1 2 3 4 5 LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF 6 CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT COMMISSION 7 SEPTEMBER 23, 2022	
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7 SEPTEMBER 23, 2022	
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9 SPECIAL HEARING ON DEPUTY GANGS IN THE SHERIFF'S DEPARTME	NT
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11 MEMBERS	
12 COMMISSION CHAIR SEAN KENNEDY	
13 COMMISSION VICE CHAIR JAMON HICKS	
14 COMMISSIONER ROBERT BONNER	
15 COMMISSIONER PATTI GIGGANS	
16 COMMISSIONER LAEL RUBIN	
17 COMMISSIONER IRMA COOPER	
18 COMMISSIONER JP HARRIS	
19 COMMISSIONER LUIS GARCIA	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

1	ATTENDEES
2	Commission Chair, Sean Kennedy
3	Commission Vice Chair, Jamon Hicks
4	COMMISSIONERS:
5	Robert Bonner
6	Patti Giggans
7	Lael Rubin
8	Irma Cooper
9	JP Harris
10	Luis Garcia
11	Special Counsel: Bert Deixler, Kendall, Brill & Kelly,
12	LLP
13	Special Counsel: Ariel Neuman, Bird Marella P.C.
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1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2	CHAIR KENNEDY: Good morning, everybody.
3	COMMISSIONER RUBIN: Good morning.
4	CHAIR KENNEDY: We're just
5	Good morning, everybody. We're about to start the
6	sixth special hearing of the Civilian Oversight Commission on
7	the topic of Deputy Gangs Within the Los Angeles County
8	Sheriff's Department.
9	Before we before we do that, we need to do the
10	roll call.
11	MS. WILLIAMS: Good morning, everyone.
12	Commissioner Bonner?
13	COMMISSIONER BONNER: (No audible response.)
14	MS. WILLIAMS: Commissioner Cooper?
15	COMMISSIONER COOPER: Present.
16	MS. WILLIAMS: Commissioner Garcia?
17	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Present.
18	MS. WILLIAMS: Commissioner Giggans?
19	COMMISSIONER GIGGANS: Here.
20	MS. WILLIAMS: Commissioner Harris?
21	COMMISSIONER HARRIS: Here.
22	MS. WILLIAMS: Vice Chair Hicks?
23	VICE CHAIR HICKS: Present.
24	MS. WILLIAMS: Chair Kennedy?
25	CHAIR KENNEDY: Here.

MS. WILLIAMS: And Commissioner Rubin? 1 2. COMMISSIONER RUBIN: Yes. Here. 3 CHAIR KENNEDY: Thank you. 4 I just want to say before we begin that, Commissioner 5 Giggans, after all that you have gone through in the past week 6 in the attempts to intimidate you and your family and really 7 everyone on this commission and all the difficulties that you have so unfairly had to go through, it is a -- it is a real 8 testament to your commitment to the mission of this commission 9 that you are sitting here today, and I am truly proud to be 10 11 your colleague and your friend. And I want you to know that I 12 think I speak for this entire commission when I say that you 13 have 100 percent of our support as you battle this outrageous 14 and unfair example of abuse of power that came into your own 15 home, and I am so sorry about it. But I have so much respect 16 for you, and I so appreciate you being here today so that this 17 commission will continue to do the business of trying to get to 18 the bottom of whether there are deputy gangs in the LA 19 Sheriff's Department -- and I think the answer to that is obvious -- and how to eradicate them. So thank you so much for 20 21 being here, Patti. 22 COMMISSIONER RUBIN: Yes. Here, here. 23 CHAIR KENNEDY: That said, it's time for us to have reports, and then we're going to have a resolution. 24 Perhaps we should do the resolution first. 25 I'm going

to turn it over to our Executive Director, Brian Williams. 1 2. MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, members of the 3 commission. 4 As you know, and I'm sure as the community knows, 5 there was this action against Commissioner Giggans by the 6 Sheriff's Department, which the commission has vociferously and 7 adamantly opposed. We support our Commissioner Giggans and believe that the actions taken against Commissioner Giggans 8 simply had no merit and no basis, and we are profoundly upset 9 and stunned by the actions of the Sheriff's Department. 10 11 Staff came together and put together this resolution 12 expressing our grave concern regarding the LA County Sheriff's 13 Department. I'm not quite sure if you want me to read it into 14 the record. We do have copies of the commission for each member of the -- copies of the resolution, rather, for each 15 16 member of the commission. There are copies of it out with the 17 crowd as well. But we're urging that the commission adopt this 18 resolution that you will sign, and I will sign, then we will 19 publish to the media later on today. CHAIR KENNEDY: Would the commissioners like it to be 20 21 read, or have you read it? Have you had a chance to read it? 22 COMMISSIONER GIGGANS: Read it. 23 CHAIR KENNEDY: We should read it out loud. MR. WILLIAMS: Sure. 24 25 Proposed Resolution Expressing Grave Concern

Regarding the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. 1 2. Angeles County Sheriff's Department Civilian Oversight Commission -- Commission hereby results as follows: 3 4 Whereas, on Wednesday, September 14th, 2022, the Los 5 Angeles County Sheriff's Department served multiple search 6 warrants in its endless investigation to Supervisor Sheila 7 Kuehl (indecipherable) to the Metropolitan Transit Authority. Whereas, the warrants appeared to have been served as 8 a political stunt. LASD searched the homes of Commissioner 9 Patti Giggans and Supervisor Kuehl in an attempt to besmirch 10 11 their reputation and embarrass them in the press. 12 Shortly after the warrants were served, Sheriff 13 Villanueva posted on his campaign Instagram account "Alex for 14 Sheriff," a picture of Supervisor Kuehl being escorted from her home by deputies. 15 16 Whereas, the deceptive tactics employed by the LASD 17 to obtain the warrants raise concern regarding their purpose. 18 LASD presented documents to Superior Court Judge Craig Richmond 19 with a blatant omission. The affidavit failed to mention that Judge Eleanor Hunter decided just two weeks prior to appointing 20 special master regarding an identical warrant served last year 21 22 in the same case, leading one to believe that the warrants were 23 obtained to harass LASD's critics, Kuehl and others from criticizing the LASD and/or for political gain. 24 25 Whereas, Sheriff Alex Villanueva purports to have

2.

recused himself from the investigations of his secret police, as it is known within the LASD. His actions, however, dictate otherwise. This type of investigation is usually handed over to another investigative agency such as the FBI or the California Attorney General's Office because of the Sheriff's and LASD's obvious conflict of interest.

In another unusual move, LASD posted the warrant online and a detailed statement about the case investigators provided to the judge to get the warrant signed. It is ordinarily improper for law enforcement agencies to disclose information about the subjects of their investigation, and it's improper for them to do so.

Sheriff Villanueva's actions are not only vindictive and petty, they also indicate that he is directing the investigation and controlling the narrative for political gain.

Whereas, LASD's Public Corruption Unit, which carried out the searches, has raised alarms before. Last year, LASD officials asked the Los Angeles County District Attorney to create a joint task force to collaborate on public corruption investigations, but the district attorney wanted nothing to do with LASD's unit.

The district attorney is quoted as saying "He's" -meaning Villanueva -- "is only targeting political enemies.

Both Commissioner Giggans and Supervisor Kuehl have been vocal critics of the Sheriff in LASD's actions."

2.

Soon after the district attorney made these comments, Sheriff Villanueva publicly supported the recall movement to remove the district attorney from office.

Whereas, this is not the first time the commission has denounced the Sheriff and LASD's conduct. In October 2020, the commission issued a resolution of no confidence in the Sheriff for a pattern of problematic act -- actions including hiring deputies fired for misconduct and domestic violence, denying the existence of deputy gangs, blocking efforts to ensure independent oversight of deputy shooting investigations, violating the First Amendment rights of the public, including journalists, mishandling the investigation, ordering destruction of evidence in the Kobe Bryant helicopter crash, or photographs were inappropriately shared, using racist and sexist slurs against elected officials, and flouting numerous commission subpoenas.

Therefore, be it resolved that the commission condemns the actions of the LASD and the Sheriff in carrying out the warrants before the press. There are means of carrying out warrants on public figures that are not invasive; however, this conduct appears to be designed to harass, embarrass, and/or smear the commission, the reputation of Commissioner Giggans and Supervisor Kuehl. The latest stunt by the LASD and the Sheriff should be called out for what it is, a brazen abuse of power.

Be it further resolved that the commission urges the 1 2. LASD to immediately disband the Public Corruption Unit, a.k.a. 3 the Secret Police, and return to the traditional practice of 4 allowing outside investigative agencies without a conflict of 5 interest conduct such investigations. 6 Dated September 23rd, 2022. 7 CHAIR KENNEDY: Thank you, Mr. Williams. Now, on a resolution. Do we vote? Do we have a 8 vote? 9 MR. WILLIAMS: There should be a vote, unless there is 10 11 some discussion, and then a vote. 12 CHAIR KENNEDY: Is there any discussion amongst the 13 commissioners about the resolution? Any questions? 14 COMMISSIONER BONNER: The resolution appears to me to be 15 appropriate. I -- I would hope that my fellow commissioners 16 would vote to adopt it. 17 CHAIR KENNEDY: JP? 18 COMMISSIONER HARRIS: I agree with that statement with one 19 exception. It's been widely reported in the media this morning 20 21 that the third whereas may not be accurate now, but the judge 22 has (inaudible) prepared the affidavit, did not have any 23 knowledge of the other information. So they have basically (inaudible) warrant was valid. 24 25 I agree with everything else in here. I'm just

thinking we might want to remove that third whereas because it 1 2. appears that that may not be accurate as of -- as of today. 3 COMMISSIONER BONNER: Well, I -- if I could comment on 4 that. I -- I realize, sir, I did -- I read the article this 5 6 morning, and the article -- the thrust of the article was that 7 a judge decided that there had not been forum shopping with 8 respect to securing the warrant --9 COMMISSIONER RUBIN: Right. COMMISSIONER BONNER: -- but the third whereas, if I'm 10 11 reading it correctly, really doesn't even relate to that. It 12 relates to the fact that there was omission in the affidavit that was given to Judge Richmond. That was -- the omission was 13 14 that he failed to mention that Judge Hunter had decided just to aspire to appoint a special master. That's the omission, and 15 16 that should have been brought to the attention of Judge 17 Richmond. 18 So I don't -- I don't think -- JP, as I read this, I 19 don't see anything in the factual recitations by the judge, as reported in the LA Times this morning, that make this 20 inaccurate. But I could be wrong, and I -- I can certainly 21 22 open it up for discussion. COMMISSIONER HARRIS: And I could be wrong also, 23 Commissioner Bonner, but I didn't know in the (inaudible) they 24 25 specifically said that the investigator -- the target

investigator did not have any knowledge of the prior judge's 1 2. actions, and they didn't have any knowledge that the special 3 master had been appointed. That was -- that was the point. 4 COMMISSIONER BONNER: All right. 5 And -- and by the way, I -- I --6 COMMISSIONER HARRIS: I could be wrong also. 7 COMMISSIONER BONNER: -- and I read the article fast, and I just didn't -- so that -- if that's in there, then I think 8 your point is well taken, I just did not see it. And I must 9 10 say I was trying to rush to get to our commission meeting this 11 morning. Maybe somebody else can --12 CHAIR KENNEDY: Lael? COMMISSIONER BONNER: -- resolve whether we should take 13 14 the third whereas out or not. COMMISSIONER RUBIN: I -- I think it should stay in, and I 15 16 think it should stay in despite Judge Ryan's [sic] ruling 17 because of the fact that the third whereas, as Commissioner 18 Bonner correctly stated, only talks about the failure to 19 mention that a prior judge had made a decision on the warrant 20 last year. What -- what I believe, at least from the media 21 22 reports, that Judge Ryan [sic] ruled was that -- that there was 23 no, quote, "forum shopping," and that the LASD sergeant or detective or whoever he was, did not have a prior relationship 24 25 with Judge Richmond.

So we're getting into sort of nitty gritty, but I -- I think the -- the third whereas is appropriate even with Judge Ryan's [sic] ruling.

CHAIR KENNEDY: I agree.

Anyone else? Go ahead, JP.

2.

COMMISSIONER HARRIS: Just a final point. We may not be the world's greatest deliberative body, but I do think we are a deliberative body. To me there's still a question here. I don't think it changes the basic point we're trying to make with this resolution by removing the third whereas until we can frankly look at it perhaps. Just relying on an article in the LA Times is perhaps not the best way to estimate some type of decision. But I will -- I will yield to the wisdom of the body, but I just think we -- we should be very deliberative when we make resolutions. I just think a little bit of -- I have some question on that, the third whereas. Everything else, I'm overly focused on that.

CHAIR KENNEDY: Well, I'm not just relying on the LA

Times. I mean, my understanding is that the deputy who

presented the warrant is a tattooed member of a deputy gang.

So I do not just rely on a newspaper article, and I'm fine with it as it is.

COMMISSIONER BONNER: Would -- wouldn't it be inferable,

JP, that if a deputy was presenting a warrant that he would be

aware of the prior -- the prior judge, Judge Hunter? I mean,

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it would be astonishing to me that he would go to another
 1
 2.
     judge, and he would be unaware that a -- another superior court
 3
     judge had had the case and had the identical warrant, and it
 4
     appointed a special master. Now, I don't know that all of that
 5
     is true myself, but if it is -- I mean, he -- you're just --
 6
     there's just an obligation to disclose it whether he's -- by
 7
     the way, whether he's a tattooed member of a gang or not.
          COMMISSIONER RUBIN: Right.
 8
          COMMISSIONER BONNER: You can't go to a judge and not say,
 9
10
     "Hey, but Judge, I want you to know..."
11
               There was a duty to disclose.
12
               "I want you to know there was another judge that had
13
     this case and, you know, had indicated that a special master
14
     was appropriate on -- on essentially the same affidavit."
15
               (Inaudible) --
16
          COMMISSIONER HARRIS: Well, as -- as, again, relying on
17
     (inaudible) of information which may not be the best thing to
18
     do. The judge, Richmond, he indicated that he believed the
19
     deputy had just made an honest mistake.
               I agree with you. Should they have caught that? You
20
21
     bet. And they didn't, for whatever reason, deliberate or truly
22
     an honest mistake.
23
               And a judge in the superior court said, "I believe
     they made an honest mistake."
24
               So I -- I tend to lean heavily towards folks in black
25
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They look at all of the information and deemed that
 1
     robes.
     they felt that the detective had made an honest mistake, and I
 2
 3
     believe that was the terminology that was quoted. I'm -- I'm
 4
     willing to live with that.
 5
          COMMISSIONER RUBIN: Let's take a vote.
 6
          COMMISSIONER BONNER: Okay. Understood.
 7
               I -- I think, by the way, we -- we did demonstrate if
 8
     we're not the greatest deliberative body around, we do
     deliberate.
 9
10
          CHAIR KENNEDY: Why don't we take a vote?
11
          COMMISSIONER HARRIS: Mr. Chairman, I believe there --
12
          MR. WILLIAMS: Needs to be public comment first.
13
          CHAIR KENNEDY: Oh, I'm so sorry. Thank you, Brian.
14
               Is there any public comment on the resolution?
15
          MR. HARLAN: (Inaudible) general comment (inaudible). Is
16
     this the only general public comment period?
17
          MS. WILLIAMS:
                        No.
18
          CHAIR KENNEDY: No. We have general public comment at the
19
     end. This is about the resolution.
20
          MS. WILLIAMS: There's no comment.
          CHAIR KENNEDY: Okay. So shall we take a vote?
21
22
          COMMISSIONER RUBIN: Yes.
23
          MS. WILLIAMS: Commissioner Bonner?
24
          COMMISSIONER BONNER:
                               Aye.
25
          MS. WILLIAMS: Commissioner Cooper?
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1	COMMISSIONER COOPER: Aye.
2	MS. WILLIAMS: Commissioner Garcia?
3	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Aye.
4	MS. WILLIAMS: Commissioner Giggans?
5	COMMISSIONER GIGGANS: A big aye.
6	MS. WILLIAMS: Commissioner Harris?
7	COMMISSIONER HARRIS: Aye.
8	MS. WILLIAMS: Vice Chair Hicks?
9	VICE CHAIR HICKS: Aye.
10	MS. WILLIAMS: Chair Kennedy?
11	CHAIR KENNEDY: Yes.
12	MS. WILLIAMS: And Commissioner Rubin?
13	COMMISSIONER RUBIN: Yes.
14	MS. WILLIAMS: Motion carries.
15	CHAIR KENNEDY: So the resolution passes unanimously.
16	Next, we have report from myself. I don't have any
17	report other than my comments in support of Commissioner
18	Giggans.
19	I'm going to turn it over to our special counsel who
20	may have something to say.
21	MR. DEIXLER: Thank you, Chair Kennedy, and good morning,
22	Commissioners.
23	As has unfortunately become our tradition
24	COMMISSIONER RUBIN: Can you talk into the microphone?
25	MR. DEIXLER: As has unfortunately become our tradition
1	

2.

here, I begin with my procedural report explaining what -- what we're not going to be able to do today.

