile or uncooperative inmates
 - Lack of policy knowledge
 - Personnel not previously held accountable
 - event dramatized to justify outcome
- Inmates escaping cursory search grip
 - Improper search techniques
 - Physically superior inmate
 - event was dramatized to justify outcome
- Lack of radio traffic in deputy involved fights
 - Lack of training
 - unfamiliarity with equipment
 - Intentionally not broadcasting event to avoid supervisor intervention
- Repeated blows to the head of inmates, causing injury to deputies
 - Lack of training

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- Unavailability, or failure to use appropriate safety equipment, such as tasers, OC spray and hobble restraints
 - Deputies involved not equipped
 - Deputies fall to use available equipment
 - Other options purposely delayed in order to dispense appropriate jallhouse "justice"
- Violent assaults involving high-power inmates
 - Events are understandable given the violent nature of the inmates
 - Lack of appropriate tools used to quell the assault
- Availability of X-26 taser video
 - Few force packages acknowledged existence of video
 - Is it available on all X-26 tasers?
 - Can the video system be purposely defeated by staff

In addition to the issues above, there are tacit issues that may reflect why certain deputies have a higher number of significant force events, such as the ability to communicate appropriately with inmates. Given the number of incidents in which some deputies are involved, the thought must be considered that the manner in which deputies speak to inmates may play a role in inciting assaults. Bonus deputies and sergeants should be keenly aware of the strengths and weaknesses of each employee.

Mentoring and corrective action must take place when skills can be improved.

One of the most glaring results of this review, was the failure of supervisors to Identify the bullet items listed above in their Supervisor's Report on Use of Force. While force used in a specific incident may have been justified and within Department policy, could the event have been mitigated by contacting a supervisor regarding a hostile or uncooperative inmate, using more sound searching techniques, immediately broadcasting radio traffic, utilizing safer tactics when engaging an assaultive inmate, or utilizing available safety equipment?

In order for the force review process to be effective, supervisors must be proactive in identifying potential policy violations or tactical concerns in order to enhance the safety of employees.

Having reviewed the 100+ force incidents, the hypothetical incident below was quite typical:

A deputy stops an inmate in an area of the facility (pill call, shower, laundry room) for the purpose of investigating a violation of jail rules or disrespectful attitude. While conducting a cursory search of the inmate, the inmate tenses his muscles and pulls away from the deputy's grip. The inmate attempts to strike the deputy in the

5

face with an elbow (typically the left elbow). In an effort to defend himself, the deputy strikes the inmate in the face/head with a fist. The deputy then performs a take down of the inmate, which then leads to a feroclous struggle. Invariably the inmate strikes his head on the concrete floor or cell bars, rolls to his stomach and immediately places his hands beneath his body. Witness deputies respond (with no evidence or articulation of radio traffic being broadcast) to assist with subduing the inmate who is wildly kicking his legs. The inmate attempts to raise himself off the floor by using a push-up motion. The inmate fails to comply with verbal commands and is sprayed with OC (with little or no effect), struck in the face and head with knees and fists, body blows with knees and fists and ultimately the use of flashlight strikes to the torso, knees, elbows and ankles. Ultimately, a taser arrives and is deployed to end the incident.

CÓNCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Regardless of the circumstances, whether a legitimate force event, or one concocted to dispense jall justice, each of the bulleted items listed above can be addressed in the same fashion. Each of the bullets are repeated below with recommended corrective action:

- Failure to immediately notify a supervisor of a hostile or uncooperative inmate
 - Existing policy needs to be re-enforced by supervisors at briefings
 - Personnel who fail to comply need to be held accountable
- Failure to properly secure inmates during cursory searches
 - Conduct in-service training to emphasize proper technique and the importance of maintaining positions of advantage
 - Repeated offenses can be addressed with more formalized training or possibly disciplinary action, if appropriate
- Failure to broadcast radio traffic of deputy involved fights
 - Conduct briefings regarding proper radio usage, emphasizing deputy safety
 - Personnel who fail to comply need to be held accountable
- Repeated blows to the head of inmates, causing injury to deputies
 - There are certainly circumstances that justify this tactic. However other methods need to be considered, especially when head blows are delivered after a takedown has occurred

- Briefings and in-service training should be conducted to reinforce proper tactics
- Unavailability, or failure to use appropriate equipment, such as tasers, OC spray and hobble restraints
 - Has the facility deployed an appropriate number of tasers?
 - Do all deputies carry hobble restraint devices?
 - Briefings and in-service trainings need to be conducted to ensure proper usage
 - Deputies who have these tools available, but refuse to use them need to be held accountable
- Violent assaults involving high-power inmates
 - Are inmates properly restrained prior to movement?
 - Taser should be deployed anytime high-power inmates are moved. Risk of injury to personnel and inmates is significant and may be greatly reduced if this tool is available
- Availability of taser video
 - If taser video is available it should be referenced in the use of force package
 - If the specific taser is not equipped with the video function, that should also be acknowledged in the force report
 - If the taser was equipped, but the video function did not properly record, supervisors should determine from the deputy why it did not record. If it is determined there was no malfunction, the supervisor should make an effort to determine why it did not record. Regardless, the results of the supervisor's review should be documented in the force package

Although there appears to be a reduction in the number of force incidents at MCJ (discussed in other reports prepared by Custody Support Services), the veracity of force events needs to be examined.

Supervisors completing use of force packages must address the issues identified above and recommend corrective action, when necessary. While in many instances the use of force was reasonable and justified, the events leading up to the incident were not. Very few of the packages reviewed identified potential policy violations and none were found that recommended any type of disciplinary action, even Performance Log Entries.

In one particular case, a watch commander did an exceptional job of assessing the facts of a particular use of force. His recommendation was that the four deputies involved receive specific training related to force. However, only two of the deputies have attended related training in the

year since the event occurred. Should this force package be introduced in a civil matter, it could be quite damaging to the Department and expose us to unnecessary liability. Not only is it critical to identify areas to be corrected, but the follow-up critical in closing the loop.

Supervisors need to be reminded that the purpose of Identifying causal factors and tactical issues in a force report is not punitive, but rather an effort to improve deputy safety. However, in those instances when personnel violate Department policy, a level of accountability must be maintained.

The combination of training, supervisor intervention and accountability of personnel will help ensure that the *quality* of force is improved.

MAM:mam

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

"A Tradition of Service"

OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

DATE: 09/22/2009

FILE NO.

FROM:

Stephen M. Smith, Lleutenant

Custody Support Services

TO:

Robert J. Olmsted, Commander

Custody Operations Division

SUBJECT: DRAFT 2008 MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL FORCE REPORT

This memo is in response to your request for a use of force review at Men's Centrai Jail (MCJ) in 2008. Force data from MCJ deputies having the highest incidence of force was obtained from Personnel Performance Index (PPI).

Deputy · 2008 Uses of Force: 3 Hire date: January 2006

Uses over past Five Years: 19

has been involved 19 force incidents since his January 2006 hire date. This is an average of 5.4 events per year. He has been primarily assigned to the 3000 floor. From January 2006 to December 2006, he was assigned as 3200/3400 module officer, where he was involved in 7 force events (1 involving a K10 Inmate). In 2007, he was a 3500 module officer, where he was involved in 6 force events (four involving K10 inmates). In 2008 and 2009, he was a 3rd floor prowler (often as an acting senior line deputy) where his uses of force totaled 6 (5 involving K10 inmates). K10 inmates accounted for 10 or 52% of his force events. All but 1 of his force events occurred on the 3000 floor.

Deputy

Hire date: August 2005

2008 Uses of Force: 2

Uses over past Five Years: 27

has been involved 27 force incidents since his August 2005 hire date. This is an average of 6.75 incidents per year. He has been primarily assigned to the 3000 floor. From August 2005 through December 2007, he was a 3301 module officer, where he was involved in 7 force events (all involving K10 inmates). In 2008 and 2009, he was primarily assigned as 3200/3400 module officer, where he had 9 uses of force over these 18 months (1 Involving a K10 Inmate) inmates accounted for 11 or 41% of his force events. All of his force events occurred on the 3000 floor.

On October 10, 2007, Deputy

was suspended for excessive force.

Deputy

Hire date: October 2005

2008 Uses of Force: 3

Uses over past Five Years: 20

.has been involved 20 force incidents since his October 2005 hire date. This is an average of 5 incidents per year. From October 2005 through December 2006, he was assigned primarily as 2200 and 2600 Title 15 deputy, where he was involved in 6 force events (zero involving K10 inmates). In 2007, he was assigned as 3301 module deputy or 3100 movement deputy, where his force rose to 11 events (7 involving K10 inmates). In 2008 and 2009, he was assigned as 3600/3800 module officer, where his force dropped to 5 over these 18 months (zero Involving a K10 Inmate). K10 inmates accounted for 7 or 35% of his force events. Fourteen of his 20 force uses occurred on the 3000 floor. Once transferred from the 2000 floor to 3000 floor in 2007, his force rose from 5 to 11 uses.

Deputy

2008 Uses of Force: 3

Deputy

has been involved in 27 force events over the past five years. This is an average of 5.4 uses of force each year. From 2004 through September 2009, Deputy

has been primarily assigned as 4000 floor prowler. On occasion, he worked as 4300 and 4800 Title 15 deputy and acting supervising line deputy. Of his 27 uses of force, 5 involved K10 inmates or 18.5%. All of his uses of force occurred on the 4000 floor.

On April 5, 2006. Deputy was suspended for driving under the Influence. Deputy is currently a subject of an open law sult for excessive force and was the subject of an Internal affairs investigation for workplace violence and hazing. This investigation was unresolved.

Deputy

2008 Uses of Force: 10

Deputy

has been involved 21 force incidents since his August 2006 hire date. This is an average of 7 incidents per year. From August 2006 through July 2008, he was assigned primarily as 4300/4400 module officer, where he was involved in 10 force events (2 involving K10 inmates). From August 2008 until his transfer to Century Station in August 2009, he was primarily assigned a 5000 floor prowler, where he was involved in 11 force incidents (1 involving a K10 inmate). K10 inmates accounted for 3 or 14% of his force events. Nine of his uses of force occurred on the 4000 floor, 10 occurred on the 5000 floor, 1 each occurred on the 3000 and 9000 floors.

2008 Uses of Force: 10

Deputy

has been involved 13 force incidents since his April 2007 hire date.

This is an average of 5.2 incidents per year. He has been primarily assigned to the 2000 floor, where 12 of his 13 uses of force have occurred. The other use of force occurred on the 4000 floor. Two of the uses of force on the 2000 floor involved Pro-

In reviewing the force history of these deputies, there appears to be two common threads- job experience and K10 inmates. Deputies and were assigned to the 3000 floor as a first assignment, and not allowed to obtain sufficient job experience before working with career criminal K10 inmates. The average job experience of a deputy assigned to MCJ is 31months. The average job experience of a deputy assigned to the 3000 floor is 20 months. However, for Deputies and , this was their first assignment.

The use of force by Deputy rose from 5 to 11 or 120% when he transferred form the 2000 floor to the 3000 floor. Half of his force use on the 3000 floor involved K10 inmates. By the end 2008, Deputy had 20 months job experience and 11 uses of force. None of his force involved K10 inmates.

As stated in a September 2009 memo regarding the use of force at MCJ in 2008, additional supervision is needed on the "New Side", particularly on 3000 floor. The additional supervision could either be an additional sergeant or having the watch commander ensure that floor sergeants and supervising line deputies make walking their floor their priority instead of strictly focusing on paperwork in their office.

In 2008, directed force made up 19 of all force at MCJ, while the Division average was 39%. In other words, when deputies know that a sergeant will be on scene in a matter of seconds, the likelihood of deputies violating Departmental force policy is reduced.

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COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

5,000 - 51 4,000 - 11 3000 - 17 7000 - 4

OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

DATE:

FILE:

PROJECT: 210277

FROM:

STEPHEN M. SMITH, LIEUTENANT CUSTODY SUPPORT SERVICES

TO:

ROBERT J. OLMSTED, COMMANI

November 25, 2009

CUSTODY OPERATIONS DIVISIO

SUBJECT: FORCE REVIEW

This memorandum is in response to your request for a review of force information involving staff assigned to Men's Central Jail. The force data was obtained through the Personnel Performance Index on November 19, 2009. It contains information on forty-two deputy sheriffs currently assigned to Men's Central Jall that had 10 or more uses of force during the last 24 months. Additional information was obtained through F.A.S.T.

Deputy

Uses of force: 19

Deputy had been involved in 19 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 19 uses of force, one was directed force and one was while on a rollout team. Twelve uses of force were in the hallway area, one was on an escalator, one was in the NCCF infirmary, and the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. The majority of the incidents occurred while assigned to work the 5000 modules or floor. He had one use of a taser, four uses of a chemical agent, two uses of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold including one use of a hobble.

Deputy

has no Civil Claims listed on his PPI.