Last week, as you may have heard from media reports,

Jefferson Chow observed that he was followed home by an

undercover car after he testified at the commission. After

being followed home, Sergeant Chow reported the undercover car

parked directly in front of his house. If engaged in a

legitimate surveillance, I am informed by reliable police

sources, the car would have been parked unobtrusively.

Last night, I was informed by Captain Angela Walton, whom you'll recall also testified before you, that she experienced something similar.

Captain Walton has asked me to inform the commissioner that this car -- I hope we can show it -- was parked directly in front of her house on Tuesday with the engine running so that he would be plain to see.

Captain Walton told me that she had worked undercover for five years, recognized the car as an undercover sheriff's vehicle -- and could you show the license plate? -- and feels confident that if that plate were run that it would come back to suggest that it is unregistered or otherwise untraceable, consistent with undercover -- consistent with undercover operations.

Captain Walton has asked me to publicly inform the commission of these facts and to assert that she will not be

intimidated.

2.

We have other news, however. We schedule -- we had scheduled, until last night, a sergeant with approximately 25 years of LASD service who agreed to testify about what the sergeant believed were reforms that LASD could introduce to eliminate and/or control deputy cliques or gangs. The sergeant felt strongly that the role of active, trained, and engaged sergeants would be very important to achieving the goal.

I agreed to allow the sergeant to testify anonymously and with a voice distorter to protect the sergeant's anonymity.

Last night, the sergeant called me, and emotionally said that he had spoken with his spouse and concluded that because a hoped-for promotion might be forthcoming, that even anonymously and with a voice distorter, the fear of retaliation was too great to take a risk and testify.

The week before, we had arranged for a sergeant to testify. In fact, one of the reasons we postponed the hearing from the 16th to the 23rd was to accommodate the schedule of that sergeant. That sergeant also has now declined to testify for fear of retaliation.

A retired LAPD division chief who had worked with Chief Bratton to help change the culture of the LAPD, and who is filled with portable ideas for reform in the LASD to eliminate deputy gangs, yesterday declined to testify as promised for fear that his experience and suggestions would be

1 derided as "playing politics."

2.

He's offered, however, to appear after the election if the commission is interested in continuing its hearings and I believe his testimony would be extremely valuable.

Finally, the commission will recall on September -
I'm sorry -- on July 22nd that it issued a subpoena for seven

categories of documents to the custodian records of the

Sheriff. A new subpoena with a Probable Cause affidavit or a

Good Cause affidavit was issued on August 19th, with a return

date of September 16th, that is last Friday.

On September 8th, a lawyer who is representing the Sheriff sent a boilerplate letter with a series of objections but concluding that documents would be produced.

Among the objections were the suggestion that the categories of documents which asked for things like the calendar or diary entry for the Sheriff from November 3rd through November 30th regarding the Kennedy Hall incident, any electronic data or documents relating to phone calls placed by Larry Del Mese to -- on behalf of the Sheriff from November 3rd through November 30th, 2018, documents reflecting communications between Larry Del Mese and Matt Burson between November 3rd and November 30th, 2018, and other communications relating to the Kennedy Hall incident in the November 3rd through 2018 period were deemed in this objection to be irrelevant.

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And I will note for the record, I was informed by the
 1
 2
     Executive Director, Brian Williams, this morning that no
 3
     documents at all have been produced pursuant to that subpoena.
 4
     So that will make for a shorter day.
 5
               On the good news side, however, our first witness
 6
     today who will be testifying via Webex is a Sandy Jo MacArthur.
 7
     And if my luck is changing, she's about to, I hope, get on.
 8
               Good morning.
               So I'm ready to proceed if the commission would like
 9
10
     to commence.
11
          CHAIR KENNEDY: Could -- could you give us the name again.
12
          MR. DEIXLER: Yes. The witness's name is Sandy -- well,
13
     why don't we start with the witness. It's --
14
          CHAIR KENNEDY: Sure.
15
          MR. DEIXLER: -- Sandy Jo MacArthur, and good morning.
16
          MS. MACARTHUR: Good morning.
17
          MR. DEIXLER: And can you -- can you hear me?
18
          MS. MACARTHUR: I can.
19
          MR. DEIXLER: Would you state your name for the record and
20
     spell your last name?
21
          MS. MACARTHUR: Sandy Jo MacArthur, M-a-c-A-r-t-h-u-r.
22
          MR. DEIXLER: And where are you presently located?
23
          CHAIR KENNEDY: Excuse me, Mr. Deixler. Could we swear
24
     the witness via Webex, or -- or whatever program we're using?
25
               Ms. MacArthur, do you swear or solemnly affirm, under
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1	penalty of perjury, to tell the truth, the whole truth, and
2	nothing but the truth?
3	MS. MACARTHUR: I do.
4	CHAIR KENNEDY: Thank you.
5	Sorry to interrupt.
6	MR. DEIXLER: My apologies for the unforced error.
7	Ms. MacArthur, where are you presently located?
8	MS. MACARTHUR: I am currently, like, physically today in
9	Chicago, Illinois.
10	MR. DEIXLER: And what is your professional reason for
11	being present in Chicago?
12	MS. MACARTHUR: I do quite a bit of consulting with police
13	departments around the country in terms of managing consent
14	decrees.
15	For example, right now in Chicago they have a new
16	consent decree, how to interact with civilian oversight, how to
17	bring about cultural change. And my background and experience
18	when I was a sworn member of the Los Angeles Police Department
19	exposed me to quite a bit of different experience in that
20	arena, so I am here working with their new police commission.
21	MR. DEIXLER: Would you briefly explain to the commission
22	your experience and background in law enforcement?
23	MS. MACARTHUR: Yes.
24	I have 35 years as a full-time law enforcement
25	officer with the Los Angeles Police Department. Started in

1980; I retired as an assistant chief in 2015. 1 2. The last ten years of my career I spent very -- well, 3 actually more than that -- about 12 years of my career, I spent 4 very embedded with our consent decree. 5 I was -- when I was an assistant chief, my experience 6 and my commands were training, technology, budget, recruitment, 7 hiring, promotional processes, personnel, the 911 center, oversight of implementation of the consent decree, and then 8 sustainability. You know, I was really part and parcel to 9 sustaining the reforms that we did in the Los Angeles Police 10 Department. So that's kind of a high-level overview of what I 11 12 did. 13 MR. DEIXLER: Sounds like the LAPD was understaffed at 14 that time, and you did everything. But thank you. 15 Before you became -- before you became an assistant 16 chief with the vast array of responsibility you just described, did the LAPD suffer a scandal involving its sworn officers? 17 18 MS. MACARTHUR: Well, like every large agency, the LAPD 19 has had its -- its share of scandals here and there. that really triggered so much of the reforms that the LAPD is 20 actually enjoying today was what is sort of known as the 21 22 Rampart scandal. But it really focused -- that scandal really

Prior to that, in the early 80s we had the Hollywood burglar scandal and things like that; so there are pieces here

began to surface in 1997, you know.

23

24

25

and there.

2.

But in 1997, what has been commonly referred to as the Rampart scandals began to surface -- we had -- with the gang unit at Rampart Division. There were several officers that ended up getting fired, getting prosecuted.

We had -- we had somebody who was in -- very involved in working with some of the gangs in our communities in terms of doing security for them. Then we had one of the gang officers get involved and indicted for a bank robbery.

And then we had what most people refer to as the Rafael Perez incident where we had -- we, the Los Angeles Police Department, in our inspections, we found that we were missing -- initially missing eight pounds of cocaine, and it led back to Rafael Perez, who was one of our gang officers in Rampart CRASH. That's what we used to call our gang units back then, which was Community Resources Against Street Hoodlums.

So that created a -- a deep investigation within the department through Internal Affairs. We did a variety of different things to try to uncover how deep and the depth and breadth of that scandal.

But that was the NEPAssist for our consent decree when Judge Feess, a federal judge, said that Los Angeles Police Department had a pattern and practice. And so, as most of you are all aware, probably, who live in Los Angeles County, we entered into a consent decree in 2001.

MR. DEIXLER: And I guess for more information on that, 1 2. there's a Denzel Washington movie that you would highly recommend for further detail. 3 4 MS. MACARTHUR: I don't know that I'd highly recommend it 5 but... 6 MR. DEIXLER: Would you briefly describe how the LAPD went 7 about addressing the issues presented and required by Judge Feess in the consent decree. 8 9 MS. MACARTHUR: Yeah. So initially there was -- in the very beginning 10 11 phases of the consent decree, we did not have a lot of support 12 from the management and in leadership inside the department. 13 We had signed the consent decree, but there didn't appear to be 14 a lot of embracing. 15 Now, mind you, I was a watch commander at the time, a 16 lieutenant, and much of the consent decree really was just 17 based in constitutional policing and following policies, you 18 Suggesting -- not suggesting -- telling us we have to know. 19 follow our own policies and -- and follow constitutional 20 policing and things like that. What happened is in 2002, William Bratton was 21 22 selected to be our chief. And William Bratton came in, and he 23 made basically an edict. He said, "Our -- our mission is that we are going to get into full compliance with the consent 24 25 decree."

And he started to set up the organization, 1 2. structurally, to do that. 3 MR. DEIXLER: This commission has been tasked by the Board 4 of Supervisors with investigating whether the LS -- LASD has 5 deputy cliques or deputy gangs as defined within the Penal 6 Code, which engage in conduct that violates fundamental 7 principles of professional policing, and to make recommendations regarding how to rid the LS -- the LASD of 8 them. 9 In addition to evidence offered by multiple witnesses 10 11 of the existence of gangs or deputy cliques, Chief April Tardy 12 has acknowledged here under oath that, in fact, there are 13 deputy gangs as defined by Penal Code Section 13670. 14 Assuming that testimony is accurate, could you share 15 with the commission, based upon your experience with the 16 efforts made by the LAPD, what the challenges are and how they 17 might be addressed with regard to culture and -- and the like. 18 MS. MACARTHUR: So the first challenge is really to --19 and -- and I don't -- I'm not here to make a statement about LASD because I do not know the issues that you are all 20 21 facing. 22 However, we were faced with the question "What is the 23 depth and breadth of the problem?" So that's the very first challenge that you guys -- I 24 25 think it sounds like you are already in the middle of trying to

2.

assess that. That is very, very important because in any type of a scandal there is this tendency to -- to do a broad brush that every aspect of the department is part of that.

And the reality is the majority of officers in LAPD were trying to do their job, trying to do it in a constitutional manner, and we really needed to understand the depth and breadth of the problem. So that's going to be the first challenge that you have.

And based on what you're saying, those people that are very concerned about testifying, there's got to be a way that there's going to be protections for officers to come forward and to -- to talk about what -- what is going on, to give their concerns.

I also -- it's unfortunate we weren't able to hear from the one sergeant who had some ideas because some of the best ideas with how to shift the culture come from within. So that is going to be another challenge. How can you really -- somebody who's been living in the -- the culture of the department is going to really be able to tell you where roadblocks are going to be, and what are the types of things that need to happen.

I can share with you from our experience that that took us a while to really understand. We did inspections all over the department. Not just in the gang units, but other specialized units because of the same dynamics. If you're in a

small unit, and you're there for a very long time, and you don't -- the question is: "Do you have good supervisory oversight?" That's the second point that I think is really critically important.

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And it's important for your managers and leaders to be on board with it. Absolutely sets the tone, like what happened with Chief Bratton. He came in, he set the tone, and so it was top down, but it also has to be at that bottom-up level. You have to have good communications. People need to understand that you are really trying to reform the department. I always use the term "not throw the baby out with the bathwater." There's a lot of good things that have been created over time.

But your line -- frontline supervisors end up being a critical, critical tool in -- in identifying problems and actually rectifying problems.

And so you need to really look at -- also one of the challenges will be to find out, you know, "How effective are your frontline supervisors?" And I'm talking generally your field sergeants and your lieutenant watch commanders. The ones who see and inter -- should be seeing and interacting with officers on the street every single day. So you need to really do a deep dive into are -- are they following policies? Are they following rules?"

And that's where audits and inspections come in. And

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I differentiate -- I'll just tell you straight up -- I differentiate between an audit versus an inspection. LAPD used to do a lot of what we thought were audits, and when we got into the world of true forensic auditing, we found out we weren't following -- you know, we weren't doing audits, we were really doing inspections. Those are very, very useful tools.

So, for example -- I will use an example of something that they were concerned with in our gang units, were -- were we using canned language? Did every arrest report look similar?

So we would start to do audits where we would random -- we randomly selected a sample from various units throughout the whole city, and we would start -- we would look at them and assess them for canned language. That ended up becoming part and parcel to, you know, some of the -- some of the paragraphs in our consent decree.

Then we actually did create an audit division, and they were certified by the National Auditors Association and trained how to do -- use auditing skills that could stand up in court, but on policing issues. And to this day, the Los Angeles Police Department still has an audit division. So we do inspections, which are what I would say more informal. They sort of give you an idea, a snapshot in time of something. And then we have full-time auditors. The majority of them are civilian auditors who are trained and certified, and they'll

come in and do forensic-type audits of different units, not just gangs because we -- our consent decree actually in -- it -- it included the entire department. It was not just about gangs.

And then you have to look at your training. There's, like, three pieces that are so, so --

MR. DEIXLER: Be -- before -- before -- excuse me,

Ms. MacArthur. Before we get to training, I want to ask you a

little bit about the role of changing in leadership personnel

throughout the department and how the LAPD affected change by

promotions, demotions, and the like, if you could speak to that

issue.

MS. MACARTHUR: Yes.

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So, for example, when Chief Bratton came in, there was not in -- there -- there was a statement he made that "Not everybody is going to stay in the seats that they're in today," meaning the exempt employees, our -- our deputy chiefs and our assistant chiefs, which would be like your assistant sheriffs. They would -- they all had to basically give the -- our new chief their resumés. Every command staff officer from the rank of captain and above had to give a resumé, and then Chief Bratton met with each one of them.

Some people were demoted to -- from -- from a higher rank to their -- the Civil Service rank they could be demoted to within -- well, that was within -- working within the MOUs.

Other people were moved from their divisions and moved into other divisions.

And he -- he made his leadership team by -- by really doing a deep dive into these resumés, meaning with the individual captains and above, and he made choices. And all of the assistant chiefs that were in place when he came on were actually sent back to be deputy chiefs, and then he promoted his own leadership team.

He also brought in a few people from outside the department. We had a civilian deputy chief who came in and a sworn deputy chief came in from outside the department. And so he sent a message pretty quickly to our leadership team that he was putting his own team in place, and he set clear expectations about how he wanted his leadership team to work with the consent decree monitor and the Department of Justice at the time because we were meeting regularly with that and that his -- his expectation -- he was going to hold them accountable for getting us into full compliance.

MR. DEIXLER: Did Chief Bratton bring a constitutional policing advisor in a high role in the LAPD?

MS. MACARTHUR: Yes. That was our civilian deputy chief.

If -- the very first one was Mr. Gerald Chaleff, and he was

brought in -- actually, the title was deputy chief of the

Consent Decree Bureau. And over time we -- it -- it -- the -
the position was so critically important, not just to the

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consent decree, but to just understanding and making sure the department was operating in a constitutional policing manner.

That is the name that that deputy chief's position became. It was the special assistant to constitutional policing, and that position still exists today.

There's now been -- we're in our third civilian deputy chief. All three have come from the outside.

MR. DEIXLER: Let me ask you about the consent decree that was entered with the LAPD and ask in a general sense whether the consent decree's existence as issued by Judge Feess was valuable in organizing or reorganizing the department and its culture.

MS. MACARTHUR: Well, yes. And I don't think there is one individual -- even when we got tired of it because it was extended and things like that -- I don't know anybody who did not believe that it brought forth significant reforms.

And there's a lot of things that happen for police agencies' -- sheriff's agencies' policing is that they're expected to do a variety of things, and they have a lot of demands put on them. When you have a consent decree or an agreement that's, you know, signed, it gives you a road map. Specifically, I -- addresses things that are of concern, not just to individuals inside of the department, but also our community and the commission and the -- the political powers that be that oversee us for -- so in our case, the City of Los

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Angeles. So the consent decree actually held our feet to the fire on a lot of the reforms, and it also -- it made it a much more strategic process for bringing about these reforms.

And having an independent monitor was -- was very helpful. They were -- they were -- you know, they -- they were very tough on us, but we built a relationship with them. And we did not always agree on everything, but it did -- it -- it did help us really do a deep dive into probably the three things that I -- that I always say are really critical. And I -- I don't want to jump ahead, but there's three pieces that the consent decree really focused on for us, and it was policy, it was leadership at the supervisor level, all the way up -- including the field training officer level, all the way up, and then accountability.

MR. DEIXLER: And is the existence of consent decrees an unusual undertaking in police reform throughout the United States?

MS. MACARTHUR: Well, there -- there are not a lot of consent decrees out there. There are a lot more -- there are some out there in different cities now. When LA entered into it, it was like the second one in the nation so now they are a little bit more common. There are also some agencies that enter into agreements so it's not an official consent decree, but they -- they agree to, you know, to follow through on several different items, whatever that might be.

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So, for example, the Los Angeles Police Department had 187 paragraphs. That was combined with a few of those paragraphs belonged to our police commission, a few to the City, and the majority to LAPD, and then there were multiple subparagraphs. So probably around 300 different items that we had to become -- we had to be in full compliance with for a sustained period of time, and that is commonly what you see. Like, I'm here with the Chicago Police Department. They have about 300 paragraphs that they're working with, and it is just a consent decree with the police department. But there are different -- different renditions of consent decrees so you are seeing them a little more frequently than -- than we did when we first entered into ours in 2001. MR. DEIXLER: And the consent decrees are prescriptive, that is what needs to be done and how they're to be done in a timetable; is that fair? MS. MACARTHUR: Yes. They -- they're prescriptive, they

MS. MACARTHUR: Yes. They -- they're prescriptive, they have a timetable, and then you have the independent overseer in many, many cases. Most cases it's a -- it's all cases consent decree is a judge. And then you have to -- it causes you to be accountable to -- to implementing these reforms and trying to stick to the timetables. And then you have to go in front of the judge and explain why you're not into compliance at this point. And then once you do get into compliance, the -- the what I find to be very helpful is then how the -- the judge in

1 | our situation then looked "How do you sustain these reforms?"

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So from full promotional process, for example, we asked questions about how -- how do you sustain the reforms of the consent decree, things like that. Those were all built right into our promotional processes.

MR. DEIXLER: Let me ask you your professional opinion about hiring and training issues at the LASD. After the academy, it is ordinary for new deputies to be sent to the jails for a couple of years. How do you perceive that practice as a means of deputies acquiring skills and learning to serve the community that they are sworn to serve?

MS. MACARTHUR: So I -- and -- and I will tell you straight up, I don't know because the -- sometimes that's a moving target with the Sheriff's Department. But based on what you just told me, I would have a concern from an educator's perspective in having overseen training, and I know the Sheriff's Department is no different than any other certified academy in this state. It is patrol driven. It's not correctional driven, which I know the sheriff's -- one of the main responsibilities is corrections.

So all of your officers -- your brand-new recruit officers are being trained by State standards how to go out and operate in Patrol, in constitutional law, and all the different things including diversity -- cultural diversity issues, as well as community issues, and all of these things that are

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going to help them be a good patrol officer and a good police officer from the -- or sheriff's deputy from the standpoint of working with the communities. Community policing, ethics, all of those things are in the requirements that State of California requires for the academy, and I know the Sheriff's Department does certifications just like we do.

So the problem I have, if officers who graduate from the academy, and it's generally about a six-month academy, and they have all of these tools that they've been taught, all this learning that they've had, and some skills, because there's a lot of tactical training, and then you send them to the jail, those skills are going to start to diminish over time. And so we've spent all this money and all this time to train our new recruits on how to be good, community service-oriented officers, their tactics on traffic stops so they can be safe, they can keep the community safe, and then you take them and put them in the jail, and they spend a year or two or three -at times when I was growing up in LAPD, there were up to five years that they spent the jail, so I don't know what it's at today. But then you send them out to operations after a certain period in the jail. There's a few things -- first of all, they -- a lot of their skills have diminished. Secondly, you don't even know if they have the skillset to be a good police officer yet. That's what a probationary period is used for.

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So from my perspective, I would think that you'd want to put them out into the community right out of the academy, send them to a division that the department chooses -- and there's different ways to do that where it's fair, and you're not making people drive 100 miles to work, to and from work, things like that -- but then they -- they work with a trained field training officer. And in the state of California, field training officers are required to have a basic 40-hour course, and then they have to have refresher training. So then you're guaranteed that your field training officer is actually trained to take the skills and the learning that they had in the academy and start to teach them practical application of this in the street.

And then that's -- what that does, that reinforces, it builds their skillsets, they learn to talk to people, communicate with people. They -- there's a less likely chance of getting an us-versus-them mentality because they're out there and they're seeing all walks of life in our communities, not just those who are incarcerated or, you know, waiting for -- not just already put into the criminal justice system.

So from my perspective, just -- just simply as an educator, I'd want to put them out in the field, get them -- make sure from a department perspective, from a management perspective, that this individual can do the job that I paid them to do, I trained them to do; get them off probation. I

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would even say that -- even give them a second rotation someplace else in another division so they get a different perspective about -- they -- they learned -- they got off probation in one community, they go maybe for another year in another community.

Now that they have really honed their skills, they understand service, they understand that not everybody in the community is somebody who you've put handcuffs on, then they can go into the jails. They also have a very strong -their -- their ability to stand up to concerns they might see is -- is rooted now because they're not on probation anymore. They have their own personal experiences in Patrol. They've worked with different training officers, and they've been exposed to different experiences. And so that makes them a much more rich, and -- I think, rich and valuable employee. And then you can send them into Custody where they, you know, they -- they can now use some of those skills that they learned in the street: How do you talk people? A term that we use sometimes in policing is: "Talking people to jail versus fighting people to jail is so much easier."

And so they've learned how to do that. They're -they don't have that brand-new, fresh-out-of-the-academy fear
about how do I interact with somebody.

MR. DEIXLER: Let me -- let me take you back to the -- to the jails, metaphorically, not -- not in custody here.

MS. MACARTHUR: Okay.

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MR. DEIXLER: What is it that you think a young, new graduate from the academy brings with himself or herself to the jails, and what is it that inhibits their ability to evolve while they're in the jails, in your view?

MS. MACARTHUR: Well, a jail is a very myopic perspective. It is people who have -- at least the -- there is a belief that they violated the law, and now they're waiting to go to -- to -- to, you know, their hearing or whatever. In some -- in some cases, as you know, they're -- they're there for a year because they're doing their time in the jail.

So it is a -- it -- it -- that is the only individual you're interacting with. You have a tendency to look through that prism that everybody is a problem and so it creates a us-versus-them.

The other problem that you have with a brand-new, on probation employee, they -- unless they come from a background of policing in another agency, they are really relying on train -- on -- on senior officers to guide them. So if there are issues that have popped up over -- off and on like we've had scandals in LAPD, there's been jail scandals in LASD, historically, and things like that. If they're a brand-new employee, they may not have -- they -- they may be fearful of standing up to somebody who -- or even asking the question "Hey, that doesn't -- didn't look very good." They may be

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fearful of doing that because they are in a probationary world at that point; right? And so they may not know, and in some cases, they may be saying something that is totally within policy that they have a question, they're not even going to ask the question out of fear that they might be looked at as "How dare you ask me?"

Where if you bring somebody who is off probation,
who's had -- let's say, I'll use this two years under the belt
from the academy. Two different experiences in the -- they
have, now, experience to make some better-informed decisions
about maybe they should know the policies by then; right? They
should -- they -- they should be able to stand a little
stronger in their convictions about if there's -- if they have
a concern, they -- they will be able to confront it more likely
if they're off probation, and they have their own experiences
to pull from.

MR. DEIXLER: Talk a little bit, if you will, about your sense of the value of updating and re-educating deputies after some set period of time in the field or in the jails.

MS. MACARTHUR: So, again, I'll -- just I -- I've been a very big proponent of training and education, historically, in -- in my organization, my -- with LAPD, but our consent decree also put a lot of value on it, as does most consent decrees today, that you cannot -- the thought process is as society changes, as laws change, as demands change on an

organization, training becomes critical.

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relate to is what -- is the mental health issues that we're dealing with on the street. That's a great example. Police in -- for years, were never really trained on how to handle that at all. And so training ended up being really critical on how can we do a better job at policing since it is falling in our 911 lap, which means it is falling on our radio call response? And clearly it falls on the -- the deputies in the jail because a lot of -- unfortunately, a lot of people are still jailed, and they're -- they have a significant mental -- mental illness that the jailers have to deal with.

But in general, training and education needs to be valued in an organization. That is how you bring about cultural change. Training gives you an opportunity to have -- to send messages from the chief or the sheriff or the superintendent, depending on the organization you're looking for. Training can shape and actually set expectations for behavior. Training can also describe accountability so that officers or deputies know that they are going to be held to certain standards, and they've been trained to those standards.

Anytime there's a new policy, there should be -- that impacts the way we interact on the street, there needs to be training on that so that officers clearly understand what's -- what the expectation is, how this policy impacts them, and then

how they're going to be held accountable.

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MR. DEIXLER: Let me -- let me ask you about the value of rotation, first, of deputies and then of lieutenants and captains, if you have a point of view of that about changing culture with that as a element.

MS. MACARTHUR: Rotation ended up being a point that we -- whether we wanted to initially or not, we had to embrace it in our gang details. We call them gang details now versus CRASH.

So one of the -- I -- what -- what -- something that was identified both by the consent decree and also by some of our internal audits were people were in these positions for a very, very long time. When they -- when an individual is in a unit for a very, very long time, they have a tendency to know much more about it than, say, a new supervisor that's assigned. So it's -- it makes it a little bit more difficult for a new supervisor assigned if they don't know the ropes, so to speak, of that unit to identify issues and problems right away so they're oftentimes relying on people who've been there five, six, seven, eight years.

And -- and so for us, what we did is we started looking at the value of rotation. So we have a lot of mandatory rotations. So gang units, for example, they can be in a gang unit for two years, they can be extended for another year with approval of -- of what would be considered a deputy -- a deputy chief, and it has to go all the way up to

that level. And so they can be extended, but -- but it has to
be approved.

Several of our depart -- divisions, including training, for example, and people go "Why do -- why do you have to have rotation and training?"

Our training rotation is every five years, and it -it gives other people opportunity to come in and develop as
individuals, but it also allows people to go back out and -and remember where they -- what their sole -- what their
primary purpose is, is to serve the communities. And so
rotation gives the ability for you to bring in new
perspectives. You've got to be very cautious about how you do
it, because in some -- some units you need -- you kind of need
a historical perspective, and sometimes you need expertise.
But if the -- if the rotations are handled properly, you have
crossover; so you can keep expertise, and people can go out
into the field.

And then -- for example, if -- for our five-year rotation, you have to rotate out of a unit after five years, and then you can come back after two. So this gives a fresh look. It also prevents, to use one of your terms, "cliques" from forming. It prevents people, you know, starting to do things like what we found in our Rampart CRASH Unit where supervisors were not really supervising. They were just pretty much allowing officers because "Gee, they know what they're

doing. They run the show." I mean, it wasn't nefarious. It
was just, "Okay. Yeah. These guys know what they're doing.

Their numbers are really good." And we didn't -- the
supervisors weren't asking those critical questions about "Why
are the numbers good? What is the value of what they're
doing?"

So rotations end up having a positive effect, not

So rotations end up having a positive effect, not just for the oversight and accountability component, for the development component as well.

MR. DEIXLER: Are you advocating rotation of captains or just the deputies?

MS. MACARTHUR: No. Rotations of captains are also a very good -- there -- there -- there's a sweet spot that you would need to find. But like -- for example, communities, when they start to interact and connect with captains, they don't want the rotation "Oh, every year I have a new captain." They want accountability.

But at the same time, rotating captains and giving them a couple of years in one division and then a couple of years in another division, it actually gives them a much broader perspective. It helps in their leadership development as well, and it also helps them to look through the lens of different communities because every division out there has multiple communities. And if they're -- if you're in a community that, let's say, has a high -- high rate of violence

and that's the only thing you know, you know, it's good for you to broaden your perspective and maybe go to a community that is -- doesn't have quite that high rate of violence, and it helps you keep perspective.

MR. DEIXLER: What -- let me turn your attention to the paramilitary structure of police organizations in general. In your experience, is it valuable to adhere to the paramilitary structure of the organization, and if so, why?

MS. MACARTHUR: So that's kind of a loaded question. I think paramilitary...

MR. DEIXLER: Thank you.

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MS. MACARTHUR: The paramilitary structure is actually very, very useful, especially when messaging and getting information out quickly. But you cannot be so strict that people within your -- whether they're sworn or civilian employees -- cannot also go around their -- the paramilitary structure because what we found when you -- you know, historically, in LA, if you said, "The only way you can report something is up through your chain of command," if your chain of command is part and parcel to the problem, then that's where the problem stops.

So much of our policy revisions were to make sure that there were other avenues for officers and -- or in your case, deputies, and the civilian members of the -- of the police department or the sheriff's department be able to

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report. So in our case, we -- the -- the suggested --
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     suggested way of reporting concerns or misconduct or
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     suggestions is to go up through your chain of command.
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     However, if you did not feel comfortable doing it, we had
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     variety of other avenues. You could go outside your chain of
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     command. You can go to another supervisor. You can go to the
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     inspector general. So we -- you could go straight to Internal
               I mean, so there -- there -- that -- it is very
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     Affairs.
     important that you build in safeguards so that employees who
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     feel that they have a concern -- because everybody has a right
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     to voice their concern -- that they have an avenue to report
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     this that does not require them to go through the chain of
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     command.
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               So there are really good benefits of the chain of
     command, especially if the chain of command -- if the boss is
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     holding them accountable.
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          MR. DEIXLER: Let me ask you about a phrase I've heard,
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     "triangle flip," as it relates to chain -- chain of command,
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     and could you define that if you're familiar with the term and
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     explain what the risks are of triangle flip.
          MS. MACARTHUR: Well, in -- in -- I -- I'm just going to
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     say what I think it is, and you can correct me if I'm wrong.
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               But when you have a chain of command, the -- the
     top -- the top of the -- of the organization is your
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     chief or your superintendent or your sheriff. And they're the
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ones who set the missions, set the tone, set the expectations, set how we're going to hold things accountable, set policy -- if -- and -- and basically run the day -- you know, make sure the day-to-day activities are being done in a constitutional manner.

If the -- if the -- if the triangle flips and the people who are running the day-to-day activities -- when I say "running," setting the tone, deciding how we're going to do policing whether or not it's constitutionally based or not, if it's the lower level of the organization, then in some cases it may run very smoothly. But in other cases, if there is a problem, then the problem individuals could be running a unit, a division, something like that. So -- so it creates a problem that how do you hold anybody accountable.