Deputy

Uses of force: 18

Deputy had been involved in 18 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 18 uses of force, none were directed force and two were while on a rollout team. Nine uses of force were in the hallway area while the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. All of the incidents occurred while assigned to work the 2000 modules or floor. He had one use of a taser, one use of a chemical agent, one use of a flashlight, while the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy

has one DENIED Civil Claim for excessive force.

Early warming system to latter track

Deputy

Uses of force: 18

Deputy had been involved in 18 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 18 uses of force, one was directed force and one was while on a rollout team. Six uses of force were in the hallway area, two were in a laundry area, and the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. The Majority of the incidents occurred in either the 3000 modules or the 3000 floor. One incident showed no location. He had one use of a taser, nine uses of a chemical agent, one use of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy

has no Civil Claims listed on his PPI.

Deputy # 526362

Uses of force: 17

Deputy had been involved in 17 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 17 uses of force, two were directed force and one was while on a rollout team. Seven uses of force were in the hallway area, one was listed as IRC lower level, and the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. All, but two, of the incidents occurred while assigned to work the 2000 modules or floor. He had four use of a taser, five uses of a chemical agent, three uses of a flashlight, with the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy

has no Civil Claim listed on his PPI.

Deputy

Uses of force: 17

Deputy had been involved in 17 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 17 uses of force, one was directed force and two were while on a rollout team. Ten uses of force were in the hallway area while the rest are listed occurring within a module area. All of the incidents occurred in either the 2000 modules or the 2000 floor. He had one use of a taser, ten uses of a chemical agent, one use of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy

has one DENIED Civil Claim for excessive force.

NOVEMBER 19, 2009

Deputy

Uses of force: 16

Deputy had been involved in 16 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 16 uses of force, one was directed force and two were while on a rollout team. Five uses of force were in the hallway area while the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. The majority of the incidents occurred while assigned to work the 4000 modules or floor. He had three uses of a taser, six uses of a chemical agent, one use of a hobble, with the rest being some form of personal weapon.

Deputy

has one DENIED Civil Claim for excessive force.

Deputy

Uses of force: 15

Deputy had been involved In 15 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 15 uses of force, three were directed force and one was while on a rollout team. Five uses of force were in the hallway area, one was at Cell 40, and the rest are listed occurring within a module area. The Majority of the incidents occurred In either the 4000 modules or the 4000 floor. Two incidents occurred on the 5000 floor. He had three uses of a taser, two uses of a chemical agent, five uses of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy

has one DENIED Civil Claim for excessive force and civil rights.

Deputy

Uses of force: 15

Deputy had been involved in 15 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 15 uses of force, none were directed force and none were while on a rollout team. Five uses of force were In the hallway area while the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. The Majority of the incidents occurred in either the 3000 modules or the 3000 floor. One incident occurred on the 4000 floor and one incident does not show a location. He had two uses of a taser, two uses of a chemical agent, one use of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy

. has one DENIED Civil Claim for assault and battery.

Deputy

Uses of force: 15

Deputy had been involved in 15 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 15 uses of force, none were directed force and none were while on a rollout team. Seven uses of force were in the hallway area while the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. The Majority of the incidents occurred in either the 3000 modules or the 3000 floor. One incident occurred on the 6000 floor. He had no uses of a taser, nine uses of a chemical agent, no uses of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy

has no Civil Clalm listed on his PPI.

Deputy

has one commendation for Application to Duties

Deputy

Uses of force: 14

Deputy had been involved in 14 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 14 uses of force, none were directed force and three was while on a rollout team. Six uses of force were in the hallway area, one was in the Law Library, and the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. All of the incidents occurred in either the 2000 modules or the 2000 floor. He had two uses of a taser, two uses of a chemical agent, one use of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy .

has one DENIED Civil Claim for excessive force and assault and

battery.

Deputy

has one commendation for Application to Duties

Deputy

Uses of force: 14

Deputy had been involved in 14 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 14 uses of force, none were directed force and two were while on a rollout team. Ten uses of force were in the hallway area, one was in a day room, and the rest are listed occurring within a module area. All of the incidents occurred in either the 3000 modules or the 3000 floor. He had one use of a taser, four uses of a chemical agent, no uses of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy

has one ACTIVE Lawsuit for excessive force and civil rights.

Deputy

has one PENDING Off Duty Conduct WCSCR.

MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL FORCE REVIEW

- 5 -

NOVEMBER 19, 2009

Deputy

Uses of force: 14

Deputy had been involved in 14 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 14 uses of force, none were directed force and one was while on a rollout team. One use of force was in the hallway area, two were'in a laundry area, one was on an escalator, and the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. The Majority of the incidents occurred in either the 3000 modules or the 3000 floor. One incident occurred in visiting rear, one in custody line, and one in 2600. He had two uses of a taser, five uses of a chemical agent, one use of a blunt object, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy

has no Civil Claims listed on his PPI.

Deputy

Uses of force: 13

Deputy had been involved in 13 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 13 uses of force, none were directed force and one was while on a rollout team. Seven uses of force were in the hallway area, one was in a day room, one was in the laundry area, and the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. All of the incidents occurred in either the 2000 modules or the 2000 floor. He had no uses of a taser, five uses of a chemical agent, four uses of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy

has no Civil Claims listed on his PPI.

Deputy

Uses of force: 13

Deputy had been involved in 13 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 13 uses of force, one was directed force. Seven uses of force were in the hallway area while the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. The majority of the incidents occurred in either the 4000 modules or the 4000 floor. One occurred on 6000, one occurred on 8100, and one in 5000. He had two uses of a taser, one use of a chemical agent, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy

has no Civil Claim listed on his PPI

Deputy

received one Unit Commander Commendation.

Deputy

Uses of force: 12

Deputy had been involved in 12 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 12 uses of force, five were directed force and none while on a rollout team. Seven uses of force were in the hallway area, one was at Booking Front, and the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. The Majority of the incidents occurred in either the 4000 modules or the 4000 floor. He had no uses of a taser, five uses of a chemical agent, no uses of a flashlight, three uses of a Hobble, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy , has one DENIED Civil Claim for assault and battery / lost property. This claim is date 2006.

Deputy

received one Division Chlef Commendation.

Deputy

Uses of force: 12

Deputy had been involved in 12 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 12 uses of force, one was directed force and three was while on a rollout team. Five uses of force were in the hallway area, one was in the laundry area, and the rest are listed occurring within a module area. All of the Incidents occurred in either the 3000 modules or the 3000 floor. He had two uses of a taser, four uses of a chemical agent, one use of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy

has one DENIED Civil Claim for excessive force.

He has an UNRESOLVED Administrative Investigation from 2006.

Deputy

received one Unit Commander Commendation.

Deputy

Uses of force: 12

Deputy had been involved in 12 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 12 uses of force, none were directed force and none were while on a rollout team. Nine uses of force were in the hallway area while the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. The majority of the incidents occurred in either the 3000 modules or the 3000 floor. One occurred in 9540 intake dorm and one in 4600. He had three uses of a taser, three uses of a chemical agent, one use of a Hobble, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy

has no Civil Claims listed on his PPI

MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL FORCE REVIEW

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NOVEMBER 19, 2009

Deputy

Uses of force: 12

Deputy had been involved in 12 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 12 uses of force, none was directed force but one was while on a rollout team. Four uses of force were in the hallway area, one was in a laundry area, one in the clinic area and the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. The majority of the incidents occurred in either the 3000 modules or the 3000 floor. He had two uses of a taser, four uses of a chemical agent, one use of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy

has no Civil Claims listed on his PPI

Deputy

Uses of force: 12

Deputy had been involved in 12 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 12 uses of force, three were directed force and two were while on a rollout team. Three uses of force were in the hallway area while the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. The majority of the incidents occurred in either the 3000 modules or the 3000 floor. He had one use of a taser, six uses of a chemical agent, no uses of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy

has one DENIED Civil Claim for assault and battery.

Deputy

Uses of force: 12

Deputy had been involved in 12 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 12 uses of force, none were directed force and none were while on a rollout team. One use of force was in the hallway area while the rest are listed as occurring within a module. All of the incidents occurred in either the 3000 modules or the 3000 floor. He had no use of a taser, four uses of a chemical agent, no uses of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy

has no Civil Claims listed on his PPI.

NOVEMBER 19, 2009

Deputy Uses of force: 12

Deputy had been involved in 12 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 12 uses of force, four were directed force but none while on a rollout team. Two uses of force were in the hallway area, one was on an escalator, while the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. The majority of the incidents occurred in either the 4000 modules or the 4000 floor. He had no uses of a taser, three uses of a chemical agent, two uses of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy has no Civil Claims listed on his PPI.

Deputy Uses of force: 12

Deputy had been involved in 12 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 12 uses of force, none were directed force but two were while on a rollout team. Five uses of force were in the hallway area, one was in a day room, while the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. The majority of the incidents occurred in either the 3000 modules or the 3000 floor. He had no use of a taser, three uses of a chemical agent, two uses of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy has no Civil Claim listed on his PPI.

Deputy Uses of force: 12

Deputy had been involved in 12 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 12 uses of force, five were directed force and one was while on a rollout team. Two uses of force were in the hallway area, two were on an escalator, while the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. The majority of the incidents occurred in either the 4000 modules or the 4000 floor. He had one use of a taser, six uses of a chemical agent, one use of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy has one DENIED Civil Claim for excessive force.

Deputy has one ACTIVE Civil Lawsuit for failure to protect an inmate and civil rights.

NOVEMBER 19, 2009

Deputy

Uses of force: 12

Deputy . had been involved in 12 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 12 uses of force, none were directed force and none were while on a rollout team. Three uses of force were in the hallway area while the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. The majority of the incidents occurred in either the 3000 modules or the 3000 floor. He had no use of a taser, three uses of a chemical agent, one use of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy

has no Civil Claims listed on his PPI

Deputy

Uses of force: 12

Deputy had been involved in 12 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 12 uses of force, four were directed force but none were while on a rollout team. Seven uses of force were in the hallway area while the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. The majority of the incidents occurred in either the 4000 modules or the 4000 floor. He had no use of a taser, four uses of a chemical agent, one uses of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy

has no Civil Claims listed on his PPI.

Deputy.

has one ACTIVE Civil Lawsuit listed for failure to protect an

inmate.

Deputy .

received one Unit Commander Commendation.

Deputy

Uses of force: 12

Deputy had been involved in 12 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 12 uses of force, one was directed force but none were while on a rollout team. Five uses of force were in the hallway area while the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. The majority of the incidents occurred in either the 4000 modules or the 4000 floor. He had no uses of a taser, three uses of a chemical agent, no uses of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy

has no Civil Claims listed on his PPI.

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NOVEMBER 19, 2009

Deputy

Uses of force: 11

Deputy. . had been involved in 11 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 11 uses of force, two were directed force and one was while on a rollout team. Four uses of force were in the hallway area, one was at 1800 point, and the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. Deputy. Incidents occurred in 2600/2800, 3100, 3301, 3600, 4000 and 4400. He had no uses of a taser, four uses of a chemical agent, one use of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy

has no Civil Claims listed on his PPI.

Deputy.

Uses of force: 11

Deputy had been involved in 11 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 11 uses of force, none were directed force and none were while on a rollout team. Eight uses of force were in the hallway area, one on an escalator, and the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. The majority of the incidents occurred in either the 5000 hallway or the 9000 hallway. He had one uses of a taser, one use of a chemical agent, one use of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy

has one DENIED Civil Claims for excessive force.

Deputy

received one Commendation for Application to Duties

Deputy

Uses of force: 11

Deputy had been involved in 11 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 11 uses of force, four were directed force but none were while on a rollout team. Six uses of force were in the hallway area, one was on an escalator, and the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. The majority of the incidents occurred in either the 4000 modules or the 4000 floor. One incident is listed in 9540 New Booking dorm. He had no uses of a taser, one use of a chemical agent, four uses of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy 2, 2007.

has one DENIED Civil Claim for excessive force dated August

MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL FORCE REVIEW

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NOVEMBER 19, 2009

Deputy

Uses of force: 11

Deputy had been involved in 11 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 11 uses of force, one was directed force and two were while on a rollout team. Seven uses of force were in the hallway area, one on an escalator, and the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. The majority of the incidents occurred on the 5000 floor. He had one use of a taser, one use of a chemical agent, one use of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy

has no Civil Claims listed on his PP!.

Deputy

Uses of force: 11

Deputy had been involved in 11 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 11 uses of force, two were directed force and two were while on a rollout team. Six uses of force were in the hallway area, one at court line, and the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. The majority of the incidents occurred in either the 2000 modules or the 2000 floor. He had five uses of a taser, no uses of a chemical agent, one use of a baton, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy

has no Civil Claims listed on his PPI.

Deputy

received one Commendation for Application to Duties.