And so you don't want -- you really do -- that's where the paramilitary organization -- and it's a paramilitary or quasi-military organization comes in very handy. And -- but that means that the top managers have to be leaders in the organization, have to set the tone. There has to be a reporting strain so that -- that the message is very clear.

MR. DEIXLER: So -- so in that reporting strain and leadership strain, what's the role of the sergeants, the lieutenants, the captains in ensuring that self-appointed peer leaders, deputies don't run the organization?

MS. MACARTHUR: They should be very, very involved in the

training for your -- your frontline supervisors or any of your sergeants, in particular, and your lieutenants. It needs to -- you need to have training on -- on how do you hold your -- your troops accountable. And -- but they then have to be held accountable by their captains, their deputy chiefs, and -- and above.

They also be -- because, for example, in our Rampart case, the sergeants became part of the problem. The lieutenants were part of the problem at Rampart Station because they weren't doing any type of oversight. They weren't -- there was no expectation that the lieutenants would be looking and checking in and making sure that the reports were -- were properly written. They weren't interviewing suspects that were coming into the station.

So it -- it's from -- from my perspective, sergeants and lieutenants are probably your most critical group in terms of setting training and expect -- or giving them training and expectat- -- roles, being very clear about what their -- your expectations are, and then holding them accountable. If -- if they're pushing that down and allowing individuals to manage their -- their division, then the whole accountability chain is broken.

- MR. DEIXLER: How -- how do you --
- MS. MACARTHUR: So...

25 MR. DEIXLER: -- how do you hold them accountable? Who's

responsible for holding a sergeant or a lieutenant or perhaps even a captain responsible?

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MS. MACARTHUR: So in -- in a quasi-military organization the chain ends up being very important. So, for example, if there is concerns about a division, for example, there should -- if -- if the Sheriff's Department is -- is broke -- for example, LAPD is broken into four bureaus -- geographic bureaus for the Patrol side of the shop. So in that case, we have four different deputy chiefs that oversee between five and seven divisions. And so that -- that deputy chief and that commander at that bureau level hold each of the captains accountable, and you do this through just a -- a lot of different checks and balances, but CompStat was the way LAPD really, really focused on accountability.

And in the accountability component through CompStat, we look at things like personnel complaints. We look at time -- you know, due dates on personnel complaints. We look at uses of force. We look at different types of inspections and audits on reports, canned language. We -- we -- those are the kinds of things that we hold people accountable.

So it's not just holding your sergeants accountable, it's got to be -- the accountability has to go all the way up the chain. And -- and so you need those kinds of checks and balances in place so that you don't have -- in -- in some cases, if you're not holding people accountable, they could be

doing all the wrong things for the right reasons. It's not always a -- a nefarious reason; right? So this accountability chain ends up being really important.

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And CompStat, for example, why that ended up being really good, we looked at crime, we looked at everything in a very public setting, so it wasn't behind closed doors, things like that.

MR. DEIXLER: Let me ask, can a -- can a -- a new head of a police organization change the culture quickly?

MS. MACARTHUR: Yes and no. And it's a -- it's a two-phase program -- or answer.

So things can start to change quickly. Having a strong mission and strong set of expectations being very, very clear. I utilize Chief Bratton as that example. He came in and -- and pretty much within the first week, overnight changed -- got all of our attention. Some individuals were no longer deputy chiefs or assistant chiefs, and new individuals were being promoted and there was this talk about bringing people from the outside. So he set a tone very, very quickly. We knew change was afoot, and we -- and the messaging was very clear, very quickly about how we were going to be held accountable.

So I knew -- for example, we do orders, what we call special orders, which are our policy. I was tasked immediately, like, overnight. "These are going to be read in

every roll call. You're going to be describing what the new policies are." You know, "You as a lieutenant need to deal with this."

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And so -- so there was a tone set immediately. Now, having sustainable change takes more time because then you have to get into reviewing policies, identifying policies. Are some of these policies old? Do we need new policies? Are there gaps? Are our policies, especially procedural policies, are they rooted in constitutional law?

Because as -- as all of you know, many of you are attorneys, case law can change something in California tonight. You know, it can become effective tonight, and we need to be on top of that.

So policies -- so doing those kinds of things, making sure accountability mechanisms are embedded in policy is also how you start to sustain change. So that when Chief Bratton left and Chief Beck came in, he can't, on a dime, just start to tear down these policies because when you create a policy, you have the historical context of it. So for us we knew what policies were shifted as a result of consent decree. It's all in the historical documentation of our policies.

So it creates a situation where hopefully -- and -- and I know this to be true, Chief Beck was chosen because some of the things that they were very interested in in the interview process were "How are you going to sustain the

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reforms," and "What are you going to do to continue in that vein?" Because if you rest on your laurels, reforms become history and are no -- no longer reforms; right? So you've got to really pay attention to -- to all of those things.

So that's why I say yes, you can set a tone and start to change a culture. And I'll tell you this with my personal experience, there was a lot of concern about bringing Chief Bratton in because he was East Coast, and how does he know, you know, West Coast, and so on and so forth. He's a new guy. We never had anybody really from the outside that lasted very long.

There was a -- people started to breathe, going "Wow.

Okay," because everybody is looking for a strong leader. So

he -- there's a lot of people that are going "Okay. We have a

direction. We have a clear direction now."

And we were actually -- one of the expectations from all of us was to work with the consent decree monitors, work with the inspector general, work with the City because if -- if I -- I don't -- I think I told you this earlier, the City of Los Angeles also part -- had a little piece of the consent decree. So there was this -- this expectation of collaboration, and that -- that made a world of difference in terms of the way we started to work together.

MR. DEIXLER: Let me -- let me close by giving you a license here to briefly give advice. If a new sheriff were to

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take office, what advice would you give -- three -- the sort of three greatest hits of advice to give to an incoming sheriff, to him or to her?

MS. MACARTHUR: So I'm -- I'm going to give you six. first three are listen, listen. So what -- why I say that is no matter how much research you do on a -- in an organization, or if you're even coming up through the organization, you get into that top seat, and you barely scratched surface on the true knowledge that you have from sitting in that seat. So listen. Community has to be important; your cops have to be important, and your civilian oversight needs to be important. And so you need to be a really good listener and try to put your assumptions -- the good, the bad, and the ugly about the organization -- aside. So if you -- and so I -- I kid by saying six, but listen is number one. And -- and I -- I hate to use the word "listening tour, " but that means getting out there, going to the divisions -- even going to the divisions that you may have been told are part of the problem because there are so many people out there that want positive change.

And that's number two. Don't make the assumption that -- that the entire department that you're coming into is a problem. There are so many really great people who have really good ideas out there, and over time they're going to be able to surface those ideas.

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Second thing is set clear expectations of how you want your leadership/management team to operate because a lot of times agencies sort of have stepped away from service orientation. In any -- whether -- any law enforcement, and they actually use the word "policing entity," whether it's a sheriff entity or a police entity, we are rooted in community service. So set clear expectations about what -- what you expect all ranks to do.

And then the third thing is really to start to dive into some of the critical policies out there that -- I always say sort of there's, like, several different areas that you want to look at. You want to look at use of force. Always understand use of force policy. Sometimes some of the things that are happening out there are a result of policy not being updated lately, or in many, many cases policy being vague and ambiguous. So you really want to look at your key policies. If you were to look at all the policies it would be a nightmare, but you'd pick your key policies.

Also the -- the final thing is look at your training division. People always think there's a pretty robust training division -- or training thought process. If -- if they simply tell you, "Oh yeah. Our officers go through, probably on average, 40 hours of training a year," that does not mean that you have a robust training division. You want to make sure that officers are being trained on skills, being trained on

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policy, but also -- you know, also ethics and leadership
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     development. Because every deputy that gets out there in a car
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     from day one -- let's say you flip them going to the field --
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     they are a leader just by design; right? Just by the uniforms.
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     They're called to -- to individual's homes, to the street, and
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     they're seeing people in their most desperate situation, and
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     they're going to be considered to be a leader. They're going
     to also be held accountable if they end up using force or, you
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     know, God forbid, if they have to take a life.
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               So leadership and -- and ethics, those pieces of
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     training have to be part and parcel to your overall training
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     plan. So those are the -- that -- those would be my
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     suggestions.
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          MR. DEIXLER: Thank you for your testimony.
               I pass the witness.
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          COMMISSIONER RUBIN: I have questions.
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          CHAIR KENNEDY:
                          Okay. Lael?
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          COMMISSIONER RUBIN: Yes. Thank you so much,
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     Ms. MacArthur, for your -- for your wealth of information.
               Two points that I -- I'd like you to talk about.
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     is none of this with LAPD and the consent decree and where LAPD
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     has come would not have occurred but for a very strong,
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     exceptional leader because these issues were not done by Chief
     Bratton's predecessors -- Willie Williams, Daryl Gates, Bernard
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     Parks. It -- it took somebody like Chief Bratton in order to
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do that. So everything that you've talked about, and your 1 2. experiences would not occur without a Chief Bratton-like leader. 3 4 And -- and secondly, with everything that you have 5 talked about, you've not mentioned the influence or objections 6 from the LA Police Protective -- you know, the --7 MS. MACARTHUR: Protective League. COMMISSIONER RUBIN: Yeah. The -- the union for the LA 8 police officers. As you may have heard the -- the union, ALADS 9 for the sheriffs, have been less than supportive, shall we say, 10 11 of oversight and -- and other issues. 12 So what were the experiences that you could share 13 with us about the -- the response from the Police Protective 14 Leaque? 15 MS. MACARTHUR: Okay. So I'm actually glad you asked that 16 question because that is really critical to bringing about any 17 type of change. 18 So prior to Chief Bratton coming on board, as you 19 indicated, there -- there was a different management style, and there was a very much us-versus-them with our Protective 20 21 League. And when Chief Bratton came in, to everybody's 22 surprise, I think including the president of the Protective 23 League, he was much more collaborative. So, for example, we oftentimes would contact the 24 25 Protective League on a policy that -- we have two different

types. If it's going to be impacting a working condition, it's a meet-and-confer. If it's not, we do a meet and -- and review. So we -- we give them a heads up. Chief Bratton -- and I know Chief Beck continued this -- he would have a monthly meeting with the president of the union, and that president -- the president would bring one or two of the other board members.

And so Chief Bratton's perspective in it -- it helped us in management. As I started to go up the chain in management -- it -- the perspective was "Hey, they've got their job to do." They're trying to protect their employees, but we have our job to do to implement all of these, you know, consent decree mandates, plus other policies that we were doing, because we just didn't do consent decree for all those years; right?

COMMISSIONER RUBIN: Right.

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MS. MACARTHUR: And so that process became critically important because when there was a difficult policy, and we oftentimes would work with one of their -- the union attorneys -- they had a in-house attorney, I think you guys may have the same thing with ALADS -- but we worked with them, and said, "Hey. These were the -- these are the things we're doing." We'd start to talk to them about policy. I was part and parcel to a lot of that policy development because for a while I was a captain over the consent decree. I worked for

the civilian deputy chief I spoke to, and the union was a regular outreach that I did.

That was very different, and it is what allowed us to really get some of those policies out because then as soon as the policy would come out and people would be calling the union, the union was already well aware of it. And to -- from my perspective, that was a different -- it goes back to your point about leadership. It was a different -- truly a leadership perspective that, traditionally, LAPD did not have.

COMMISSIONER RUBIN: Right.

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MS. MACARTHUR: Traditionally, we were -- we were oftentimes at war, as you know. You just said the history of our chiefs. We were oftentimes at war with the -- and management was at war with the -- the Protective League. But that forged a relationship going forward where many issues would, from the league, would actually come forward to us. They would be saying, "Hey. We got this problem, you know, going out," and -- and they'd name a division and, you know, "We really need you to go out there and do an inspection and things like that."

They became partners with us. They always had their job of protecting the MOU, and thus in turn, trying to protect their -- their employees. But we did forge a very good relationship. It wasn't -- we -- we didn't always agree, and they sometimes still wrote articles in the paper, but the

articles would attack the policies. Maybe the articles might attack management, but they did not attack Bratton. They did not attack individuals, and I think that's really what's important. As you know, in conflict in general, when you're attacking individuals, it becomes much more difficult. When you're attacking things, subjects, topics, it's -- you can have a much better conversation about it even when it's -- it's -- there -- there's a lot of disagreement.

COMMISSIONER RUBIN: Thank you. That's very helpful.

CHAIR KENNEDY: Anyone else? Rob?

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COMMISSIONER BONNER: Yes. Thank you, Ms. MacArthur.

I -- I wanted to just talk to you a little bit more about the value of rotation in the sheriff's department stations where deputy cliques/gangs exist. It seems to me it would be valuable to be able to rotate shot callers and tattooed members of these cliques out of the particular station they're in. It's not a total panacea, but I think it would help.

And I'm wondering, just based upon your LAPD experience, whether the LAPD is able to rotate an officer or officers from one division to another based upon the needs of the organization or does the collective bargaining agreement prevent involuntary rotation; you know, allow it to be grieved, and the process is so convoluted that you don't involuntarily rotate anybody. So what -- what's -- is -- is that

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feasible at the LAPD, and would you recommend that there be an ability for the leader -- leadership management of an organization to be able to rotate officers based upon the -- the needs of the organization?

MS. MACARTHUR: So LAPD is a little bit uniquely set up.

So we have mandatory rotations in certain -- certain jobs like gang units, special problem units, Metropolitan Division, things like that -- SWAT. We have mandatory rotations training in a lot of the specialized entities. In Patrol itself, we don't have mandatory rotations; however, we -- the captains have the ability to rotate each other within the division from different shifts, so sometimes we'll break things up on shifts. Some -- a lot of that's bound by MOU -- the MOU; however, if there is a problem identified, we can do an involuntary, but a -- rotation where they move out.

Where we do the rotation component is we do it right out of the academy. So an officer is given -- for example, they give three -- top three choices, and where they -- what three divisions they'd like to go to, and management decides where it is based on need. So where are the openings? We do look at, you know, we don't want them driving forever from their homes and things like that, but we try to give them one of the three choices. After they're there for a year, there is a mandatory rotation to a second division. And that's what we were able to do, and we've done that for years, but that's

where the -- where the -- the Protective League supported it.

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Okay. Once they're off probation, the idea is:

Okay. Now they have met all the requirements for the State and the Department, they can now go -- and they don't have that pall of being a probationary officer at the division they were at. They get three choices again, but the -- the department management decides where they go, and it's -- it's usually based on deployment need and -- and things like that. So those are the rotation components.

We also have that with sergeants. So a sergeant gets to -- a brand-new sergeant goes to training first before they ever can supervise. They give -- are given three choices, and we try to accommodate the three choices. That is a little bit more difficult because we don't always have the openings where they might want to go, and then if that -- you know, then we have to make a decision for them; we try to base it where they live. They also rotate out after they're off probation, and that gives -- and I think the value in the rotational component with -- with the supervisor -- the sergeant, that gives new supervisors coming into the division pretty frequently. And -and what we see on a monthly basis is divisions getting a new super -- someone's coming in and someone's going out. So there is that fresh blood, so to speak. Fresh eyes on. Bringing different experiences. Not being beholden, so to speak, to maybe some of the more difficult elements that you are -- are

addressing.

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We have not been able to get a rotation -- a mandatory rotation in the field. That just does -- has not seemed to be a real big problem for us yet. And I mean, I would have to defer to somebody like Chief Moore to find out if there's been any issues, but part of our promotional process, we value having varied experience. So if you want to promote to sergeant, we value the fact that you've worked two or three different divisions. Same thing for lieutenant. Same thing for captain.

So, again, it's -- it's -- it's a little bit more complex than just simply changing the rotation. There is -- truly, there's some value to moving people, finding out if it's like every eight years or every seven years. But there's also -- there's some really good police officers -- there's many actually -- that connect with the division they serve, the communities they serve, and they -- and -- and they could get caught up in the mandatory rotation.

For a variety of reasons, we haven't been able to go there with the MOU, but it has not been a big problem as it is in specialized units like gang units and, you know, things like that -- special problems units.

COMMISSIONER BONNER: Just a quick question. You referred to MOU. I take it that's an MOU with the Police Protective League?

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MS. MACARTHUR: I apologize. Yes. It's our contract --
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     our -- you know, our contract, and sometimes we sign a
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     one-year contract, sometimes it's a three-year contract.
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     It's -- it involves raises, but also all of our methods of
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     operations, what we can and cannot do, what you can grieve,
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     what you can't grieve, you know, things along those lines --
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     representation. Yes.
          COMMISSIONER BONNER: So it's the functional equivalent of
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     a collective bargaining agreement?
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          MS. MACARTHUR: Yes. It is the collective bargaining
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     agreement.
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          COMMISSIONER BONNER: That's what I thought. Okay.
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          MS. MACARTHUR: We just sign it. I apologize.
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          COMMISSIONER BONNER: Yeah. No -- no problem at all.
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     Thank you.
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          CHAIR KENNEDY: Any other questions? Irma?
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          COMMISSIONER COOPER: You talk -- you talked about
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     training, you said that --
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          MS. MACARTHUR: I -- I'm not hearing anything.
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          COMMISSIONER BONNER: One moment.
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          COMMISSIONER COOPER: When you talked about training, you
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     mentioned that you didn't think that new grads from the police
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     academy should go directly into the jail system. Are there any
     departments that are doing that now, and has it had an effect
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     on the use of force?
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MS. MACARTHUR: I can't speak to other departments. I don't know of -- I don't know any, but that's -- but I'm not as well-versed in the sheriff's side of the shop that go straight into Custody.

I do know there's been times in my career with LAPD, just because we had relationships with the sheriffs, where sheriffs were going out to the street and then coming back in and doing Custody. But the majority of the time that I've known our sheriffs -- our Los Angeles sheriffs -- they've gone straight in.

There's -- there's a lot of research out there on custodial officers in prisons, for example, and how difficult it is in those types of environments when that's the only people they're seeing. So in the jail, they have -- they're very limited in any type of tools that they have. So a lot of the use of force ends up being hands -- hand-on force.

So that's why I say the component that I think would be valuable is for officers to really get their feet wet and understand how to talk people to jail versus forcibly putting them in jail -- putting them in handcuffs because I think there would be value in your officers having that experience coming into the jails, instead of immediately going to a use of force, you know, putting hands on somebody and use of force.

There's a lot of speaking to people not getting sucked into the -- when I say "sucked into," that's probably

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the wrong terminology, but if you're challenged, the amygdala -- we all know what happens to the amygdala in a fight or you're threatened -- we sort of go into the fight-or-flight mode; right? If you have a lot more experience in the field, and you have a lot of confidence in yourself, you -- the -- the other party -- the -- the person in custody might be trying to bait you into a fight, but you may be able to take just a couple more seconds or maybe another minute to -- to let that person cool down and not engage in it. When you're young, you -- you don't have those skillsets to be able to read that type of situation as quickly.

And I just believe honing their skills in the field means honing their communication skills, which is part of the de-escalation component. Understanding how to do self-regulation, part of the de-escalation component, and they start to hone that. In two years in the field, they can have so much experience in that arena, and they're going to be working a lot of times with officers out there in the field that aren't -- don't want to fight. They'd much rather talk to someone into jail; right? And then they can take that experience and go into the jails, and I think the potential reducing force, or at least the amount of force needed, would be there.

CHAIR KENNEDY: Patti?

COMMISSIONER GIGGANS: Thank you so much for all this good

information. 1 2. Follow-up question on practice here in Los Angeles 3 where the deputies go into Custody --4 MS. MACARTHUR: I -- I apologize. You're really quiet. 5 can barely hear you. 6 COMMISSIONER GIGGANS: Is this thing not on? 7 COMMISSIONER RUBIN: It's on. MS. MACARTHUR: I think it's just those mics sometimes 8 don't pick up very well. 9 10 COMMISSIONER GIGGANS: Can you hear me now? 11 MS. MACARTHUR: Oh, yes. Now I can. Thank you. 12 COMMISSIONER GIGGANS: Okay. Follow-up question regarding the policy here in Los 13 14 Angeles for new deputies to first do their terms -- their new 15 work in -- within Custody. Are you aware of other 16 jurisdictions that do not have that policy and have different 17 ways to introduce new -- new officers into law enforcement? 18 MS. MACARTHUR: I -- I -- I think Ventura County -- for a 19 while, they were sending their officers out into the field first, getting them off probation before they were coming 20 into -- into Custody. And then they would do this -- these 21 22 rotations -- and, again, I don't know how the sheriff is doing 23 it now in Ventura County -- but Ventura County then would -every time you promoted, you'd go back in and do a stint, but 24 25 they didn't leave you in the jails for long periods of time.

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So no matter how much time you had on the job, you know that you might pull a rotation into the jail, but then you're going to be coming out of the jail.

And from my perspective in -- in -- I -- my doctorate's in psychology, I think that's a better, healthier way of doing things because we all know if you see the same thing day in and day out, you start to put that broad brush across, you know. And in this case with Ventura, they were doing these rotations so that no one ever -- like, you weren't stuck -- I hate to use the term weren't "stuck" in jail forever; right? You'd go to the jail; you knew it was a temporary situation, which also gives you a different perspective; you didn't feel trapped and things like that, and you were able to bring your breadth of experience in and out of the jail over your career.

COMMISSIONER GIGGANS: From your perspective in psychology, would it be fair to say that we're creating environments where everyone who's functioning within this kind of stressful environment 24/7, that we're actually creating trauma venues for the people who are incarcerated and then of course law enforcement who is in charge of maintaining and regulating that environment?

MS. MACARTHUR: And I'm actually glad you spoke from both of those perspectives. I think that being incarcerated is not normal for humans; right? Just -- just human beings whether

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you're going in behind locked-closed doors to try to control
the environment, that's stressful in and of itself. Always
being on edge, not knowing if there's going to be a jail riot
or whatever the issue is or somebody with a significant mental
illness that you're trying to control or you're an individual
that is in custody, and -- and you're entering into the
criminal justice system, I think both of those cause trauma.
There's no way of getting around it at this point in our world.
We're always -- we're -- I always say, you know, "Handcuffs are
always going to be a biproduct of public safety." Hopefully
it's not everything about public safety, but there's going to
be that biproduct of it.

So anything we can do to minimize trauma for both -both sides of the coin ends up being critical. So rotating

officers like I described it, I know Ventura used to do,

Ventura County, that is minimizing the exposure to trauma. And
we also know in having mental health resources available for

officers is important. Also, mental health resources available
in the jail for those incarcerated is important. But we know
if an officer, or in this case, a deputy is healthier, they're
going to be able to manage or lessen the trauma exposure.

Being a trauma-informed organization means we recognize there's trauma everywhere, and we do the best to minimize. So I can't eliminate the trauma that an individual who's incarcerated -- I can't eliminate it, but I can minimize

it by the way I respond. If I'm healthy, I'm going to respond 1 2. in a healthy way. 3 COMMISSIONER GIGGANS: One more question. So is your 4 sense that the stigma that persists around seeking help --5 mental illness, depression, anxiety -- that our professional 6 law enforcement folks could be -- experience, do you think that 7 the departments -- department, not just here in -- in Los Angeles, but law enforcement entities around the country -- do 8 you think that there's enough done within the department to 9 break down this stigma? I mean, the stigma exists in the 10 11 world, of course, in -- in the whole culture. Do you think enough has been done? Can more be done? What can be done to 12 13 support these officers who are under also incredible stress to 14 destigmatize --15 MS. MACARTHUR: Destigmatize. 16 COMMISSIONER HARRIS: -- seeking help -- seeking help. 17 MS. MACARTHUR: Yep. Seeking help. 18 And that -- that's actually what my dissertation is 19 on -- was on -- law enforcement and -- and trying to understand 20 how we can better serve. So I will say straight up, in general, there is not 21 22 enough resources for employees. There's a lot of fear that 23 surrounds it. This is where leadership from the top through every rank down to the sergeant has to be very well-informed 24 25 about trauma, has to understand how trauma is impacting them

LACS CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT COMMISSION, September 23, 2022 themselves, but also supporting the mental health side of the 1 2. shop. 3 So, for example -- I'm sorry. Oh, I thought you 4 still had a question. 5 So, for example, there are things like now that 6 really didn't exist before COVID, at least readily -- that were 7 readily available. The Telehealth now can help to reduce stigma. So agencies all across the country are starting to 8 contract. It's in the budget to contract with Telehealth. 9 10 So it doesn't have to -- it no longer has to be a 11 agency-, for lack of a better word, owned psychologist. Like 12 LAPD has 16 psychologists, which is great, but there are some 13 people that just still don't want to be seen by somebody within 14 the department. So Telehealth has really sort of blown the doors off 15 16 of the mindset, and a lot of agencies are starting to get on 17 board, but still a lot of them aren't, and people who sit in 18 your situation don't always look at that. That's why I thought

your question was super insightful because trauma has a cumulative impact on people -- right? -- who are exposed to it.

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So if officers, deputies, even sergeants, lieutenants, even captains -- I've talked to several people throughout -- if they don't have access to a place where they can feel safe and talk about these kinds of things, then generally it's -- it's not a peer -- they don't have a peer,

they don't want to take it home, there's a lot of variety of reasons -- we start to see problems surface in an individual who never had issues interacting with people before; right?

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So I find that stigma is still -- I -- based on my research, stigma is still out there. It is getting a little better. But there are a lot of things that agencies can do that would support reducing stigma by things like, you know, contracting with Telehealth.

But what everybody said -- so I did a quantitative and qualitative study. On the qualitative side, I interviewed people, and this was three large agencies in three parts of the country. A hundred percent of my interviews said supervisors, captains, managers make side smartass remarks.

"Oh, yeah. You got to go through the shrink."

You know, so they're sending a message that is saying you're weak or you're, you know, you're not good enough.

And then that makes them fearful that if they say to the boss, "Hey. I need -- I -- I have an appointment," and they want to know why, they think they're going to be viewed as weak, not prepared for the field.

And those are two different things. You can go out and do a really good job, but you still need that -- you know, that avenue to be able to release it. And some people can do it simply because they have a really good friend or a good partner they can talk to, or a peer -- you know, a peer

support, or their -- their significant other, but other people
still don't want to talk to anybody about it.

So I think a lot -- I think you could reduce some of the problems in the jail if -- if we were looking at both custodial officers/deputies, and -- and those -- those who are incarcerated through the lens of trauma and have -- and be more of a trauma-informed organization. And that does not mean that you're soft on this or soft on that. It just means we're trying to keep our workforce as healthy as possible because then they can keep the custodial environment as healthy as they can.

COMMISSIONER GIGGANS: You know, we also know that there are multiple ways to achieve healing and reducing trauma, and talk therapy is not for everyone.

MS. MACARTHUR: Correct.

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COMMISSIONER GIGGANS: And there's somatic therapies, there's all kinds of different -- that kind of can untrap the trauma that the body holds onto. Now, is that even being thought about or offered within these systems yet?

MS. MACARTHUR: Not in most areas. If you've got -- like, if you have a -- a pretty progressive organization that has several different psychologists on -- on site, they may be looking at those kinds of things, but there's -- I -- I do not see that out there. I've looked across the country. There just isn't much of that out there.

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I think -- and -- and there's always this negative
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     piece with the VAs, but the VA does a lot of really good
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     research on this. And so sometimes the VA office can really
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     point some of these things, and we just aren't doing them
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     that -- in -- in our line of business. We're just not there
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     yet.
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          CHAIR KENNEDY: Any other questions --
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          COMMISSIONER GIGGANS: Thank you so much.
          CHAIR KENNEDY: Any other questions?
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          COMMISSIONER HARRIS: Just quickly.
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          CHAIR KENNEDY:
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          COMMISSIONER HARRIS: First, thank you very much.
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     resonate with much of what you said. Like you, I spent 35
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     years in law enforcement, but with a little different
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     organization, and the -- the similarities are very apparent to
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          The only area where I think you and I might have a
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     different discussion is that whole issue of the Custody
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     environment and what that does to people --
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          MS. MACARTHUR: Yeah.
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          COMMISSIONER HARRIS: -- because that's a whole different
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     deal. But thank you very much. Like I say, I really --
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     hearing what you said, I'm going "Yeah. Yeah. Yeah.
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     Absolutely."
               Some of the things you mentioned I know have been
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     done in the sheriff's department under other sheriffs. When I
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was the president of ALADS, I used to meet with the sheriff and/or the undersheriff periodically just for those reasons you mentioned. It was a very productive time, but that was a long, long time ago, and I think it should be resurrected again.

Just a couple of things though. I want to make sure I'm clear. You mentioned a two-year rotation with a potential for an additional year with the approval of the -- of your division chief. What -- what was that specifically referring to?

MS. MACARTHUR: That was a rotation for our gang units, and -- and so that our gang units would -- because what we saw in Rampart, we did not see was a problem throughout the department, but one problem in Rampart just destroyed the whole reputation of the department.

So the consent decree -- as for Bill Bratton -- Chief Bratton was a big supporter of rotation. He implemented a lot of that back in New York when he was commissioner the first time. And so we worked with our unions to create this option, and the concern was because you do get it is -- you being in law enforcement, you understand -- you do get some really institutional knowledge about certain gangs when you work a division or something like that.

So the -- the rotation was you could do two years in a gang unit. You could request one additional year, and it had to be first approved by your supervisor. Then it went up the

chain of command with approval or denial by the captain, and 1 2. then it went to the -- to the higher-ranking individual. 3 And so, for example, you and I might be partners in 4 a -- in a gang unit, and you came in and your two-year time is 5 up, and I only have one year on the... 6 You could actually -- your supervisor could say 7 "Hey," you know, "Sandy Jo," you know, "is working with her partner on this case so we really would like her to stay -- him 8 to stay one more year to work with her on it"; right? 9 10 So then it could get approved. So you could 11 ultimately do three years in -- in a gang unit before you 12 rotated back out. And you could go to another specialized 13 unit, not a gang unit though, but you could go to training, you 14 could go back to Patrol, you know, whatever you want. And then 15 in a year after that, you could be eligible to reapply if an 16 opening was there. So that's where that rotation was about. 17 COMMISSIONER HARRIS: Okay. Thank you. And then you also mentioned a 5-year out as long as 18 19 you're gone for --20 MS. MACARTHUR: So -- so --21 COMMISSIONER HARRIS: -- two years. 22 MS. MACARTHUR: Yes, we have in training division. 23 COMMISSIONER HARRIS: MS. MACARTHUR: And a lot of the training division wasn't 24 25 because we ever -- we never found a problem in training, but

what we do find in training is that there's so much really good institutional knowledge that trainers have in terms of tactics and community relations. All the -- everything 'cause we trained everything. Bringing them back out to operations was a good thing, but it also gives them more credibility because they're not in training for 15, 20 years. And you can understand where that -- you know, you no longer know the street.

COMMISSIONER HARRIS: Uh-huh.

2.

MS. MACARTHUR: So that allows us -- we do -- we can do the same thing. You get a five-year tour because in some of the training areas, especially when you're dealing with some of the specific areas that are required by the State to be expert in, it takes a while; right? so use of force tactics, things like that.

So we go in -- you can go in for five years, and then you rotate out, and then being out for a year, you could come back and reapply. And what we find is we actually take really great knowledge out to all of the divisions. Most of them go to -- most of them don't go to a specialized division, they go back to Patrol, and they end up liking it, and they stay, and they don't come back. Some come back. But it's -- that has been -- now that's been a culture shift because in the beginning this was, like -- and you were president at ALADS, so you understand. It's like, "No. This is not what we do."