Deputy

Uses of force: 11

Deputy . had been involved in 11 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 11 uses of force, one was directed force but none were while on a rollout team. Nine uses of force were in the hallway area while the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. The majority of the incidents occurred on the 5000 floor. He had no uses of a taser, five uses of a chemical agent, one use of a flashlight, one use of a Hobble, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy

has no Civil Claims listed on his PPI.

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NOVEMBER 19, 2009

Deputy

Uses of force: 10

Deputy had been involved in 11 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 10 uses of force, one was directed force and none were while on a rollout team. Three uses of force were in the hallway area while the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. The majority of the incidents occurred on either the 5000 floor or the 7000 floor. He had no uses of a taser, four uses of a chemical agent, one use of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy

has no Civil Claims listed on his PPI.

Deputy

Uses of force: 10

Deputy had been involved in 10 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 10 uses of force, none were directed force and none were while on a rollout team. Five uses of force were in the hallway area while the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. The majority of the incidents occurred in either the 3000 modules or the 3000 floor. He had no uses of a taser, two uses of a chemical agent, one use of a flashlight, two uses of a Hobble and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy

has no Civil Claims listed on his PPI.

Deputy

Uses of force: 10

Deputy had been involved in 10 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 10 uses of force, none were directed force and none were while on a rollout team. Five uses of force were in the hallway area, one is listed as the laundry area, and the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. The majority of the incidents occurred in either the 3000 modules or the 3000 floor. He had no uses of a taser, five uses of a chemical agent, one use of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy

has no Civil Claims listed on his PPI.

Deputy

received on SUSPENSION for unreasonable force.

Deputy Uses of force: 10

Deputy had been involved in 10 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 10 uses of force, none were directed force and none were while on a rollout team. Six uses of force were in the hallway area, one was in the clinic area, one was in the area of cell 40, with the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. The majority of the incidents occurred on the 4000 and 5000 floors. He had no uses of a taser, no uses of a chemical agent, one use of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy has no Civil Claims listed on his PPI.

Deputy has received two Commendations.

Deputy Uses of force: 10

Deputy had been involved in 10 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 10 uses of force, two were directed force but none were while on a rollout team. Five uses of force were in the hallway area, one on an escalator, with the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. Deputy 's uses of force are not in one particular area. He had one use of a taser, three uses of a chemical agent, no uses of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy has no Civil Claims listed on his PPI.

Deputy, Uses of force: 10

Deputy had been involved in 10 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 10 uses of force, two were directed force and three were while on a rollout team. Two uses of force were in the hallway area, two were in day rooms, while the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. The majority of the incidents occurred in either the 3000 modules or the 3000 floor. He had no uses of a taser, three uses of a chemical agent, two uses of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy has one DENIED Civil Claim for Assault and Civil Rights.

MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL FORCE REVIEW

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NOVEMBER 19, 2009

Deputy

Uses of force: 10

Deputy had been involved in 10 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 10 uses of force, none were directed force and none were while on a rollout team. Two uses of force were in the hallway area while the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. The majority of the incidents occurred in either the 3000 modules or the 3000 floor. He had no uses of a taser, two uses of a chemical agent, one use of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy has one PENDING administrative investigation dated April 29, 2009, for Obedience to laws.

Deputy

Uses of force: 10

Deputy had been involved in 10 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 10 uses of force, one was directed force but none were while on a rollout team. Six uses of force were in the hallway area, one was in a laundry area, and the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. The majority of the incidents occurred in either the 3000 modules or the 3000 floor. He had three uses of a taser, two uses of a chemical agent, no uses of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy

nas no Civil Claims listed on his PPI.

Deputy

Uses of force: 10

Deputy had been involved in 10 uses of force over the past 24 months. Of those 10 uses of force, two were directed force but none were while on a rollout team. Five uses of force were in the hallway area while the rest are listed as occurring within a module area. The majority of the incidents occurred in either the 4000 modules or the 4000 and 5000 floors. He had one use of a taser, four uses of a chemical agent, no uses of a flashlight, and the rest being some form of a personal weapon or control hold.

Deputy

has one DENIED Civil Claim from Century in 2007 for excessive

force.

Deputy

received one Division Chief Commendation.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

"A Tradition of Service"

CHIEF'S MEMORANDUM

DATE: January 23, 2010

FILE

FROM:

GREGORY H. JOHNSON, CAPTAIN NORTH COUNTY CORRECTIONAL

TO: STEPHEN B. JOHNSON, COMMAN

CUSTODY OPERATIONS DIVISION

FACILITY

BY:

Roosevelt Johnson, Lieutenant

SUBJECT: AUDIT - REVIEW OF USE OF FORCE PACKAGES FROM MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL

In an effort to assist you and your staff with a recent audit of force packages from Men's Central Jail, I was asked to review seven force packages to identify deficiencie and/ or training issues. After reviewing the force packages, I have compiled a list of items which I feel may be useful in attempting to discern what, if any, corrective actio is warranted. The following are my findings:

URN:

Inmate's Name:

. MW/47, Arrest Charge:

Incident Date:

September 21, 2009

Time:

1900 hours

Location:

Module 3500

- Inmate classified as a K-10 due to previous altercations with deputies, yet he i
 not handcuffed prior to leaving the cell and no supervisor notified,
 ★K-10 policy requires the inmate be handcuffed prior to exiting the cell
- no account for inmate movement prior to force allegations,
- inmate alleged that he was slapped by a deputy, yet, this is not investigated by a supervisor,
- Any inmate witnesses in neighboring cells?
- no radio traffic by any involved personnel,
- deputies did not account for bruises to the left side of inmates' head in their documentation,
- Deputies commended?
- Supervisor's Report of Use of Force documents all injuries accounted for.
- no medical account for bruises to the right side of inmates head which are identified in Supervisor's Report of Use of Force,
- Supervisor's Report of Use of Force did not identify any training issues and there were clearly training issues that should have been debriefed and documented.
- missing downloaded printout for Taser's stored data (MPP 5-06/040.95)

Audit - Use of Force Packages Men's Central -2-

January 23, 201

Tactics and Training:

The deputies did not communicate via the radio that they were involved in a fight. Additionally, the K-10 Policy re: handcuffing inmates prior to them being escorted wanot identified nor addressed by the supervisors.

URN:

Inmate's Name:

, MB/48, Arrest Charge:

Incident Date:

August 13, 2009

Time:

0730 hours

Location:

4000 Floor Hallway

- Why did the Sergeant send the same Deputy to investigate the inmate's complaint about his property being lost?
- Why was the inmate being moved from his cell?
- Report claims the contact occurred for the safety of the teachers? This is questionable, as the teachers had walked past the incident.
- ♦ There were two witnesses from Hacienda La Puente School District, however, their video taped interviews are not good. There were numerous questions the should have been but were not. Additionally, the Incident Report does not document enough information from these witnesses.
- Significant injuries to the inmates right cheek can be seen on a videotaped interview, however, no questions were asked by supervisor as to how the inmate sustained the injuries.
- Deputies did not communicate via the radio that they were involved in a fight.
- ♦ The inmate alleged in his interview that there was three teachers, only two were interviewed.

Tactics and Training:

Where was the Taser? No radio communication was used during incident. Overall, witness interviews were insufficient.

URN:

Inmate's Name:

, MH/38, Arrest Charge:

Incident Date:

July 11, 2009

Time:

1435 hours

Location:

Module 8100

- "Contempt of Cop," Inmate sucking his teeth.
- ♦ This is documented on the reports which were approved by a supervisor.
- No inmate witnesses in a hallway full of inmates moving to the yard area?
- Why would the inmate screw up prior to him going to the yard?
- ♦ The inmate alleges a Deputy grabbed him by the back of the neck which

Audit - Use of Force Packages Men's Central caused him

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January 23, 20

to pull back.

The Supervisor's Report on Use of Force page number three does not according to the injury to the inmate's head/jaw. Also, it does not account for the Deputy's hand being slapped by the inmate.

It appears that medical inmates are housed in Dorm 8100. It is also clear wl viewing the video that this inmate has some medical problems with his mout his jaw was wired shut from a fighting incident the month prior.

The force packet is missing the Mandatory IAB Notification Form.

The Inmate alleged there were other inmates looking through a window who probably saw this incident. He even named a There was no follow up regarding these potential witnesses.

Tactics and Training:

No radio communication was used during this incident. A better course of action would have been to request back-up or have the inmate standby while other inmate proceed. This entire incident appeared unnecessary.

URN:

Inmate's Name:

, MB/22, Arrest Charge:

Incident Date:

August 23, 2009

Time:

1100 hours

Location:

Module 2600/2800

- Overall, poor detail in the force package
- ♦ The Supervisor's Report on Use of Force narrative missing Deputy account of him elbowing the inmate in the face.
- **Why was the inmate moved to his current location while still wearing the Blu wristband?

Tactics and Training:

Radio communication was used properly during incident. Training issues were identified and addressed during the debriefing. This incident was not a violation of th recalcitrant inmate policy. There was a good attempt to obtain witness statements. The flashlight strikes to the inmates legs were appropriate because he was kicking.

URN:

Inmate's Name:

MB/24, Arrest Charge.

Incident Date:

August 6, 2009

Time:

1830 hours

Location:

2000 Floor Hallway

- It appeared that the inmate was just trying to obtain psych medication during pill call.
- I am not sure if the take down was most appropriate use of force for situation. The OC spray would have probably been a more appropriate use of force along with immediate radio communication.
- This packet is missing the Mandatory IAB Notification Form.

Missing Taser download of stored data (MPP 5-06/040.95).

On the video taped interview, the inmate alleged that he was kicked in the fac and no clarifying questions were asked by the supervisors to determine who kicked him in the face.

Tactics and Training:

No radio communication was used during this incident. This is especially necessary since the inmate displayed hostile behavior prior to Deputy contact.

***A review of attached PPI for Deputy indicates he had two uses of force within a two-week period on two different occasions (December '07 and July '09). A review of Deputy PPI indicates he had 13 uses of force within a 12-month period. Three of the uses of force were directed. On three different occasions, he had two uses of force within a two-week period. He also had four uses of force in September 2009 (Deputy is probably a good candidate for Performance Review).

URN:

Inmate's Name:

MB/33, Arrest Charge:

Incident Date:

September 1, 2009

Time:

1545 hours

Location:

3200/3400 Laundry Room

- ♦ When the Deputy encountered the inmate, he should have called for back up.
- Custody Assistant use of the flashlight as a weapon was not documented on page four of the Supervisor's Report on Use of Force.
- **A good job by the Sergeant during his debriefing where he addressed the issue of the deputy entering the room before requesting back-up.
- This incident resulted in the injury of a custody assistant. That injury could have been avoided had the deputy not entered the room without a supervisor being requested and present.

Tactics and Training

Where was the Taser? Poor use of tactics by handling deputy. There were three deputies and one custody assistant involved in this incident and no Taser used. There were multiple strikes with flashlights by three personnel which could have easily

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January 23, 20

resulted in our personnel being struck by "friendly fire."

URN:

Inmate's Name:

MB/25, Arrest Charge

Incident Date:

August 21, 2009

Time:

1830 hours

Location:

MCJ Visiting Rear

"Contempt of Cop" - Deputy stared down by inmate.

The face page of Supervisor's Report of Use of Force is missing the type of force that was used (Team Take Down, Taser, etc.). Also, it is missing the IA mandatory notification information.

There is no account in the deputy's memorandum or incident report of inmate injury to head as a result of team takedown (this was mentioned on page four of the Superioral S.

of the Supervisor's Report on Use of Force).

The Watch Commander's review misstates that the inmates injuries were consistent with the force reported. It does not explain how the inmate sustained injuries to his forehead, ankles, and right knee.

The packet is missing the Taser download of stored data (MPP 5-06/040.95).

After reviewing the video of the inmates interview, it is clear that the inmate ha very significant injuries including bruising on his forehead, two large red knots on top of his head, and bruising on the right side of his back. The inmate alleged that a male white deputy ordered him to get against the wall. After which, the deputy grabbed the inmates hands with one hand ad applied pressure to the back of the inmate's neck with his other hand, pressing the inmate's head against the wall. The inmate also alleged that Deputy and the male white deputy told him he was in jail for [referring to the inmates arrest charge of prior to the use of force.

Where was the Sergeant and Senior Deputy during this incident?

Neither the Supervisor's Reports on Use of Force nor the Medical review mention the significant bruises on the inmate's forehead and the knots on top of his head.

♦ ***This case

warrants further review. ***

Tactics and Training:

One of the deputies injured his hand during this incident. This entire incident could have been avoided.

Upon reviewing the PPI of involved personnel, it was apparent that Deputy was involved in seven uses of force over an eleven-month period. None of the uses of force were directed.

Audit - Use of Force Packages Men's Central

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January 23, 20

Conclusions:

The sergeant's can use more training in the area of Force Report Writing and witner interviewing techniques. Addressing both of these critical deficiencies will minimize the Department's exposure to civil liability.

GHJ:RJ:rj

Attachments

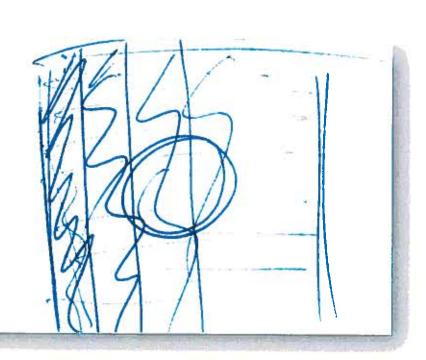


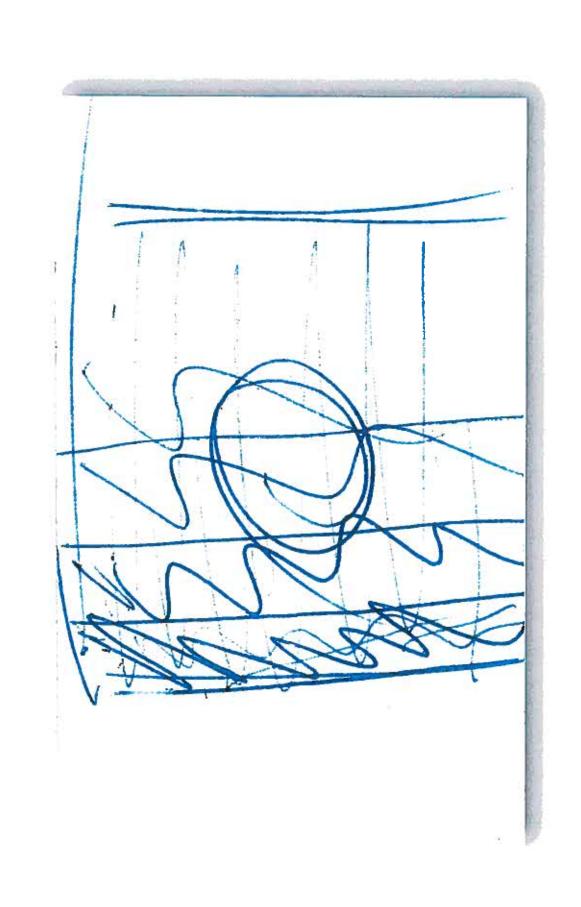


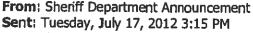
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To: Exch_User_Group

Subject: Undersheriff Leadership Message - LEADERSHIP MESSAGE FROM THE UNDERSHERIFF, THE

GREY AREA Importance: High



001

07-17-12

THE GREY AREA

By Paul Tanaka, Undersheriff

Since you began your career, you were told that, as a peace officer, you were going to possess broad discretionary authority; some, including me, have referred to it as the "grey area". You make a traffic stop because a driver was speeding - do you issue a citation or do you provide a verbal warning? You respond to a call of an intoxicated person - do you book him for being drunk in public, or do you take steps to ensure a responsible adult can take the individual safely home? Examples such as these are limitless and serve to underscore the wide-ranging discretionary powers of law enforcement - the powers you possess.

I've come to learn in recent months that the term "grey area" can be easily misinterpreted by those that choose to do so. Some would like to believe that the grey area is the area between right and wrong, that it characterizes certain police misconduct as acceptable, and that the end justifies the means.

I'm writing this message to ensure that there is no misunderstanding -- that when it comes to right or wrong, there is NO grey area. The discretionary authority given to us as law enforcement officers brings with it tremendous responsibility. It requires us to be knowledgeable of all applicable laws, rules, policies and protocols and to enforce them in a manner that is fair, impartial and compassionate. Being a peace officer necessitates that you maintain an unwavering sense of right and wrong. Cross this line and you violate our Department's Core Values, dishonor the badge, let down your fellow deputies, bring shame to yourself and embarrass your family.

Some of you are probably wondering why I've chosen to address this issue. The reason is simple - during the past couple of years, we have seen deputies fired or prosecuted for operating in their own self-defined grey area, for believing it was

ok to do so, for losing their way, for believing the end justified the means, and for compromising their responsibility to do what's right. Deputies have been fired and prosecuted for smuggling contraband into our jails to curry favor with inmates, associating with notorious criminals off-duty, lying on police reports, and committing perjury in court. I'm writing this because it disheartens me to see careers and family lives ruined, our Department's reputation tarnished, and our badge dishonored.

You hired on because you wanted to serve the community in the most noble way. You chose to do so with a law enforcement agency that continually strives to be the best in the business. Do what's right, do it well, and you stand to have a rewarding career in custody, the courts, patrol, investigations or any of the many ancillary assignments our Department has to offer.

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department is a proud agency, comprised of some of the finest men and women in law enforcement. The work you do, day in and day out, is commendable and appreciated. Let's make sure we do it the right way, every day.

Thank you, DSB-SDN Help Desk/User Support Administration

The Data Systems Bureau. Sheriff's Data Network Central Help Desk was requested to forward the above message to all LASD personnel via email by the Office of The Undersheriff therefore the SDN Central Help Desk cannot provide information regarding the content or subject matter. Please see contacts included above for additional information or questions about the content or subject matter.

If you have any questions or problems related to access software or hardware on the Sheriff's Data Network, please contact your local Systems Administrator, on site Help Desk group if you have one, or the "Central" Help Desk, via either email or phone number (562) 345-4200 (this phone number applies to the Central Help Desk only)

Please do not reply to Data Systems Bureau Advisement, as this is only used for sending messages Department wide. Since it is not a normal mailbox, it is not checked regularly and you may experience a long delay in response.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

"A Tradition of Service"

OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE -

DATE: June 30, 2007 FILE NO.

FROM:

STEVEN M. ROLLER, CAPTAIN

TO: WILLIE J. MILLER, COMMANDER

CENTURY STATION

FIELD OPERATIONS REGION II

SUBJECT: MR, TANAKA'S VISIT TO CENTURY STATION

This memo is being prepared at your request to document the visit of Assistant Sheriff Tanaka to Century Station on June 28, 2007. As pert of Mr. Tanaka's visits to all patrol commands, he came to Century Station. The format of the visit was determined by me, the station commander and included an assembly of all interested personnel end supervisors, both swom end professional staff.

This assembly took place in the Kenneth Hahn Auditorium, Originally scheduled for 1400 hrs., it began with me giving an overview of activities within Century's area as it relates to crime reduction, personnel, expectations and a request for future suggestions on impacting crime and improving community involvement. At 1430 hrs., Mr. Tanaka arrived and addressed the group. He covered various general topics end stated his purpose for the visits.

He went on to field verious questions from the group including plans for 2008, personnel shortages end other general questions. in concluding his remarks, he stated that he did not like the lengthy new pursuit policy and solicited input thru the Unit Commander to shorten the policy. He also stated that he believed that deputies and officers should function right on the edge of the line, in that deputies need to be very aggressive in their approach to dealing with gang members. He also said that Captains and Supervisors should not be so hesty in putting on "cases" on deputies, and that they should think about what they are doing and see if there is another way to address the issue. He said a lot of supervisors are quick to just put cases on people end that when they become supervisors, they forget what it was like to be a deputy. He said he would be checking to see which Captains were putting the most cases on deputies and he would be putting a case on them. He said that when a deputy has a case on him, he cannot function properly in the field and it has a negative impact on his performance and his personal life. He said he didn't like internal Affairs Bureau and the way they worked.

then stated that on behalf of the deputies in the Department he appreciated what Mr. Tanaka was saying.

Following the address by Mr. Tanaka, all deputy and professional staff were dismissed and we began a supervisory briefing for him. Areas covered were the

Fig. 1- -- Transcipe of the

plans for reduction in crime in Century's area, briefings from the Summer Enforcement Team, Station Narcotics, COPS Team, the extreme shortage of personnel at Century, the shortage of cars and radios for deputies, the needed renovation of dispatch and the lobby, funds for the maintenance of Kenneth Hahn Auditorium.

Mr. Tanaka took notes and said he would review the information and get back with us. The briefing concluded at approximately 1700 hrs.

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latimes.com/news/local/la-me-baca-jails-20111016,0,5570416.story

latimes.com

Baca says he was out of touch with county's jails

The Los Angeles County sheriff said he failed to implement important reforms that could have minimized brutality. He also said his command staff has at times left him in the dark about jail conditions.

By Jack Leonard and Robert Faturechi, Los Angeles Times

5:55 PM PDT, October 16, 2011

In a searing self-critique, Los Angeles County Sheriff Lee Baca acknowledged that he was out of touch about problems in his jails and had failed to implement important reforms that could have minimized deputy brutality against inmates.

advertisement

Faced with an FBI investigation into the jail system and mounting criticism over his handling of the crisis, Baca said in a long interview with The Times that his command staff has at times left him in the dark about the jails' woes.

"I wasn't ignoring the jails. I just didn't know," Baca said. "People can say, 'What the hell kind of leader is that?' The truth is I should've known. So now I do know."

FULL COVERAGE: Jails under scrutiny

He noticed only during a recent visit to Men's Central Jail that video cameras purchased more than a year ago to help monitor deputies and inmates had not been installed. The 69 cameras are still in boxes in a captain's office. Baca has since committed to installing them by the end of the year.

"I am the ultimate authority here," he said. "There's no excuse for such a major project as this going undone."

Baca's statements offer a marked contrast to his reputation as an energetic and progressive-minded executive. They also provide a rare window into Baca's struggles to run his sprawling department. The Sheriff's Department operates the nation's largest jail system, with custody facilities across the

county, and provides police patrols for scores of communities and security for L.A.'s mass transit system.

Baca said his subordinates have insulated him from "bad news." He said he scolded the subordinate responsible for overseeing the camera project.

"Everyone wants to handle it; they believe it's their job, but handling it and not telling me leaves me vulnerable," Baca said. "I have to be informed."

Interviews by The Times with sheriff's and county officials suggest that Baca's management problems at times extend beyond jail matters.

Those who know him well say he's succeeded in areas in which he is most engaged, such as immigrant outreach. Violent crime has fallen in areas patrolled by the Sheriff's Department, notably in Compton, where Baca has focused extra resources. He takes calls from members of the public, even entertaining rants from a group he calls his "habitual callers."

At public events, he will hear out complaints against deputies.

His willingness to listen and reach out to others has made him a popular figure in some quarters. Voters have reelected him by large margins three times. But even Baca's supporters say he runs into trouble when he fails to take a close interest in important matters.

For example, Baca recently boasted that there were no citizen complaints alleging racism by his deputies in the Antelope Valley. He spoke at a news conference at which federal authorities were announcing a massive civil rights investigation into allegations of discrimination by deputies.

In fact, residents had been complaining for years. A sheriff's spokesman later had to say his boss was wrong.

Some say Baca, after 13 years in office, must take more responsibility for his bureaucracy's failings. County Supervisor Gloria Molina criticized the department's failure to carry out numerous reforms suggested by two watchdogs over the years.

"I'm sure that he's frustrated by his bureaucracy. But there's a point in time when it all lines up and it tells you that you've got to step in and take some action. And that's today. He's the only one who can do it," said Molina, who described Baca as a "sweetheart." "I think he needs to be much more aggressive."

Among the reforms Molina says the sheriff needs to make: putting new limits on when deputies can use head strikes against inmates, intensifying supervision by having sergeants regularly walk the jail floors and requiring nurses and other medical staff to report suspicious inmate injuries. She said the recommendations had previously been made by the county's Office of Independent Review and Merrick Bobb, a special counsel to the Board of Supervisors on sheriff's issues.

The FBI is investigating reports of abuse and other misconduct. The U.S. attorney's office more recently demanded a large volume of documents on deputies and others working in the jail, including reports of force used on inmates, since 2009. The FBI probe includes allegations that deputies carved racist initials into one inmate's head and broke the jaw of another inmate.

Baca was initially defiant. Facing calls for his resignation, he insisted that all misconduct complaints were thoroughly investigated. Since then, the Office of Independent Review has faulted some of the department's investigations as "lackluster, sometimes slanted, and insufficiently thorough."

In the last two weeks, the sheriff has adopted a more conciliatory tone that coincides with his taking a more active role in the jails. Baca has held town hall-style meetings with inmates to hear their complaints and plans to similarly meet with jail deputies.

Baca now says that some deputies are prone to using excessive force and that he is reconsidering proposals he had long rejected. One area that might be changed is the department's practice of starting rookies in the jails, which critics say can teach young deputies to treat everyone like criminals. Baca now says it is worth considering a two-track career system as a way to develop a core of veteran, experienced jailers who genuinely want to work in custody.

At 4 a.m. on a recent morning at home, Baca crafted what he called a force prevention policy, which he scrawled on the back of 10 junk mail envelopes. The sheriff said it is an important part of trying to change the culture within his jails.