But we worked with our -- with our league, and we 1 2 created this policy. And we did some grandfathering and things 3 like that so a few people that were, like, nearing retirement 4 could stay. But we worked with our union to make sure the 5 policy was as fair as it could be but also showed how it was 6 benefiting the department versus benefiting an individual. COMMISSIONER HARRIS: Thank you very much. 8 appreciate it. CHAIR KENNEDY: Any other questions? 9 10 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Yeah. 11 CHAIR KENNEDY: Louis? 12 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Thank you so much for sharing your 13 insights into the organization here while -- but from your 14 perspective on what's going -- or in the sheriff's department 15 and their role in Custody operations, from your perspective, 16 you know, I think, you know, jails and institutions are -- I mean, this from a psychological perspective -- you know, 17 18 entirely --19 MS. MACARTHUR: Difficult. 20 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: -- (inaudible) provoking and 21 dehumanizing. And -- and -- and not only for -- you know, for 22 the people that are incarcerated in them, but for the many 23 workers -- you know, the civilian workforce, the deputies, officers. And, you know, the levels of violence that they see 24 25 and have to, you know --

1 MS. MACARTHUR: Experience. 2. COMMISSIONER GARCIA: -- fill out the forms and, you know, 3 do everything and perhaps, you know, take it home to their 4 families, you know. And -- but I think, you know, right --5 right now where I'm -- or my question is -- is like in here, in 6 LA County, you know, with the sheriff's responsibility to care 7 for those in the jails, when you send this us-versus-them message in a -- in a paramilitary organization, how -- do you 8 think that that would impact these new deputies that are going 9 into the jail and the care that they're responsible for? 10 11 And I think, you know, it's kind of like the "It's 12 not my responsibility to -- to notice if somebody is having a 13 psychic -- psychotic break." 14 MS. MACARTHUR: Right. 15 COMMISSIONER HARRIS: "I'll -- I'll reach over to the, you 16 know, medical staff." 17 But I think it could be better training for these 18 officers to recognize that'll help the organization as a whole, 19 ultimately. MS. MACARTHUR: Yes. And -- and to the previous question 20 21 about maybe potentially having a disagreement about Custody, I 22 will be the first person to say I do not -- I do not know that, 23 the totality of Custody issues. We have a jail where we keep people for the -- for, 24 25 you know, a couple of days, and then they get transferred to

the sheriff's department. But even in that setting -- we -- our rotations are six months when we have to fill -- backfill because we don't have enough civilians.

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We do a lot of training on the civilian side because we have civilian custody officers that are primarily responsible for our temporary housing of individuals before they -- they transfer to the -- to either court or to the sheriffs, but even there we're very concerned.

So we are officers who have to backfill for those positions. They go out to the field first. They get off probation. They do all those kinds of things. Then they get jail training. They get training on how to do it. Our jailers -- our custodial officers we -- we typically refer to as jailers, they get not just intense training, which all Custody has to do by the State -- the State has standards for that, they do then follow-up training every year, and a lot -- and they have requirements just as police officers -- to do require -- as -- as does the sheriffs in terms of doing recurrent training.

And I think in those -- the type -- that's why I said it's -- I would -- if I was advising a new sheriff or a new chief or a new superintendent, I'd be saying "Look at what's really in your training."

Because as the previous gentleman who was asking me some questions knows from ALADS, you can have an outline for

2.

training, hit all of the State requirements, and still have really crummy training; right? So looking at what's being trained, are you -- because you are -- you should be a trauma-informed organization, which means your officers, your deputies, your sworn, all have experienced some training about trauma, not just for themselves, but about the people that they interact with, things like that. That's where you can really have an impact because even though they're Custody, they're still service-oriented, you know, they still should be service-oriented. We're doing a service to the justice system.

And I think -- I mean, I -- I would say there's some deputies that have been in the jail a very long time and are just top-notch and everything is done constitutionally correctly, and they have minimal uses of force. Sometimes they're going to have uses of force that are pretty significant, and they had no control over it because they can only be responding to -- to the behaviors of the incarcerated individual.

But not to do really robust training for somebody who's in Custody, whether it's a civilian in -- in -- in Custody, or -- or doing Custody, or a deputy who's in there for a couple years is a disservice to them because that really supports them in sort of grounding them back into what they're mission and what their role is. So I think it's really very important.

1	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Thank you.
2	CHAIR KENNEDY: Okay. I don't see any other questions.
3	Mr. Deixler, do you have any concluding questions?
4	MR. DEIXLER: I have no questions, but I have been remiss
5	in not thanking Dr. MacArthur for her service to the community,
6	for her appearing here today and testifying as she did.
7	COMMISSIONER RUBIN: Thank you.
8	CHAIR KENNEDY: Thank you very much.
9	MS. MACARTHUR: Thank you all.
10	CHAIR KENNEDY: Thank you very much, Dr. MacArthur.
11	It is 10:55, almost, so we've been going a while. So
12	we're going to take a 15-minute break and resume at 11:10.
13	MS. MACARTHUR: Thank you.
14	CHAIR KENNEDY: Thank you.
15	(A 15-minute recess was taken from 10:55 to 11:10 a.m.)
16	CHAIR KENNEDY: We're going to get started again. We're
17	going to get started again. Before we do, Commissioner Bonner,
18	you wanted to make a comment.
19	COMMISSIONER BONNER: Yeah. Just briefly.
20	Before the first witness was called
21	Dr. MacArthur we had a report from special counsel that
22	indicated unfortunately again that witnesses and
23	potential witnesses, with respect to the existence and impact
24	of deputy cliques/gangs in the Sheriff's Department, have been
25	subject to intimidation and retaliation. I mean, the the

idea of a -- apparently an unmarked sheriff's vehicle 1 2. surveilling a person who was a witness in this case, that's an intimidation tactic. The fact that other individuals have been 3 4 harassed and fear of retaliation is of great concern to this 5 commission and its ability to conduct an investigation into 6 deputy cliques/gangs. 7 So I'm going to call on the Sheriff, once again, to end the campaign of intimidation of witnesses and potential 8 witnesses within the Sheriff's Department regarding the 9 existence of deputy cliques and their impact, and -- and I 10 think he could end it if he wanted to. 11 12 And secondly, I'll call again, I think we've asked 13 this before, but to go beyond that, to, in fact, direct that 14 deputies within the Sheriff's Department cooperate --15 affirmatively cooperate with the Civilian Oversight Commission 16 in its investigation and promise them that there will be no 17 retaliation if they appear and testify before this commission. 18 So I'm requesting the Sheriff to do that, and I 19 wanted to make that part of the record. No motion or 20 resolution is necessary, in my opinion. 21 Thank you. 22 Thank you, Commissioner Bonner. CHAIR KENNEDY: 23 So we're going to call our next witness. I just want to say that at some point in time, I have 24 25 a professional obligation, so I'm going to have to leave, and

1	our Vice Chair, Commissioner Hicks, is going to take over for
2	me.
3	So with that, Mr. Deixler, it's our next witness.
4	MR. DEIXLER: Yes. The next witness is Michael Genacco,
5	and my colleague Ariel Neuman from the Bird Marella firm will
6	be examining him.
7	CHAIR KENNEDY: Mr. Neuman, thank you so much for
8	assisting this commission.
9	MR. NEUMAN: Thank you for having me.
10	CHAIR KENNEDY: Can you state your name?
11	MR. GENNACO: Good morning, everybody. My name is
12	Michael Gennaco.
13	CHAIR KENNEDY: Okay. Can we swear you? So can you raise
14	your right hand?
15	Do you swear or solemnly affirm, under penalty of
16	perjury, to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but
17	the truth?
18	MR. GENNACO: I do.
19	CHAIR KENNEDY: Thank you.
20	Mr. Neuman?
21	MR. NEUMAN: Thank you.
22	Mr. Genacco, could you tell the commission how you're
23	currently employed and what you do in your current employment.
24	MR. GENNACO: I'm a police practices or law enforcement
25	expert and have been doing that work for approximately since

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2001 -- about 20 years.
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 2.
          MR. NEUMAN: And who -- who hires -- is it OIR Group?
 3
     that your company?
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          MR. GENNACO: I formed an LLC called OIR Group, and we
 5
     work under that umbrella.
 6
          MR. NEUMAN:
                       Okay.
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               And who hires you to -- to assist them?
          MR. GENNACO: We generally contract with cities' and
 8
     counties' administration to perform these services.
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          MR. NEUMAN: How long have you been with OIR Group?
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          MR. GENNACO: OIR Group started in about 2004, but I've
12
     been involved in the civilian oversight of policing for, again,
13
     over 20 years.
          MR. NEUMAN: Why don't you walk us through a little bit of
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     that professional background so the commission understands the
15
16
     basis for your testimony today.
17
          MR. GENNACO: Sure. The older I get, the longer this
18
     takes, Mr. Neuman.
19
               But -- but I -- I -- you know, I did go -- started as
     an elementary schoolteacher, went to law -- went to law school,
20
     clerked for a judge, and then I went back to Washington.
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               I was doing voting discrimination cases for a couple
22
23
     years in the Civil Rights Division. Most of my work, though,
     in Washington was investigating criminal allegations of federal
24
     crimes -- federal Civil Rights crimes. Those broke down into
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modern-day slavery cases, hate crimes, and official misconduct, 1 2. official misconduct being the most relevant to this morning's 3 hearing. 4 I had grand jury investigations involving excessive 5 force, false statements, and other Fourth and Fifth Amendment, 6 Sixth Amendment violations all over the country. Ended up 7 presenting to the grand jury, and then when the grand jury returned indictments, prosecuting those cases in 1994. 8 After 10 years of doing that work in 1994, I moved 9 10 over to the U.S. Attorney's Office here in Los Angeles just 11 down the street but continued that work for another six years 12 as a chief of the criminal -- as a chief of the Civil Rights 13 section in the U.S. Attorney's Office. And it was in 2001 when I left to create an oversight 14 15 group for the LA County Sheriff's Department back in 2001. I 16 had a contract with the Board of Supervisors to perform that 17 work. Did that for 13 years. 18 MR. NEUMAN: What was -- what was the name of the group 19 that you -- that you were hired to -- to perform that -- that 20 work for? 21 MR. GENNACO: Yeah. There were six of us full-time, and 22 we were called OIR, or the Office of Independent Review. 23 MR. NEUMAN: Okay. And what was your mandate as part of the OIR? 24 25 MR. GENNACO: Our responsibilities under the contract was

to provide oversight of virtually everything the Sheriff's 1 2. Department did, both with regard to their responsibilities in 3 the jails and their Patrol responsibilities. And we were to 4 ensure that when an allegation of misconduct was presented, 5 that we independently evaluate those allegations and evaluate 6 the way in which the Sheriff's Department addressed those 7 allegations through internal investigations. We are also responsible for reviewing uses of force 8 and ensuring that there was a robust review of the force 9 incidents, including the use of deadly force. 10 11 MR. NEUMAN: And you were reporting to the Board of 12 Supervisors, you said? 13 MR. GENNACO: Yes. Our contract was with the Board of 14 Supervisors. The Sheriff, at the time, had no involvement in 15 selecting us or supervising us or in any other way had any 16 managerial responsibilities over us. 17 MR. NEUMAN: How did you go about investigating and 18 evaluating these various items that you just covered, use of 19 force and so on? 20 MR. GENNACO: Right. We had complete unfettered access to 21 all investigative materials that were completed by the 22 Sheriff's Department. We had complete investigative access to 23 inmate grievances, and we had direct access to the databases that reflected those investigations as they moved forward. 24 25 MR. NEUMAN: What was the relationship like with the --

who -- who were the sheriffs at the time that you were working 1 2. with? 3 MR. GENNACO: Most of the time that we were there it was 4 Sheriff Leroy Baca, but towards the end of our tenure there was 5 an interim sheriff by the name of Sheriff Scott. 6 MR. NEUMAN: All right. What was the interaction between OIR and Sheriff Baca and Sheriff Scott? 7 MR. GENNACO: We didn't always see eye to eye, but we had 8 a collaborative relationship. And, again, we had full access, 9 and we also had the full ability to report out what we were 10 11 finding -- public reporting. 12 MR. NEUMAN: Was this sort of an in-house position with 13 the sheriffs or this was really from the outside oversight 14 position? MR. GENNACO: I considered it oversight. You know, we 15 16 were literally housed over the Internal Affairs Group. We were 17 on the second floor and the first floor, so we actually got to see they're coming and going, actually physically, as well 18 19 as -- as literally. So -- but we -- none of us were employees of the County for that reason. 20 21 MR. NEUMAN: What -- what happened to the contract that 22 you were working under? 23 MR. GENNACO: The contract ended in 2014 and a new system was going to be put into place which resulted in, eventually, 24 25 the inspector general being selected. At that point, it was my

desire to move on and to broaden my experiences with other law 1 2. enforcement agencies, which I've done for the past eight years. MR. NEUMAN: 3 Okay. So that -- that was your time period 4 working with LASD was in the OIR process? 5 MR. GENNACO: That's correct. From 2001 to 2014. 6 MR. NEUMAN: What were some of the challenges even at that 7 time that you encountered in your investigations and oversight role? Big question. 8 MR. GENNACO: You got the rest of the day? 9 MR. NEUMAN: Let's take it -- let's -- let's take a 10 11 couple. 12 Well, let's talk about one of the things we've heard about here. The -- the ALADS and PPOA. 13 14 MR. GENNACO: All right. MR. NEUMAN: What was the relationship like with them? 15 16 MR. GENNACO: I would say over the years that -- that we 17 were performing this responsibility there were times in which 18 we were able to come to common ground. There were times in 19 which our interests aligned with the associations who represent the deputy sheriff, sergeants, lieutenants, and Custody 20 21 assistants. But some -- but I would say the majority of the 22 times we were probably working in a way that was averse to the 23 interests of the associations, at least as they saw it. MR. NEUMAN: 24 Okay. 25 One of the things that I know you've talked about in

the past is the role of county counsel and legal advisors. How did that impact your work?

MR. GENNACO: The preparation of charges and disciplinary hearings, representation and defense of decisions made by the Sheriff to impose discipline, the approval of policies, the development of any continued MOU between the association and the County, all those things were handled by county counsel. And to some degree, we found ourselves not in -- not in congruence with some of their opinions, some of their approaches.

MR. NEUMAN: Can you talk a little bit about that? Give a little more detail.

MR. GENNACO: Sure.

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All the way back to -- you know, there are so many -there are so many responsibilities that any attorney -- any
public service attorney working for a city or county has. I
oftentimes get concerned that sometimes their different hats
that they must assume unfortunately or even inherently conflict
with each other.

For example, county counsel has responsibility to defend not only the County, but the County employees who are sued in Civil Rights cases, for example. And at the same time, they have a responsibility to ensure accountability for maybe those same deputies who are being disciplined by the organization. And I think that there are -- even though you

can create a fictional Chinese wall or wall, I do think that the overall responsibilities are in conflict at times.

MR. NEUMAN: Why don't we move to the issues that this commission has asked us to look into in terms of deputy gangs and cliques and subgroups. Is that something you encountered during the time you were in an oversight position?

MR. GENNACO: Yes, sir.

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MR. NEUMAN: And how -- how did you become aware of -- of that issue and that problem?

MR. GENNACO: We were certainly always aware of some of the historical groups that existed within the organization even preceding our time. And as we familiarized ourselves with the organization and got to make contacts with particularly command staff that had had longer experience with the department, we certainly heard about those groups and how, at times, those groups could end up being corrosive and work against the core values of the organization, and so we certainly had our antennas up for those concerns. And then there were times in which the concerns presented themselves in quite stark ways.

MR. NEUMAN: What do you mean?