Baca repeatedly told The Times that he deserves the blame for the jails' problems. But he also didn't hesitate to point the finger at his command staff.

"I think the younger deputies are not prepared to use sensible force in certain situations. Is it their fault alone? No. Is it my fault? Yes," Baca told The Times. "But my accountability is diffused within the chain of command to those that I entrust to do this job of managing deputy behavior."

Baca expressed regret that he hadn't instituted regular floor assignment rotations at Men's Central Jail earlier, a reform that watchdogs say would reduce the possibility of deputies forming gang-like groups in the jail.

A proposal to begin the rotations was panned before it reached his desk, he said. It wasn't revived until after The Times began reporting on a group of deputies who were identified as members of a clique that had formed on the lockup's third floor. The deputies were accused of assaulting three fellow deputies last year at an employee Christmas party.

"That one flew over my head," Baca said of the rotation plan. "No one told me it was a way to get rid of the cliques."

Some serious brutality complaints also never reached him, he said. Earlier this year, a chaplain who in 2009 reported seeing three deputies beat an unresisting inmate approached Baca to discuss the outcome of the investigation. He was surprised to learn that the sheriff had never heard of the

incident.

"This happened two years ago," Baca said to his executive staff, according to two people in the room, "and I'm only finding out about it now?"

And he said he was taken by surprise when the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California publicly accused deputies of systematic abuse and called for his resignation.

Baca faulted the ACLU, a court-appointed monitor of jailhouse conditions, for not reporting allegations of abuse to his department directly. But he admitted that he should have reached out sooner to the civil rights organization to understand its concerns.

"I got my butt beat by the ACLU pretty good, and I deserved it," Baca said. "The key is, I got the message."

FULL COVERAGE: Jails under scrutiny

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Sheriff's Department used jail duty to punish deputies

Deputies occused of wrongdoing were tronsferred to the L.A. County jail system to keep them away from the public, records show. Some hod successfully fought efforts to hove them fired.

November 12, 2011 | By Jack Leonard and Robert Faturechi, Los Angeles Times

Enrique Munoz's record included allegations of fraud, loan sharking and threatening to kill somebody when he was sent to Los Angeles County Jail for three years.

But he wasn't there as an inmate. He was assigned to work there as a jail deputy, part of his Sheriff's Department-sanctioned punishment for assorted misconduct.

For years, the department transferred problem deputies to the system's lockups as a way of keeping them from the public. Other deputies were allowed to remain working in the jails after being convicted of crimes or found guilty of serious misconduct, according to confidential documents obtained by The Times.

FULL COVERAGE: Jails under serutiny

Among them was a deputy who beat a firefighter bloody and unconscious during an off-duty incident, and another who authorities said threatened to stab a bar bouncer.

The backgrounds and conduct of deputies working in the jails have come under increased scrutiny in recent weeks amid revelations that some employees have beaten inmates, smuggled in contraband and falsified reports.

Although The Times found no evidence that the punished deputies took part in such misconduct, the cases offer a window into how the Shcriff's Department has managed its jails. They also offer more ammunition to critics who have called on Shcriff Lee Baca to use more experienced, better qualified deputies in the jails.

"This is shocking and a total abcrration for the profession," said David Bennett, a criminal justice consultant who has been hired by jails around the country. "What we have aspired to do is make corrections a profession in and of itself — not a dumping ground.... It's an insult to the profession."

After The Times recently began inquiring about the transfers, the Sheriff's Department drafted a policy to ban moving deputies into the jails as a form of punishment.

The department's watchdag, Michael Gennaco, first raised the issue two years ago, criticizing "disciplinary transfers" in a report that said it allowed problem deputies to influence younger deputies, who start their careers in the jails. Gennaco said he believes that the department heeded his advice but did not begin to adopt a formal policy against the practice until now.

In an interview, Baca acknowledged that the department moved disciplined deputies to the jail to keep them from the public and assign them less challenging jobs than patrol. He said he ordered an end to the transfers, telling captains to take responsibility for their own problem couployees.

Baca blamed the county's Civil Service Commission in some cases for reinstating deputies the department tried to fire. Other employees were given second chances, he said, particularly for off-duty misconduct.

"Some of these people have rather good records of on-duty behavior," Baca said.

It is unclear how many deputies are working in the jails after having committed serious misconduct or crimes. Disciplinary records for law enforcement officers are confidential under state law. The Times learned the details of several cases in criminal court files and confidential internal documents.

Richard A. Shinee, general counsel for the deputies' union, said such transfers were rare but sometimes appropriate because deputies receive more intense supervision in jail than on patrol. "A single incident ought not to define an employee's career," he said. He declined to comment on individual deputies' cases.

Brian Richards and Joshua Titel were custody deputies in June 2007 when they beat another man while off-duty, according to confidential disciplinary records.

The men had been drinking at the homes of two sheriff's supervisors one Saturday when they headed to the San Dimas residence of Titel's girlfriend, records show. When the deputies arrived, they discovered another man, Stephen Paige, who had dated Titel's girlfriend and was the father of her daughter.

Paige told a shcriff's investigator that the deputies ran at him and slammed his head so hard against his truck that it made a dent in the vehicle. He was repeatedly struck and kicked while lying motionless until he lost consciousness, the disciplinary report said.

An emergency room doctor told the grand jury that heard the case that Paige was covered in blood with injuries to his face, knees and ehest. The attack forced Paige, a La Verne firefighter, to miss about six weeks of work, the report stated.

The deputies initially alleged that Paige threw the first punch, but Titel later admitted that he lied about acting in self-defense, the report stated.

The grand jury indicted Richards and Titel, both 34, on a felony charge of assault. In April 2009, the two men pleaded guilty to misdemeanor charges — Richards to battery and Titel to assault. They were placed on three years' probation.

The Sheriff's Department tried to fire both but eventually agreed to a settlement. Richards was suspended for 30 days and kept his job; Titel was demoted to custody assistant but will have the chance to reapply to become a deputy. Richards is working in patrol.

The department dealt in a similar fashion with another deputy, David Ortega, after he was charged with assaulting a bar security guard. In 2008, Ortega was at the Slidebar in Fullerton when the bouncer told him and another off-duty deputy that the bar was closing.

Ortega yelled profanities, grabbed the bouncer's shirt and spat in his face, according to the Orange County district attorney's office. Ortega then threatened to stab the bouncer.

Ortega was charged with misdemeanor counts of assault, battery, attempting to make a criminal threat and disturbing the peace. In April 2009, he pleaded no contest to disturbing the peace by fighting and was placed on probation.

Ortega, 29, was demoted to custody assistant.

In Munoz's case, the department had tried to fire him on three occasions for misconduct. Each time, he successfully appealed his termination. At least two of those times, the department resorted to transferring him to jail duty as part of his punishment, records show.

In one case, Munoz was caught using a confidential law enforcement database to check the status of his cousin's car, which had been impounded by another deputy. Munoz then signed a fake name to get the car released. In that case, he was moved to Men's Central Jail, according to records.

Years later, he was accused of making death threats against an aspiring singer who refused to repay a loan. The woman alleged that he wanted \$12,000 interest on a \$10,000 loan. When she refused, she said, Munoz offered to forgive the interest in exchange for sex, according to a police report.

After she refused, she told police that Munoz warned her, "Watch your back, I'm going to kill you unless you pay." The investigation into her allegations, however, fell through when she stopped cooperating and he was never charged with a crime.

In another case, shcriff's officials suspected that Munoz, who was home with a shoulder injury, was committing workers' compensation fraud. They put him under surveillance and discovered he was operating a mobile tamale-selling business — Enrique's Tamales. Munoz, who said he was too injured to work a desk job, was seen carrying a large tub of hot, foil-wrapped tamales into a local beauty salon while he was supposed to be at home recuperating.

After he was caught, Munoz allegedly told another deputy to spread a rumor that Munoz had "dirt" on sheriff's executives, in hopes that they would drop his case.

The department moved to fire Munoz for insubordination but he again was able to successfully appeal. He was suspended instead, and assigned three years of jail duty, according to records.

Reached by The Times, Munoz called the department's practice of sending problem deputies to the jail "fair" and a good way to help deputies who have strayed. He denied making death threats, offering predatory loans or trying to blackmail his bosses.

Even after his mandated three years on jail duty, Munoz said, he chose to stay in custody work. He said he's become a mentor to rookie deputies, who call him the "O.G. deputy," short for "Original Gangster."

"I've been a very good influence," he said.

FULL COVERAGE: Jails under scrutiny

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Sheriff Baca was warned about jail deputies' conduct, retiree says

Former commonder soys he tried to olert the sheriff ond top officiols to problem joil deputies.

December 01, 2011 | By Robert Faturechi and Jack Leonard, Los Angeles Times

A top commander in Los Angeles County's jail system said he warned Sheriff Lee Baca and other senior officials last year about deputies using excessive force against inmates but was ignored until the problems grew into a public scandal.

In an interview with The Times, Robert Olmsted said he tried to raise red flags about shoddy investigations that allowed deputies to escape scrutiny for using force. He also voiced concern about deputies forming aggressive cliques.

He alleged that two top officials rebuffed him, telling him it was impossible to change the deputy culture in the downtown L.A. lockup, an antiquated facility that houses some of the county's most dangerous inmates.

Full coverage: Jails under scrutiny

Olmsted, a 32-year department veteran who retired late last year, had commissioned several confidential audits and internal memos that found serious problems with excessive force and inadequate supervision in the jail. He said top sheriff's officials seemed not to take his concerns seriously. The jails are now the subject of an FBI probe into allegations of deputy brutality and other misconduct.

"It's frustrating knowing that this never, over needed to have occurred," Olmsted said. "There was a systematic failure of leadership."

In an interview Wednesday, Baca described Olmsted as a "very strong and competent commander." He acknowledged that Olmsted approached him twice last year about the jails. But the sheriff faulted Olmsted for not following up and for not fixing the jail issues himself.

"He doesn't have to ask permission to solve the problem," Baca said.

Baca, however, publicly chided his top executives recently for shielding him from problems inside the jails.

As scrutiny of his lockups intensified in recent weeks, Baca sought Olmsted's advice for fixing the problems and asked him to temporarily work on the department's reform efforts. Olmsted, 60, declined.

In an interview at his home late Tuesday, Olmsted said he encountered misbchavior among Men's Central Jail deputies almost immediately after being named the lockup's captain in 2006. Days after his arrival, he accompanied a judge on a tour of the jail's 3000 floor. He said he was shocked to see offensive graffiti scrawled all over the ceiling, walls and computer equipment inside a deputy control booth. One bumper sticker on display read "Don't feed the animals."

He said he quickly set out to improve conditions in the jail for deputies and inmates. The vast majority of employees, he said, were hardworking and treated inmates with respect.

After his promotion to commander, Olmsted concluded that deputy force was a growing problem at Men's Central Jail. A small portion of deputies, he found, were using excessive force because of poor training and inexperience. A smaller group, Olmsted said, were using malicious force on inmates to earn acceptance to deputy cliques.

He accused the head of the jail, Capt. Daniel Cruz, of ignoring his orders and of failing to disciplinc problem employees.

"Some of these supervisors think they're untouchable," he said.

Olmsted said his concerns prompted him to ask other managers to review force reports from the jail. Those managers detailed their findings in internal memos that raised similar concerns. One concluded deputies were crafting narratives "dramatized to justify" force and delaying using weapons such as pepper spray that could end fights "to dispense appropriate jailhouse 'justice.'"

Olmsted said he provided the memos to his immediate supervisor, Chief Dennis Burns, and criticized Cruz's job performance. Burns, he said, told him the jail's culture could not be changed. Frustrated, Olmsted said he took his concerns in the summer of 2010 to Asst. Sheriff Marvin O. Cavanaugh, who was sympathetic but told him the same thing. He also spoke to then-Asst. Sheriff Paul Tanaka, who as undersheriff now runs the day-to-day

operations of the department.

Burns, who oversees the department's eustody operations, denied that Olmsted gave him the memos and told The Times on Wednesday that he first saw the documents recently, saying he was "a little surprised and somewhat disappointed" by their findings.

At the time, he said, "no one above the rank of commander saw those memos."

In an interview, Burns declined to say whether Olmsted complained about the way Cruz was running Men's Central Jail but said he and Olmsted spoke often.

"I have an open-door policy," Burns said. "We'd talk about things, and if there was an issue we'd deal with them and move on,"

Burns added that jail managers below him were aware of the critical audits and implemented new deputy training.

Tanaka and Cavanaugh did not respond to requests for interviews. Cruz could not be reached for comment,

Olmsted said he twice approached Baca to discuss the problems at Men's Central Jail. The first time was at a department barbecue. Baca, he said, told him he would be in touch but never followed up.

Months later, Olmsted said, he spoke to the sheriff at a charity food giveaway. The event occurred soon after a group of Men's Central Jail deputics had been caught fighting each other at an off-duty, department holiday party. After the brawl, sheriff's officials said some of the deputies had formed a clique whose members flashed gang-like hand signs.

Olmsted said he told the sheriff he wanted to discuss how to improve supervision at the jail to prevent similar problems in the future. Baca, he said, agreed to talk but again never followed through.

He said he had watched Baca's command staff shield the sheriff from bad news in the past. During at least a dozen weekly executive meetings, Olmsted said he witnessed managers being warned by the undersheriff at the time not to tell Baca about specific department problems.

"If I had had the time to sit down and talk to him, I truly think he would have helped address the issues," Olmsted said.

Baca denied that the problems Olmsted identified were ignored, saying that Cruz was reassigned in December from captain of Men's Central Jail to Transit Services as a result of similar concerns.

Baca recalled telling Olmsted at the charity food givcaway that they would talk later and said he expected his commander to be the one to follow up.

"I said, 'Anytime you want to sit down and talk, let's talk.... We can do it now,' but we were busy packing the stuff," Baca said.

At the same time, Baca said Olmsted should have told his immediate supervisor, Burns, about his concerns first. Olmsted said he did just that.

"I just ran it up the chain of command," said Olmsted. "Let's fix the problems, but we can't ignore how we got there."

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USE OF FORCE STATISTICS SUMMARY

ALL FORCE INCIDENTS MONTHLY AVERAGES 2006-2012 Jan 2006 - Jan 2011 - Oct 2011 - Dec 2010 ¹ Sep 2011 ² June 2012												
Total Number of Force Incidents	5049	478	344									
Average Number of Force Incidents per Month	84	53	38									

SIGNIFICANT FORCE INCIDENTS MONTHLY AVERAGES 2006-2012												
Date Range	Jan 2006 – Dec 2010	Jan 2011 - Sep 2011	Oct 2011 – June 2012									
Number of Months	60	9	9									
Total Number of Significant Force Incidents	3057	368	179									
Average Number of Significant Force Incidents per Month	51	41	20									

¹ 2006-2010 force data is from FAST with W/C Logs as of 7/17/2012.

² 2011-2012 force data is from a letter from the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department to the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors dated July 10, 2012. We note there are some minor discrepancies between the data from FAST and the data in the letter provided to the Board of Supervisors which we do not believe are material to the analysis.

2006 FORCE

Annual Bookings 178,103

	FORCE	LESS SIGNIFICANT FORCE	SIGNIFICANT FORCE
MCI	440	271	169
TTCF	176	46	130
CRDF	106	49	57
NCCF	117	58	59
EAST	42	18	24
SOUTH	0	0	0
NORTH	53	25	28
MLDC	13	6	7
IRC	223	109	114
TOTAL	1170	582	588

2007 FORCE

Annual 8ookings 170,734

	FORCE	LESS SIGNIFICANT FORCE	SIGNIFICANT FORCE
MCJ	367	207	160
TTCF	225	68	157
CRDF	80	75 A Target 33 (12 1) 16 4	47
NCCF	83	42	41
EAST	27	16	11
SOUTH	5	4 5	1
NORTH	40	21	19
MLDC	11	8	3
IRC	268	104	164
TOTAL	1106	503	603

2008 FORCE

Annual 8ookings 168,612

-23.703	FORCE	LESS SIGNIFICANT FORCE	SIGNIFICANT FORCE
MCI	273	102	171
TTCF	243	93	150
CRDF	70	34	36
NCCF	73	24	49
EAST	17	13	4
SOUTH	17	5	12
NORTH	33	14	19
MLDC	8	2552 5 5 5 5 5 5	3
IRC	244	77	167
TOTAL	978	367	611

2009 FORCE

Annual Bookings 152,767

	FORCE	LESS SIGNIFICANT FORCE	5IGNIFICANT FORCE
MCI	330	72	258
TTCF	296	88	208
CRDF	65	28	37
NCCF	71	26	45
EAST	41	25	16
SOUTH	26	2	24
NORTH	8	2	6
MLDC	5	2	3
IRC	214	50	164
TOTAL	1056	295	761

2010 FORCE

Annual Bookings 145,821

	FORCE	LESS SIGNIFICANT FORCE	SIGNIFICANT FORCE
MCJ	168	52	116
TTCF	201	52	149
CRDF	83	32	51
NCCF	102	45	57
EAST	19	13	6
SOUTH	19	8	11
NORTH*	0	0	0
MLDC	5	1	4
IRC	142	42	100
TOTAL	739	245	494

2011 FORCE

Annual 8ookings 142,862

	FORCE	LESS SIGNIFICANT FORCE	SIGNIFICANT FORCE
MCI	172	33	139
TTCF	94	25	69
CRDF	93	30	63
NCCF	77	34	43
EAST	22	11	11
SOUTH	13	2	11
NORTH*	0	0	0
MLDC	3	2	1
IRC	107	26	81
TOTAL	581	163	418

2012 FORCE

(Annual Bookings not available for 2012)

	Paritie	nai Bookilles for available for	TUTE
	FORCE	LESS SIGNIFICANT FORCE	5IGNIFICANT FORCE
MCI	69	23	46
TTCF	46	21	25
CRDF	27	18	9
NCCF	34	15	19
EAST	13	6	7
SOUTH	7	3	4
NORTH*	0	0	0
MLDC	1	0	1
IRC	32	22	10
TOTAL	229	108	121

Source of force incidents: FAST and W/C Logs as of 07/17/2012. Source of Average Daily Inmate Population & Annual Bookings: Inmate Reception Center Daily Inmate Statistics.

^{*}North Facility was closed in March 2010 and re-opened in July 2012.



LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

FORCE USED BY MONTH SIGNIFICANT VS LESS SIGNIFICANT

CHENTRAL	II was	2011																
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CRDF	6	2	8	Ð	5	13	4	4	8	2	2	9	5	2	2	10	1	11
CST	0	0	C	0	0	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST FACILITY	2	2	5	4	0	4	0	0	U	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1
IRC	9	2	12	9	1	20	12	1	13	10	0	10	ð	6	14	θ	2	10
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	16	1	17	19	1	20	11	1	12	9	1	11	17	5	22	10	2	13
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCCF	6	6	12	1	2	4	5	2	2	. 2	1	3	2	5	5	2	4	13
NORTH FACILITY			0			0			0			0			0			0
SOUTH FACILITY	0	1	1	0	0	٥	2	0	2	2	٥	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
TWIN TOWERS	5	2	2	2	2	9	3	2	5	2	1	8	9	0	9	6	2	θ
	44	18	100	49	Fee 1	G2,	38	TO.	100.4	31					5 0	41	28	54

		aly 1011		August 2011			ST III	\$100mbcr2011			October Zitti			ember 20	11	December 2011		1 1111
CUSTODY DIVISION	Sig Force	Force	Total		Force	Total	Force	Init alg	Fotal	Force	Force	Total		Less file Force	ACC COMMISSION OF	Sig Force	lass Mg	Total
CRDF	2	2	9	G	2	8	6	1	2	2	1	4	4	4	8	2	4	6
CST	0	0	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	a	0	0	0	1	2	2
EAST FACILITY	0	1	1	1	0	4	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	1
IRC	6	2	8	5	1	6	12	4	16	1	4	5	2	2	8	2	0	2
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL	17	2	20	17	0	17	10	2	12	4	. 5	9	6	6	12	2	4	2
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCCF	5	2	8	5	1	6	2	1	5	4	3	5	2	2	6	1	4	5
NORTH FACILITY			0			٥			0]	0			0	0	0	0
SOUTH FACILITY	2	0	2	0	D	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	0
TWIN FOWERS	7	2	В	5	2	6	4	4	8	2	4	- 11	2	5	ð	4	2	2
	40	12	5B	37	5	44	39	15	55	20	18	35	19	26	13	14	16	10

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CUSTODY DIVISION	Sig	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less 5 g	fotal	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig Force	Total	
CRDF	2	5	8	1	2	4	1	2	3	2	6	8	2		2	1	1	2	
CST	0	0	0	3		3	1	1	2	1	1	2		- 1	1			0	
EAST FACILITY	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	2:	1		1	2	- 1	4		1	1	
IRC .	2	2	4	2	4	6	1	8	9	3	4	7	1	- 1	2	2	2	4	
MEN'S CENTRALIAIL	2	2	10	14	6	20	5	- 4	9	8	4	12	5	2	7	7	2	10	
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	0	0	0			0			0			0			O	1		1	
NCCF.	1	4	5	2	. 2	4	6	1	7	2	3	5	2	2	6	5	2	2	
NORTH FACILITY	0	0	0			0			0			0			a			0	
SOUTH FACILITY	1	O	1		2	2	2		2			0	- 1	2	2			0	
TWIN TOWERS	2	1	3	2	6	0	3	4	12	5	6	11	3	1	4	5	2	8	
	1.5	19	14	75	24	49	25	21	46	22	24	46	81	10	28	21	12	= 33	

	July 2012			August 2012			September 2012			October 2012			November 2012			December 2012		
	Sig	Less Sig		5ig	Less Sig		5 g	Less Sig		50g	Less Sig		5ig	Less Sig		5 g	Less Sig	
CUSTODY DIVISION	Force	Force	Total	Force	Force	Total	Force	Force	Total	Force	Force	Total	Force	Force	Total	Force	Force	Total
CROF			0			0			0			0			0			0
CST			. 0			0			0			0			Q			0
EAST FACILITY			0			0			0			0			0			0
IRC			0			0			0			0			Q			0
MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL			0			0			0			0			Q			0
MIRA LOMA FACILITY			0			0			0			0			0			0
NCCF			0			Q			0			0			0			0
NORTH FACILITY			0			0			0			0			0			0
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	20	III Pateid		2012 Totals				
CUSTODY DIVISION	Sig Force	Less Sig	Total	Sig Force	Less Sig	Total		
CROF	63	30	93	9	18	27		
CST	1	1	2	5	3	9		
EAST FACILITY	11	11	22	7	6	1.3		
IRC		26	110	10	22	32		
MEN'S CENTRALIAIL	139	33	172	46	22	58		
MIRA LOMA FACILITY	1	2	3	1	0	1		
NCCF	43	34	77	19	15	3/		
NORTH FACILITY	0	0	0	0-	0	(
SOUTH FACILITY	11	2	1.3	4	3	7		
TWIN TOWERS	58	26	94	25	21	16		
	AZZ	145	584	126	110	236		

Source: Letter from LASD to LA County Board Of Supervisors, Dated July 10, 2012

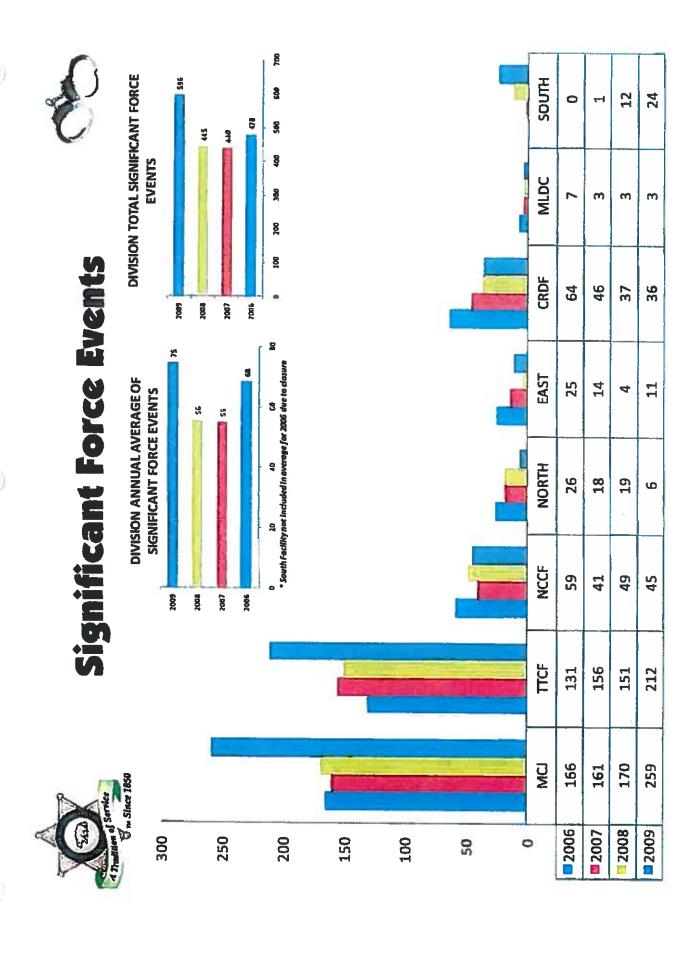
CUSTODY OPERATIONS DIVISION

2006 - 2009

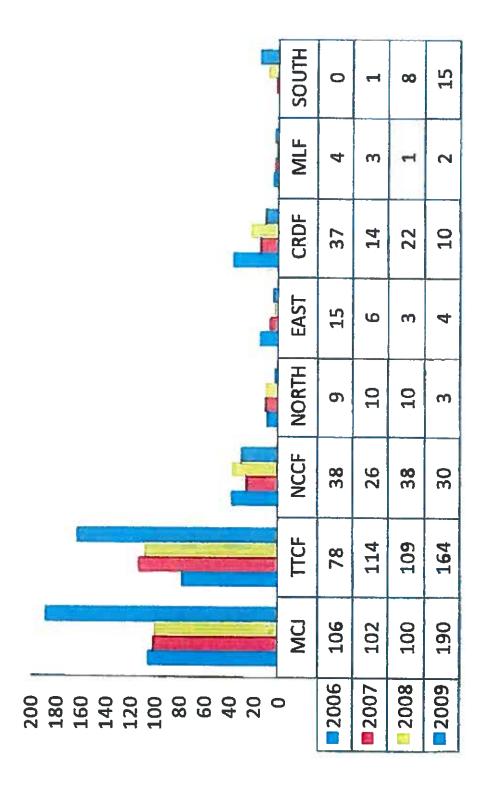


May 27th, 2010

CHIEF DENNIS H. BURNS



Significant Force - Immate Has Visible Injury





Settlement Payments and Costs of Litigation Stemming from Use-of-Force Cases 2004-2010