MR. GENNACO: For example, there was a time in which -sort of by happenstance, the Sheriff's Department discovered a
booklet, if you want to call it that. But it was a loosely
gathered group of documents that were setting out tenets of a
clique, and some of the representations in -- in that booklet

were antithetical to the core values of the organization. 1 2. MR. NEUMAN: Do you remember the name of the clique? 3 MR. GENNACO: I don't remember the name of the clique. 4 MR. NEUMAN: What -- what -- what happened to -- after 5 that booklet was found, if you recall? 6 MR. GENNACO: There was an investigation. There was an investigation. The investigation resulted, if I recall 7 correctly, in some action taken against some of the individuals 8 who were represented -- who are named and it finally identified 9 as a result of the investigative work that was done. Some of 10 11 that discipline held. Others was -- other -- others that were 12 subject to discipline, if I recall correctly, had their 13 discipline undone and reversed. 14 MR. NEUMAN: Was it OIR running the investigation or was Internal Affairs or -- or who? 15 MR. GENNACO: It was an Internal Affairs investigation 16 17 that was assisted by us. We provided over -- oversight of that 18 investigation, as we did with every investigation. 19 MR. NEUMAN: So based on your years in that oversight role, did you come to a sense of how prevalent this problem was 20 21 within LASD, at least during that time period? MR. GENNACO: I -- I would make this comparison based on, 22 23 you know, my experience since that time. While I have encountered isolated instances of cliques being formed by 24 25 many -- by a number of the organizations I am now engaged with,

I would say that the degree, the prevalence, the number, and the intensity of clique affiliation, there's nowhere else in my experience where -- where all of those factors come close to the existence of these groups in the Sheriff's Department in LA.

MR. NEUMAN: And from your perspective in that oversight role, what were some of the risks and dangers that you saw posed by these cliques and gangs?

MR. GENNACO: Whenever a self-selected group of law enforcement officers decide that they are going to form a group and along with the formation of that group, articulate expectations of members of that group that run against the stated core values of the organization and command staff, that creates a problem.

MR. NEUMAN: You -- you've mentioned twice this idea of values or tenets that run against the values of the organization and the goals. Can you describe what you mean, please?

MR. GENNACO: Sure.

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Every law enforcement agency appropriately has lofty goals for the way in which public safety is performed by that organization. And every general order or policy these days has an affirmation of the need to perform public safety in a way that is consistent with our Constitution, a way that is consistent with decency, professionalism.

1 More and more agencies are recognizing that the use 2. of force is an awesome responsibility that should only be used 3 in the minimal -- only in a minimal circumstance in which it's 4 absolutely necessary. 5 The tenets of these groups were often inconsistent 6 with those goals and objectives. MR. NEUMAN: Can you be a bit more specific in terms of 8 what you recall? MR. GENNACO: I'll just give an example. 9 There were a number of the cliques in which some 10 11 time -- once in writing, but often usually understood -- was 12 that it was seen as a badge of honor or something to be 13 esteemed to be involved in a use-of-force event or a use-of-14 deadly-force event. And those who were involved in a use-of-15 deadly-force event intentionally demarcated themselves in a way 16 such as adding something to the tattoo that they all had 17 commonly held. Those are the kinds of things I'm talking 18 about. 19 MR. NEUMAN: You've talked -- or we've talked at least about the litigation risk and financial exposure as well that 20 21 these deputy gangs pose to the County. Can you give your perspective on that, please? 22 23 MR. GENNACO: Right. The litigation risk that are a litigative risk 24 25 is -- is huge, and it's been proven to be huge in recent years.

It -- it isn't my paramount concern, but it is an -- a collateral concern, which is a litigative risk.

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But in addition to it being anathema to the whole recognition of how law enforcement and our communities expect law enforcement to perform their responsibilities, it does create all kinds of problems in the litigation arena when an officer or deputy who has been involved in a deadly-force incident, for example, is known to belong to a clique. Plaintiff's lawyers are being more and more masterful at connecting up the affiliation with that clique with the actual act of deadly force. And I think it is hurting the County's position and the litigative posture in a -- in a huge way, and causing, more likely, there to be settlements, adding dollars to those settlement amounts; and for those cases who -- that end up going to trial, which are few and far between, create significant exposure to the County as a result of that connection that is being made. The dots are being connected in the litigative arena. The dots are not being connected so much in the organization itself.

MR. NEUMAN: So that -- that leads to the question I was going to ask next, which is in the OIR role that you had, was addressing this issue of deputy gangs and deputy cliques, was that part of the mandate?

I see you nodding yes.

MR. GENNACO: Yes, it is part of the mandate. We

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obviously -- whenever there is an allegation of misconduct,
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     part of the mandate is to use the investigative process --
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          COMMISSIONER BONNER: Uh-oh.
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          MR. GENNACO: Oh, my gosh.
 5
          COMMISSIONER BONNER: I just knocked over the flag of the
     State of California...
 6
               And to the state for which it stands.
 7
 8
               I'm going to have to excuse myself.
 9
          CHAIR KENNEDY: Thank you.
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          MR. NEUMAN: Go ahead.
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          MR. GENNACO: To which it again stands.
12
          COMMISSIONER RUBIN: What'd I miss?
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          MR. GENNACO: I'm sorry. Could you --
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          MR. NEUMAN: Sure.
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               I -- I was asking about OIR's efforts --
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          MR. GENNACO: Yeah.
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          MR. NEUMAN: -- to combat this problem.
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          MR. GENNACO: Yeah.
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          MR. NEUMAN: And I was going to ask you what --
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          MR. GENNACO: Right.
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          MR. NEUMAN: -- what happened and what were the
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     impediments and were you successful in any regard?
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          MR. GENNACO: Let -- let me put it, first, this way.
     issue is not an easy one. It's not straightforward.
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                                                           So much
     of -- of this is sub rosa. The -- the booklet I talked
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about was a rare example of where it was articulated in writing.

So whenever -- and as a former prosecutor, I know this -- whenever you are trying to get inside an organization and identify a -- a conduct that is -- that is inconsistent with the ideals of the organization, it's going to be difficult to do. You also have, you know, some rights of association and some First Amendment rights that also have to be balanced when you are doing your factual assessment. So it is -- sometimes is often difficult to establish that this clique was working in a way that was nefarious and actionable, at least to the formal disciplinary system.

The -- that being said, there are other tools that should -- that are available and should be available that can also be used to deal with the problem.

MR. NEUMAN: And did OIR make suggestions about using those tools, and what -- what happened?

MR. GENNACO: Yeah. Yes, we did. And some other -- other actions were taken in an -- in an effort to address the situation.

So, for example, there was a group in one of the stations that had been identified as hijacking some of the -- some of the command responsibilities in an -- in an -- in an inappropriate way, but there was no policy that could be used to effectively result in any disciplinary outcome. So in that

case, the department -- based on our encouragement -- ended up transferring out their ring leaders of the group at that station to other stations in an effort to undo that clique.

MR. NEUMAN: So let's -- let's talk about some of the ideas that you've had over the years and give your ideas to the commission. One of their goals is to come up with recommendations to -- to address the problem, as I understand it.

What about hiring practices, maybe starting at the beginning? Do you have specific recommendations that you think might address this problem that could be addressed in the hiring process?

MR. GENNACO: I do.

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One of the most important things -- based on my experience, one of the most important things any law enforcement organization can do and must do is ensure that people who are coming into the organization are going to be a fit to be imbued with the authority that public safety must have in order to do its work. The authority to detain, the authority to use force, and at times, deadly force is an awesome responsibility, and it is incumbent upon any law enforcement organization to ensure that the right people are being hired for that -- that -- to assume those responsibilities. So it must be so that an effective background investigation is done.

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I think because of, in particular, LA County's issues with cliques and deputy gangs, that it is incumbent that the hiring process recognize that concern and identify individuals who may be prone already to identify with individuals or philosophies or beliefs that are anathema to -- to modern-day policing, and I think that is the time in which agencies have the most control, not only about identifying individuals who may have already gone down a path that is not consistent with what you would want a law enforcement officer, brand-new, to have, but also to sort of set out the rules of engagement, if you will, and expectations for new hires. That's when law enforcement, if they choose to, can have a lot more flexibility on identifying what it is that we expect you to be doing for the next 20 years of your career.

MR. NEUMAN: So some examples I'd like you to comment on, for instance, are polygraph or forcing disclosures of tattoos in the hiring process, that sort of thing. It becomes harder, obviously, it -- it appears at this point -- once somebody is a tenured deputy. What's your view on doing that in the hiring process?

MR. GENNACO: Right.

A polygraph is generally an expectation. It is -- it is -- it is generally done. I believe it's still being done in LA County, and that is a -- a standard practice throughout the state of California. Ironically, state law prohibits the use

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of polygraphs in internal investigations so you can't use it once individuals are hired, but you can expose -- and you can require polygraph examinations.

The disclosure of any tattoos that a applicant has or a new hire has is something also that could be done if an organization wanted to do that. An expectation that you will disclose when you get a tattoo throughout your career also could be done as long as a new hire recognized that that was going to be requirement at the outset of his or her career in law enforcement. I think it's much more difficult to do that once you already have a tenured deputy to have that expectation.

So, again, my point is, there's a lot more flexibility on managerial controls that can be placed on a new hire than it is on the current tenured staff.

MR. NEUMAN: Are these the types of things that a sheriff could implement pretty much at any point, or do you have a view as to when would be an ideal time to implement these sorts of changes to the hiring process?

MR. GENNACO: I think more focus should -- could and should be placed on that process and providing more expectations in writing with, you know, the new hires agreeing and signing that. This is something that obviously needs to be talked through the association and should be -- there should be engagement, but I do think that that is something could be done

should the head of the agency want to do it.

MR. NEUMAN: The -- the last witness talked a little bit about education and ongoing education for -- for deputies.

What about -- what about training? Have -- have you had thoughts on that in terms of addressing this problem of deputy gangs and cliques?

MR. GENNACO: I do.

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When we were there, the Sheriff's Department often would provide career survival training, if you will, with regard to issues that presented themselves. For example, there were some isolated instances of deputies compromising themselves in the jails as a result of smuggling in contraband to the inmates and then creating all kinds of issues with regard to that. As a result of that occurrence, the Sheriff's Department was able to gain the cooperation of one former deputy who actually went to prison as a result of his criminality, and he did a very, very effective video, on his own, talking about that experience as a sort of caution to all other deputies: "This is how I ended up getting myself in a situation where I ended up spending a couple years prison."

That same kind of career survival talk could be done with regard to cliques and gangs. You know, one thing that I would envision would be having a deputy who has had to be deposed for hours about him belonging to a Viking gang at -- at a civil litigation process and showing how -- how that

experience was in a stark way. Through the presenting that 1 2. video deposition would be a very effective way of -- of demonstrating to deputies, "This is what you're in for should 3 4 you decide to go into that -- on that path, potentially." 5 MR. NEUMAN: That sounds like that could be at both the 6 academy and ongoing education as well? 7 MR. GENNACO: Absolutely. MR. NEUMAN: Okay. 8 Any other ideas on education that -- that should 9 be -- that you think should be implemented to address this? 10 11 MR. GENNACO: I -- I just think that the -- the perils of 12 belonging to -- to such a group, the -- the -- the featuring of 13 the policy -- I -- I think that policy that currently exists 14 certainly could be improved -- but even that the mere -- the mere fact of that policy and identifying all the kinds of ways 15 16 to new deputies and existing deputies how -- how that could 17 occur would be important. 18 I understand that when the new policy was rolled out 19 that every deputy had to sign on to that. It's one thing to sign on to it; it's another thing to be -- to spend a couple 20 hours talking through it. 21 22 MR. NEUMAN: What about the statutory definition of 23 police -- or deputy gangs or police gangs? How does that affect the problem, and do you have some thoughts on how that 24 25 could be addressed?

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MR. GENNACO: Largely, as a result of what, you know, has been exposed here in LA County. The California Legislature recently passed a statute that outlawed, you know, gangs and cliques in law enforcement. While I applaud the efforts, and the symbolism is important with regard to that statute, I've looked at that statute and think that enforcement of the statute as it currently is constituted would be very difficult to -- to do.

For example, if you look at the statute, it talks about corrosive on-duty activity but doesn't talk about off-duty activity, which is where much of the corrosion occurs.

That's just an example where I think that statute could be improved.

That being said, the policies of any organization can be more stringent than any statute.

MR. NEUMAN: So if -- if you have thoughts on what policies could be adopted in terms of defining these -- these organizations, these subgroups, and the actions that could lead to discipline, how would you suggest it be broadened for the organizations?

MR. GENNACO: Again, looking at the current policy that, you know, was -- was established, there is one actionable sentence in the whole policy. It's not specific. It doesn't have definitions. It doesn't have examples. It doesn't have illustrations of what would cross over the line into actionable

1 misconduct. It -- it's one sentence and vaque, ambiguous. 2. does -- I mean, it's something, but a lot more could be done in 3 my view. 4 MR. NEUMAN: More specificity, more examples, more 5 tightening it up, it sounds like. 6 MR. GENNACO: Correct. MR. NEUMAN: The -- the prior witness talked about some of 7 the problems in her view that are posed by having deputies 8 start out in the jails and in the Custody. Is that something 9 10 that, in your view, contributes to this problem of deputy gangs 11 and deputy cliques? 12 MR. GENNACO: Because I've been doing this work in other 13 jails and other counties for, you know, the eight years since we ended our tenure with the Sheriff's Department, I've seen a 14 15 lot of other systems and every one of them has its flaws. 16 Every one -- no one is perfect. So you -- you can argue that 17 the Custody experience can create inurement to, you know, to a 18 situation in which you're dealing with individuals who are 19 being kept away from us because of public safety concerns. On -- on the other hand, you could argue that, you 20 21 know, a deputy presents a controlled environment. You can, if you have good mentoring and supervision, use that controlled 22 23 environment to start a deputy on a forward path. 24 Other organizations have a dual track system, 25 which -- in which -- on their specialization so people in

Custody are going to be in Custody throughout their career.

People in Patrol are going to be in Patrol throughout their career. And so there are lots of different ways to slice the cake.

2.

But I think I -- I would suggest that while all of these systems have pros and cons, I think the most important thing is effective supervision and ensuring that brand-new deputies are set on the right path through that effective mentoring and supervision. And I'm not sure that is done particularly in -- as well as it could be, particularly in large organizations where people can get lost in the sauce.

MR. NEUMAN: What about jail -- certain jails being feeders into these deputy gangs? Is that something you've seen?

MR. GENNACO: I think that deputies, to the degree they have the ability to self-assign -- and there are some -- you know, clearly some discretion to self-assign to certain facilities -- that every jail has sort of its own ethos and develops its own culture. There's no question about that.

It's not unanimous, but there is certainly an overarching sort of perspective.

The mere fact that Central Jail, if anyone spends a minute there can understand how the mere nature of that facility can create and contribute to an us-versus-them situation because of the mere danger that the way in which the

facility is presented creates to everybody. I do think that that, you know, could be a factor in the way in which a clique culture is developed.

And I -- it was our experience that senior deputies, bonus deputies, individuals who were really not in this -- in the command staff chain were often much more involved in helping determine which deputies went to which station once they came out of the jails. That was -- that should be a responsibility of command staff, but in reality, it was often not the responsibility of command staff.

MR. NEUMAN: Let's take it one step at a time. The -you -- you called it "self-assignment into the jails." You
have thoughts on how that could be redone or changed in a way
that might be more effective?

MR. GENNACO: I do.

2.

I do think that, you know, if -- if an organization wants to, they can regain control of many managerial responsibilities. But if they don't assume that control and have weak first-level supervisors or first-level supervisors who aren't interested -- lieutenants, captains -- then that vacuum is going to be filled up by others in the organization who are not in supervisory positions. And whether that means, you know, who's going to what station, who's getting what shift, who's getting what schedule, the scheduling deputies at the stations, unfortunately, at times assume more authority

1 | than the captain of the station in reality.

2.

So there are all kinds of supervisory issues that come into play here.

MR. NEUMAN: So talk about that a little bit. The -- so what I think of as the pipeline back to the station from the jail, how did you see that happening, and how could that be interrupted?

MR. GENNACO: Because I think there was a managerial vacuum -- vacuum at times, and I -- because I think that there were times in which lieutenants and captains assigned to the jail facilities weren't paying attention to this. The way in which sort of informally it happened is that the connection between some of the fast stations in the county and -- for example, Central Jail was there -- and there would be an informal sort of selection process or identification process of, quote, "hardworking deputies in the jail." And that can have a positive connotation; it can also have a negative connotation depending on how you interpret it.

But that mere fact created sort of a pipeline in which individuals who were identified -- self-identified while they were in their jail assignments, ended up, to a large degree, working in -- in stations that more -- more prevalently filled with individuals belonging to cliques.