This summary is based on information provided to CCJV by Los Angeles County Counsel in regard to settlements and costs of litigation, to date, in cases "alleging assault/battery and/or excessive force at LA County Jails" as well as "force alleged to have been used by deputies or force used by inmates" as to which the County was alleged to have responsibility and accountability. The summary reflects the amounts paid to settle the claims or lawsuits filed in each year from 2004 to 2010, and the total amount spent by the County to litigate and settle these claims and lawsuits. It reflects only those settlements that have been approved and paid by the County prior to CCJV's receipt of a report from the County Counsel on April 23, 2012; it does not include settlements that are pending or cases that have yet to be resolved.

Year	# of Lawsuits and Claims Filed	Settlement Payments	Cost of Litigation
2004	11	\$4,875,000	\$916,684
2005	19	\$1,705,000	\$1,016,942
2006	17	\$1,364,999	\$752,706
2007	19	\$1,047,001	\$867,378
2008	21	\$2,361,500	\$2,901,993
2009	20	\$4,541,500	\$1,235,899
2010	39	\$177,000	\$1,876,542
Total	146	\$16,072,000	\$9,568,144



SHERIFF LEE BACA: LOS ANGELES COUNTY'S TOP COP REACHES OUT TO LOCAL FINNS

January 15th, 2012 -thinkkanen

AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH SHERIFF LEE BACA REPORTER/PHOTOS: TOMI HINKKANEN – LOS ANGELES

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department is the largest sheriff's department in the world. It provides general-service law enforcement to unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County. People from every country in the world live in the county. Therefore the sheriff keeps tabs with all nationalities – Finns as well. I recently met Sheriff Baca at a European-American Advisory Council luncheon in the sheriff's headquarters in Monterey Park.

The 69-year-old Sheriff Leroy "Lee" Baca, was bom in East LA. His own ethnic background is Mexican and Spanish. Lee Baca has had a long career in law enforcement. He began at the LA County Sheriff's office in 1965. He has been Los Angeles County Sheriff for the past 13 years. Sheriffs are elected and Baca is currently serving his fourth term. The first thing that catches one's eye about Mr. Baca appearance is his terrific physical shape. Baca wakes up every moming at 5.30 and goes for a run. He calculates having run an equal distance as that of three times around the Earth over the last three decades.

The European-American Council is the forum to by which the sheriff keeps in touch with the local Finns. There were Consuls General of several European countries present at the luncheon – Finland was represented by consul general Kirsti Westphalen and a prominent member of the council, attomey Ava Anttila. The council is not just about PR. For example, if a particular country's citizen is suspected of a crime here, the sheriff can tum to that country's representative for information. The sheriff has similar information sharing networks with other world countries as well. In this spirit of sharing information, we sat down for a frank one-on-one interview.

Q. Thank you, Mr. Baca for taking time to talk to Finntimes. Have you ever been to Scandinavia?

Yes, I have been to the Netherlands as well. The whole point of those visits is the connections between Los Angeles and the Scandinavian world."

Q. Have you been to Finland?

Yes, I have. I find Finland to be fascinating, because we all know that Helsinki is a very important city. Internationally speaking it is very diverse. I believe that the Finnish society has made significant contributions to the western world.

Q. About the LA County jail system – can you give us a picture of how many places for inmates do you have and how many actual inmates?

Well, we have capacity for 20,000, we have 16,000 inmates. The important thing about it is, 80% are pre-trial – they have not been tried or convicted yet. It makes it interesting and challenging to me that many of them are in jail for serious drug dealing crimes, crimes of violence obviously. We have about 700 murderers waiting for trial. Sometimes they are in jail locally for 2-4 years. A couple of them have been in there for five years and they still haven't been convicted. So, it is a challenging responsibility. But I believe that education is an important part of incarceration, so I'm offering education courses for these individuals, so they can improve their lives while they are in jail.

Q. One of your celebrity inmates is Dr. Conrad Murray, who is probably going to sit his entire sentence in your jail system. Being a high profile inmate, he needs special protection from the other inmates and that means more tax payer dollars, correct?

It's interesting. We have 24 sheriff's stations. We have smaller jails. I believe his sentence should be served in one of those stations. It would be with less security obviously, because he is not a security risk. I think you are correct in saying that he is someone who is a target of some perhaps more aggressive inmates. But in a smaller sheriff station jail he would be best suited."

Q. There has been some trouble especially in Men's Central Jail. Former commander Robert Olmsted has emerged as one of your toughest critics. He said in a recent LA Times interview, that he tried to warn you that deputies were getting away with using unnecessary force, beating up inmates. He says you ignored his warnings. What do you say to his allegations?

We, his allegation is completely out of context. I knew of the force issues, because of six deputies that got into a fight at a Christmas party. He tells me after I learned already. That's not a very good waming. He should have told me before he retired. And that's my response to his concem. He and I spoke. He told me he tried to wam his supervisors, but when I spoke to his supervisors, they said he didn't try to wam them. So, the guy strikes me as being a little odd. If he knew about these things, why didn't he tell me while he was working there instead months later when he is retired and left the department."

Q. Maybe he was afraid that there would be retribution if he came forward before his retirement?

Well, he should be strong enough to understand that anything that is under his command, he has the responsibility to correct himself and not blame others above him.

Q. But in one way or another, there was a communications error and the information did not reach you in a timely manner?

That's correct.

Q. You mentioned the Christmas party brawl between the deputies. Those were the deputies who worked at Men's Central jail?

Correct, which Robert Olmsted was the captain there and he was also a commander over that captain. So, it was totally in his control. If he knew about this, he should have done something.

Q. KTLA did a report about the so-called 3000 block gang of deputies, who have their own hand signals just like members of street gangs. Those were the deputies who got into this Christmas brawl. How have you dealt with?

Well, those deputies, first of all, they were not a gang. And secondly, they didn't have hand signals for themselves. They took a photograph off duty and used what were commonly thought of as gang type signals. But it is not a fact that they were operating like a gang in jails. We don't have gangs in county jails. Every deputy has specific assignments. They don't work together as a group. They are spread out to all the different cells. So, they were friends. The KTLA report wit even the allegations that they were a gang are completely false. They were just new deputies assigned to the sheriff's department – been on for 2,3 years. You don't have a chance to form a gang under those circumstances. So, my answer to this is that the news took it upon themselves to make this sound like this is worse than what it really is. Nonetheless, I fired six of the deputies for getting into the fight. You initiate a fight, that's unacceptable. That's where they made their mistake and now they are gone.

Q. The former commander Olmsted also claimed that in Men's Central Jail there was a culture of disobedience — writings on the office walls saying "don't feed the animals", things like that. Have you heard of this kind of a culture prevailing in Men's central Jail?

lt's not a culture as much as it is an act of wrong doing by — who knows who. When this happened, commander Olmsted was the captain of the Central Jail. He should have done a criminal investigation. He did not. He basically said, let's just fix the problem in terms of painting over graffiti. A report was made, but in my opinion a crime report should have been initiated. And in that place we would try to find out who did this and then severely discipline this person who did it. So, you see, a few mistakes have been made along the way. But this is not me trying to be critical of commander Olmsted, but at the same time I rely on captains and commanders to fix problems. And it appears to me that commander Olmsted, then captain Olmsted didn't fix the problem to the extend that he should have. That's all I'm saying.

Q. So, have you looked into this "don't feed the animals" signs and other forms of disobedience, or wrong doing?

I have, but you cannot go back three years and say, we sufficient timeliness. It should have been done at the time it was discovered, when Olmsted was captain. He should have commenced a criminal investigation.

Q. I have seen some reports, where inmates have come forward, who have said that they have been beaten up by the deputies in the jail system. Is that still happening?

Inmates say they've been beaten up, but they don't say, what were the circumstances in which they were involved in fights with deputies. It's easy to say that they were beaten up, but those who have not reported the force – the deputies are supposed to report all the force they use – we discharge those deputies who don't report all the force. No one has been harmed to the extent that they are permanently incapacitated, or even killed in the hands of deputies. The biggest concern that the inmates have is other inmates attacking them. Most of the fights that the deputies get into are provoked by the inmates. But I do believe that we can do a better job. That's why I have a force prevention policy, because some of the inmates, who the deputies themselves have used the force, tell me, are people, who have mental issues. And they don't have any context as to how to control themselves. So, when the deputies try to move them from one place to the other, whey resist and then force is used and then there is a fight. Of course, let me make clear that in a jail operation, where inmates are violent, the deputies must always win. If we don't have control a hundred percent during fights, we wouldn't have anyone that we would be able to protect within the jail system, particularly inmates on inmates. So, every inmate that attacks a deputy or gets into a fight with a deputy, is ultimately going to lose. That's the reality. And for some that have lost, they say, I was beaten up. But they never say what they did to strike the deputy.

Q. There is also an ongoing FBI investigation into the jails and officer misconduct. What is the status of that FBI investigation and when can we expect results?

I don't know what the status is and when the results will be, but we welcome the investigation.

Q. You mentioned in the beginning of the interview that you have implemented policies, where inmates are being taught. Can you tell me about that?

Yes, we have several programs. The first is the merit program where we teach them life skills and they enjoy learning about these. How to build a stronger character in relationships with their loved ones – children in particular. That's one of the most successful programs we have. The other is the Imagine 21 program, which also builds stronger self control tools – people, who are addicted, people, who have violence in their background – they learn to live life in a more positive way. But it takes a lot of steps and a lot of communication with our instructors to build that confidence. Most people in jail are depressed and stressed and have anxiety. And what we do is we teach them how to live a positive life and not a negative life. Those are very successful programs. And that's going on now, as all these other issues you mentioned have happened, we still have other alternatives for the inmates. But the biggest factor is, in my judgment, a person in jail or prison should be educated when they come out and be better prepared to go back into the community and live a productive life."

Q. What is the average time an inmate spends in one of your facilities?

The average ones that are sentenced – now remember, only 20% are sentenced, the other 80% are awaiting trial, like I mentioned earlier – they spend about 45 days. And that's generally long enough to make a change."

Q. Are they normally young people?

No, they are of all ages. They run from young to old.

Q. Finally, what would you like to see happen with the jail system, if you got your wish?

Two things, I would like to have more staff, because this is part of the problem. If you have less supervision, then there is a likelihood that you will have more force. I need 91 more sergeants, more deputy personnel and then I would like to have every inmate have an educational plan, so that their time spent in jail is more productive than just serving punishment.



3-01/025.10 UNREASONABLE FORCE

Department members shall use only that force which is objectively reasonable. Unreasonable force is that force that is unnecessary or excessive given the circumstances presented to Department members at the time the force is applied. Unreasonable force is prohibited. The use of unreasonable force will subject Department members to discipline and/or prosecution.

The following uses of force are prohibited unless circumstances justify the use of deadly force (i.e., the individual's actions fail in the life-threatening/serious bodily injury category, section 3-01/025.20, Use of Force Categories)

head strike(s) with an impact weapon;

 force specifically intended to incapacitate an Individual by deliberately striking their head against a hard, fixed object (e.g., roadway, driveway, concrete floor, wail, jail bars, etc.);

 deliberately kicking an individual in the head with a shod foot while the individual is lying on the ground/floor; and/or.

 deliberately kneeing an Individual In the head while the individual is lying down, causing their head to strike the ground, floor, or other hard, fixed object.

Revised 02/13/12 04/01/96 MPP



3-02/035,00 FORCE PREVENTION POLICY

It is the Sheriff's Department's responsibility to provide a safe custody environment for the inmates and a safe working environment for Sheriff's personnel. All employees shail view their professional duties in the context of safety for themselves, other employees, and inmates.

All jail personnel should maintain a professional demeanor, according to each situation, keeping in mind the Department's Core Values.

Department members shall only use that level of force which is objectively reasonable to uphoid safety in the jails and should be used as a last resort. Reasonable efforts, depending on each situation, should be made by jail personnel to de-escalate incidents by first using sound verbal communications when possible. If verbal communications fail, reasonable efforts should be made to call a supervisor to assist in seeking compliance from disruptive inmates (Refer to CDM 5-05/090.05, Handling Insubordinate, Recalcitrant, Hostile or Aggressive Inmates).

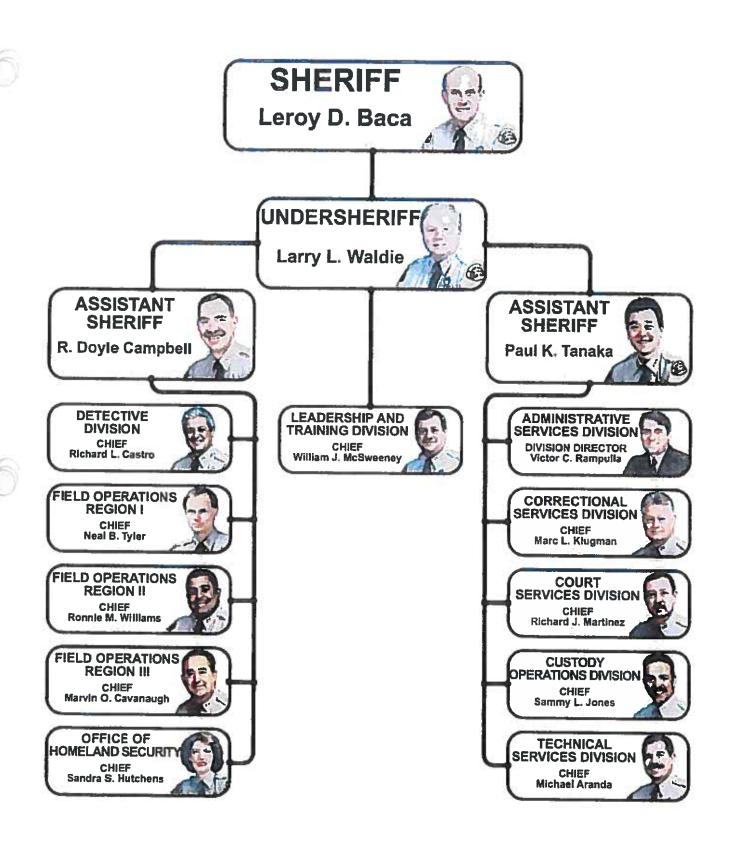
In cases where Sheriff's Department personnel must take action to conduct lawful duties where there is not necessarily an immediate physical threat, such as prolonged passive resistance or cell extractions, there shall be a tactical plan predicated on preventing the use of force whenever possible. Supervisors shall be present during planned tactical operations.

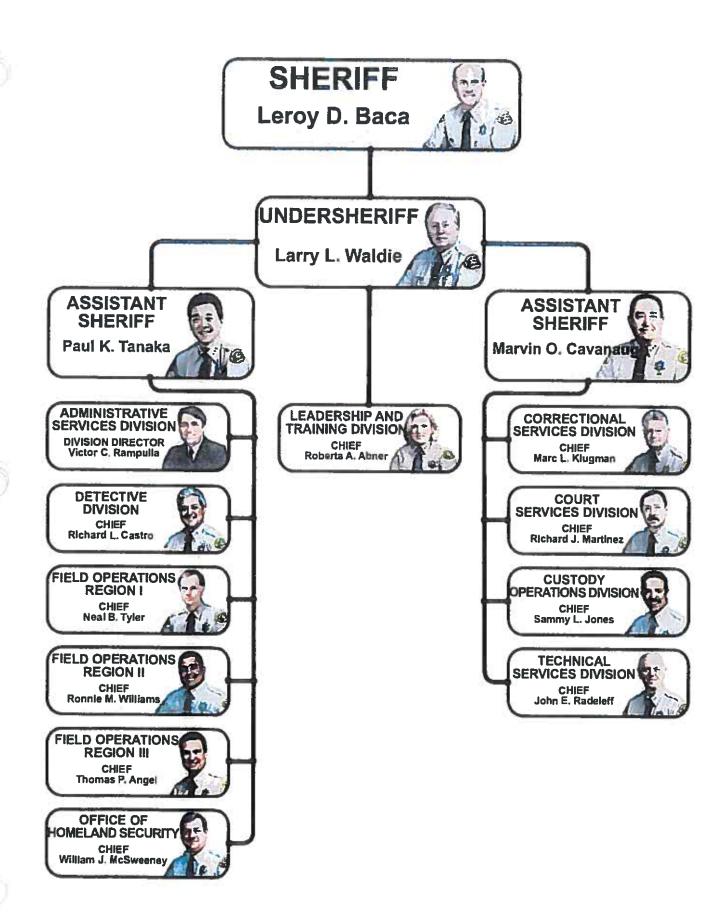
All inmates are issued a copy of jall rules and regulations and subject to discipline for violating those rules. All Department members shall focus on upholding safety, respect and professionalism, even in situations where force is required.

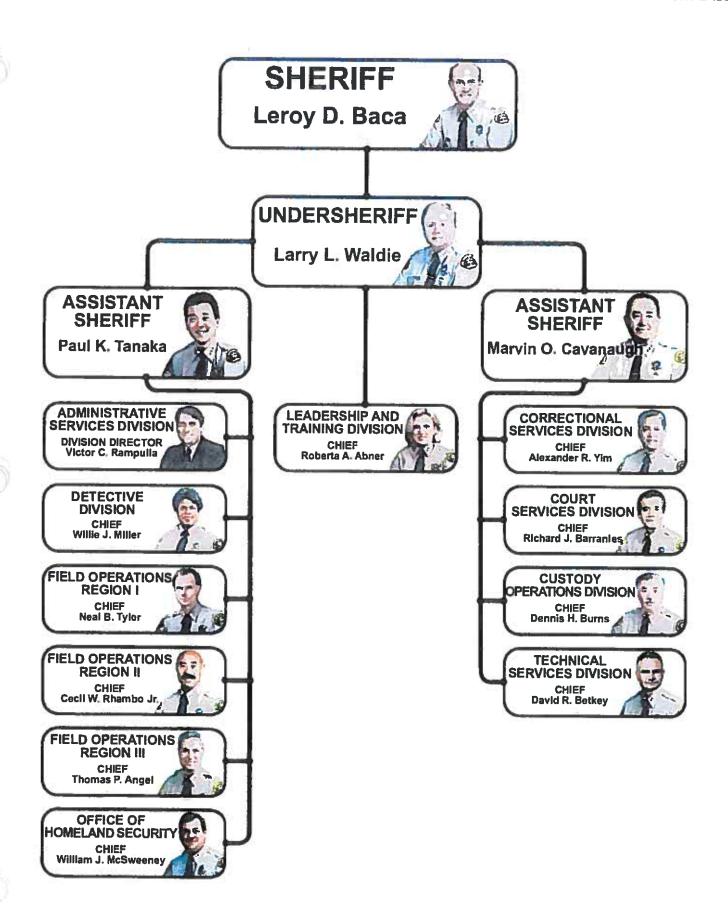
When force must be used, deputies and staff shall endeavor to use restraint techniques when possible, and use only that level of force required for the situation, consistent with Department's Situational Use of Force Options Chart (as defined in Manual of Policy and Procedures, Use of Force Categories, section 3-01/025.20).

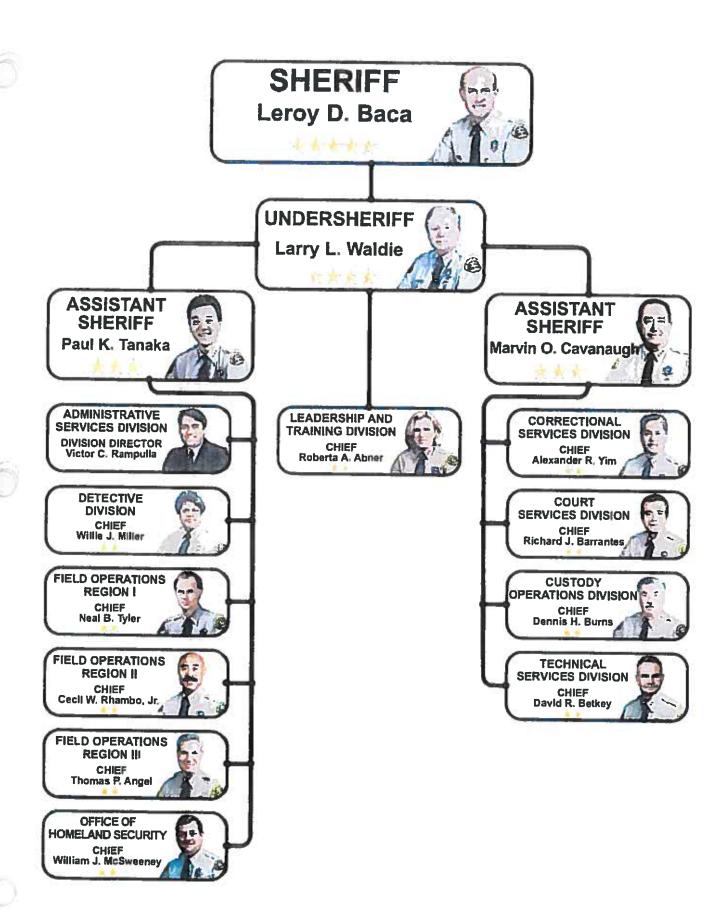
Our collective and individual goal is to prevent force through effective communication emphasizing safety, respect, and professionalism as emphasized in the Department's Core Values.

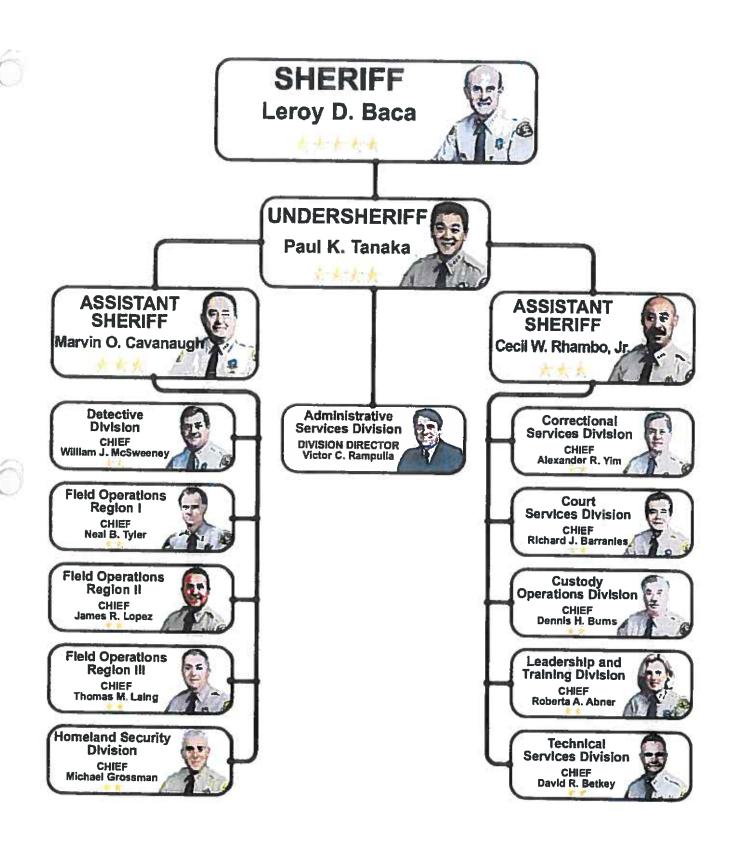
Revised 03/19/12 11/08/11 CDM















Leroy D. Baca



UNDERSHERIFF

Paul K. Tanaka



ASSISTANT SHERIFF

Marvin O. Cavanaygh

ASSISTANT SHERIFF

Cecll W. Rhambo



DETECTIVE DIVISION

HOMELAND SECURITY

DIVISION

CHIEF

Michael Grossman

CHIEF William J. McSwesnay ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION DIVISION DIRECTOR Victor C. Rampulla

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES DIVISION Atexander R. Yim

CUSTODY **OPERATIONS DIVISION** CHIEF Dennis H. Burns

FIELD OPERATIONS REGION ! CHIEF Neal B. Tyles

FIELD OPERATIONS

REGION II

CHIEF

James R. Lopez



COURT SERVICES DIVISION CHIEF Richard J. Barrentes

TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION CHIEF David R Betkey

FIELD OPERATIONS REGIONIII CHIEF Thomas M. Laing



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