MR. NEUMAN: We heard a little bit about the idea of rotating deputies among stations. What about in the jails? Is

that something that you think might help address this problem? 1 MR. GENNACO: Yeah. And -- and I do think that there have 2. 3 been times in which they had -- there had -- that has been 4 implemented and tried. I'm not sure that it is going on 5 currently. But I do think that moving deputies who are in a 6 jail assignment not only maybe between facilities but also 7 among facilities with a regard to giving them different responsibilities during the time of their assignment. 8 One, it gives them the opportunity to develop 9 different skills. It gives them an opportunity to have 10 11 different experiences in the various facilities that we have in 12 the county. And I think it -- it allows deputies to have a 13 more well-rounded experience when they come out to their Patrol assignments, and I also think that it would sort of break that 14 15 pipeline or at least interrupt that pipeline in a significant 16 way. 17 MR. NEUMAN: You -- you mentioned that there had been this 18 policy in the past, hasn't always been enforced. What -- what 19 sort of enforcement issues did you see in your experience, and what would you recommend be implemented? 20 MR. GENNACO: Well, you've got to have will to do it. 21 22 can -- you can -- you can say that you want to do it, but then 23 it's a responsibility of (inaudible) staff all the way from the sheriff on down to ensure that it's going on. 24 25 MR. NEUMAN: Audits and that sort of thing?

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MR. GENNACO: Audits, and then just daily plugging in, you know, in the -- in the regular meetings that I would expect any assistant sheriff, undersheriff, or sheriff to have with his or her command staff. You got to make sure that what he or she is asked to be done with regard to rotation, with regard to assignments, is in fact being done, and you need to check on it and don't just take yes for an answer, but actually dig deeper.

MR. NEUMAN: What about rotations among stations? We were

MR. NEUMAN: What about rotations among stations? We were just talking about jails. The prior witness talked more about rotations among stations. What's your view on -- on that and how it might impact addressing this issue?

MR. GENNACO: I think that the deputies who work various assignments -- not just Patrol assignments, but special assignments -- you know, one of the advantages of a large organization like the LA County Sheriff's Department is that there are so many different opportunities and so many different kinds of "sheriffing" that can be done.

And I -- I think that -- to the degree that deputies are encouraged to get involved and volunteer and put in for various assignments in various stations, as Dr. MacArthur was saying, I think makes for a well -- more well-rounded deputy. And that deputy, I think, should be looked at with regard to promotional opportunities based on that well-rounded experience.

And for those who get stuck or want to stay in one

particular station, I do think that there has to be a time of reckoning in which the department says, "It's time to move on to another assignment even outside the specialized arena."

Again, but we go back to the MOU, and the MOU does have all kinds of restrictions. I do think that the current MOU in LA County -- and it's not unique LA County -- but the current MOU in LA County has allowed the associations to essentially hijack managerial responsibilities in -- in a very corrosive way.

MR. NEUMAN: Can you explain why, or -- or what aspects of the MOU do you think have led to that?

MR. GENNACO: Yeah.

2.

I think that with regard to public safety, in my view, the bargaining that goes on between associations -- and I'm all for associations -- I think that associations, you know, do an effective job of representing their members -- but in my view, I think the most of that bargaining should be wages and benefits.

But with regard to managerial prerogatives, when there's intrusion into that area -- and there has been intrusion into that area in this county and virtually every other law enforcement organization in the state -- I think that presents all kinds of problems.

MR. NEUMAN: So you're talking about things like agreements on rotations and tenure and that sort of thing, or

1 | what do you mean?

2.

MR. GENNACO: Things like managerial discretion. The things that managers are better equipped to decide who goes where and when than an MOU does.

MR. NEUMAN: I believe other witnesses -- or I may be wrong -- but you've talked a little bit about the diversity of the workforce and how that may be relevant to addressing this problem. Can you -- can you expound on that, please?

MR. GENNACO: I do think that that obviously is something that -- that everyone should be looking at. I do think that by and large the Sheriff's Department has done a pretty good job with regard to diversity, at least ethnic diversity. I think that -- you know, I think the majority of deputies are actually Latino -- right? -- as we speak, and I do think that they have more work to do on gender diversity for sure. And I think if you look at the appearances in which cliques have been identified in LA County, it's not exclusively but almost exclusively male-generated.

MR. NEUMAN: Going back to something we were talking about earlier about risk management and sort of litigative risk, what -- what do you think could be done to change some of the viewpoints there that may -- may help address this problem in terms of focusing versus -- focusing on resolving cases and litigating versus addressing causes and that sort of thing?

MR. GENNACO: Yeah. The analogy I would have there,

Mr. Neuman, is sort of the Brady concerns for deputies who remain employed but have all kinds of potential integrity issues with regard to them being witnesses in criminal prosecutions, and that creates all kinds of problems, not only for the organization and the district attorney, but also for the deputies' ability to be an effective -- you know, one of the, you know, key responsibilities is to be a good witness, and if you're going to be attacked and cross-examined about previous misdeeds, it's going to be a problem for you.

I think that same analogy could be applied to the litigative arena. And if your affiliation with a gang or clique is causing problems to the county counsel's ability to effectively represent the County's interest, I do think that that could be -- there could be repercussions for a deputy who has found himself in that situation.

MR. NEUMAN: What about the -- the focus of the lawyers and county counsel in terms of fear of litigation versus defending these policies? Is that something you've -- you've put some thought into?

MR. GENNACO: I have.

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You know, I -- I am -- when we were -- I was in the Sheriff's Department, to the credit of the Sheriff's Department, there was, you know, quite a robust risk management program. I don't know where that is now. But the idea was that prevention and identification and learning was part of the

litigative process so that when a lawsuit came in, and that -and that lawsuit resulted in a adverse judgment or serious
liability for the County, that the lawsuit will be -- would be
pulled apart with regard to identifying systemic issues or
performance issues of individual deputies that were identified
through that process.

I'm not sure the same thing as being done now. More could have been done then and more could be done now.

MR. NEUMAN: What are -- as we think about implementing some of these solutions -- what are some of the challenges you would foresee that you can articulate? Obviously, I -- I know there's a lot but --

MR. GENNACO: It's a lot.

2.

I mean, I -- I think I've sort of suggested some ways. I do think that, you know, there is a culture that needs to be broken, but I think one way in which a culture will eventually -- could eventually be overcome is it's very difficult to change the hearts and minds and philosophy approach to tenured deputies, particularly those have been in the -- in the game for 10, 15, 18 years. It's hard -- hard to overcome years of -- of that experience. Brand-new deputies, not so hard.

So we can start now and be hiring a lot more deputies, probably, in the next couple, three years; you could start now. You can start to change the culture, and I have

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We have been overseeing some of the smaller
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     seen that.
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     agencies in the county, and we have flipped that switch into,
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     you know, agencies who are close to coming into federal
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     intervention in a consent decree and a pattern and practice
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     finding. As a result of continued work and decisions on
 6
     hiring, we've been with them now for a dozen years, and they
 7
     have flipped that switch. There are no old guard left, and the
     new guard is performing differently and consistent with
 8
     constitutional ideals.
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          MR. NEUMAN: Thank you.
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11
               I'll pass the witness.
12
          VICE CHAIR HICKS: Thank you, sir, for your testimony.
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               Did commissioners have any questions at this time?
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               I have a couple of -- on behalf of -- Commissioner
     Bonner wanted to know. You talked about the jail and your time
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16
     at OIR. Were you aware of the 3000 boys and the 2000 boys and
17
     their involvement at Twin Towers -- Men's Central?
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          MR. GENNACO: Yes. Absolutely.
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          VICE CHAIR HICKS: And can you discuss a little bit about
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     their impact or -- being involved in those gangs?
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          MR. GENNACO: Yes.
               It was -- it was an illustration of -- of how
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23
     brand-new -- relatively new deputies were already being
     inculcated into a clique-like system, and it -- and it blew up,
24
25
     literally, at the Quiet Cannon and -- in which deputies ended
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up assaulting each other and potentially subjected to criminal 1 2. activity. I don't think the DA prosecuted anybody, but they 3 were subject to internal administrative sanctions as a result 4 of that. 5 And one thing I probably neglected to -- to say is 6 that not only do cliques have a serious impact in the way in 7 which deputies interact with the public, in Patrol, and in the jails, it also creates turmoil, angst, and all kinds of 8 dysfunction within the organization with regard to those who do 9 10 not belong to the in group but are the out group. 11 VICE CHAIR HICKS: What about the Grim Reapers or the 12 Fallout [sic] Boys? Were they in effect during your time at 13 OIR? MR. GENNACO: The -- the cliques that you've mentioned all 14 15 existed at one degree or another, at least in -- in reality or 16 in rumor and history. 17 VICE CHAIR HICKS: You also talked about there being some sort of celebration, for lack of a better word, when there was 18 19 use of force or deadly force. Are you familiar with inking parties? 20 21 MR. GENNACO: Yes. VICE CHAIR HICKS: And was there anything done to try to 22 23 prevent or dismantle inking parties? MR. GENNACO: 24 There were attempts to -- to address that 25 issue. I do think that most of that was largely ineffectual.

1	VICE CHAIR HICKS: And then my last question, did
2	outside of the OIR and then the internal investigations that
3	are done or that were done for these inking parties and the
4	gangs and excessive force, was there ever a discussion about
5	bringing an independent outside agency to conduct further
6	investigations?
7	MR. GENNACO: There no, not formally. There was I'm
8	sure this commission recognizes there was a Blue Ribbon
9	Commission that certainly spent a lot of time looking into that
10	issue as an outside entity, and Judge Bonner was part of that,
11	I know.
12	VICE CHAIR HICKS: I have no further questions.
13	Any other commissioners?
14	Commissioner Giggans?
15	COMMISSIONER GIGGANS: Yeah. Thank you for being here
16	thank you for being here today.
17	You mentioned that in the statute that outlaws deputy
18	gangs, you mentioned that it wasn't strong enough, but you said
19	there was one actionable sentence. What is that sentence?
20	MR. GENNACO: I may have confused the I was talking
21	about the one actionable sentence in the policy.
22	COMMISSIONER GIGGANS: Oh, okay.
23	MR. GENNACO: In the policy.
24	COMMISSIONER GIGGANS: Oh, when it
25	MR. GENNACO: If you look at the current Sheriff's

Department policy, there's one sentence, and then there's a lot 1 2. of noise about, you know, how cliques can be destructive. 3 COMMISSIONER GIGGANS: Did -- can you -- I don't have that 4 in front of me. Do you recall what that is? 5 MR. GENNACO: I'd be paraphrasing, but essentially it says 6 that cliques -- that deputies are not to belong to cliques that 7 advocate unconstitutional or illegal practices. That's a high 8 bar to prove. COMMISSIONER HARRIS: Yeah. 9 10 Okay. Thank you. 11 VICE CHAIR HICKS: Commissioner Cooper? 12 COMMISSIONER COOPER: My question: You mentioned MOUs. 13 Can you clarify that because you also mentioned unions, and 14 that they were hijacking leadership and management roles? 15 MR. GENNACO: Sure. 16 Every law enforcement organization that has 17 associations or unions as part of that structure, and I think 18 virtually all do in California, routinely negotiate their 19 working conditions or their expectations with the city or the county. As a result -- and -- and based on that negotiation, 20 there is a Memorandum of Understanding or a contract or -- MOU 21 22 is shorthand for that -- that sets out those expectations. 23 And -- and my point, Commissioner Cooper, is that if you look at the MOU there are a lot of things that managers can 24 25 no longer do because they've agreed to no longer do them

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through the MOU process. And I don't blame the association so
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 2.
     much for the current state of affairs; what I blame is the
 3
     County for failing to hold steadfast on ensuring that leaders
 4
     of the organization are able to make what has traditionally
 5
     been managerial decisions.
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          COMMISSIONER COOPER: Okay. I -- I -- I appreciate that
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     because my understanding, because I have worked in union
 8
     environments, and that was one thing that the companies made
             "You are not part of the operations, and you're not
 9
     clear:
10
     involved in making management decisions."
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               So I was sort of confused when you --
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          MR. GENNACO: Yeah.
13
          COMMISSIONER COOPER: -- used the term "MOU" --
14
          MR. GENNACO: Yeah.
15
          COMMISSIONER COOPER: -- versus union contract.
          MR. GENNACO: Yeah.
16
17
          COMMISSIONER COOPER: So I think for clarifying that.
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          MR. GENNACO: And -- and if I could just put a finer point
19
     on it, Commissioner Cooper, if the commission was interested.
     There -- these are no longer smoke-filled rooms in which this
20
21
     is all done, but they used to be smoke-filled rooms and they're
22
     sort of the equivalent of a smoke-filled-room situation where
23
     it's all happening in closed doors, and the unions are going to
     fight for what the unions want to fight for, including taking a
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25
     managerial prerogative if they can get it. It's -- makes
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     sense.
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               But I'm more concerned with what's going on on the
 3
     other side, and who it is -- who it is that is saying, "No,
 4
     we're not going to do that."
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               And it's usually not the sheriff in that room, it's
 6
     usually individuals who have been assigned to do that
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     responsibility by the lawyers representing the County, and to
     the degree that they were -- they were concerned about
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     accountability, to the degree that there's concern about
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     oversight, to the degree that there's concern about all these
11
     other issues with regard to do the deputies get to decide where
12
     they work or is that the manager's -- going to be
13
     going -- doing that?
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               All those things, I'm not sure those interests are
15
     being represented at those meetings.
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          COMMISSIONER RUBIN: Interesting point.
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          COMMISSIONER COOPER: Thank you.
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          VICE CHAIR HICKS: Any other questions?
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               And from counsel, did you have any follow up?
          MR. NEUMAN: No, I don't. I just want to thank
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     Mr. Gennaco for being here and for his service over the many
22
     years.
23
          VICE CHAIR HICKS: Thank you again, sir. Appreciate your
     time.
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25
          MR. GENNACO: And I -- and could I just thank the
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commission for their good, hard work here under what is
 1
     evidently, very stressful situations.
 2
 3
          COMMISSIONER RUBIN:
                               Thank you.
 4
          VICE CHAIR HICKS: Thank you.
 5
          COMMISSIONER RUBIN: Mike, nice to see you.
 6
          MR. GENNACO: It was great seeing you.
          VICE CHAIR HICKS: And are there any further witnesses,
     Mr. Deixler?
 8
 9
          MR. DEIXLER: Not today.
10
          VICE CHAIR HICKS: Okay.
11
               Before we move to the next agenda item, Jennifer, do
12
     you know if we -- how many people we have for public comment?
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          MS. JENNIFER: Five.
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          VICE CHAIR HICKS: Five? Okay.
15
               Any closing remarks, Mr. Deixler?
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          MR. DEIXLER: (No audible response.)
17
          VICE CHAIR HICKS: I know there's a motion that we have to
     entertain. Are we okay on quorum since we lost two?
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19
          MR. WILLIAMS: We're fine.
          VICE CHAIR HICKS: We're fine?
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21
          COMMISSIONER RUBIN: It only counts from the beginning.
          VICE CHAIR HICKS: Got it. All right.
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23
               Okay. The next agenda item is -- would be a motion
     to ratify the issuance of subpoenas to personally appear and
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25
     testify under oath at special public hearings of the Sheriff
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1	Civilian Oversight Commission regarding the commission's
2	investigation into deputy cliques, gangs, and exclusionary
3	subgroups. And those witnesses were Jefferson Chow and
4	Angela Walton.
5	Is there a motion?
6	COMMISSIONER RUBIN: I so move.
7	VICE CHAIR HICKS: Thanks.
8	COMMISSIONER HARRIS: I'll second.
9	VICE CHAIR HICKS: All right. And I call for the vote.
10	MR. WILLIAMS: Is there any public comment? Check for
11	public comment.
12	MS. WILLIAMS: Would anyone like to speak on the motion?
13	COMMISSIONER RUBIN: No.
14	MS. WILLIAMS: No public comment.
15	I'm going to go ahead and conduct the roll call.
16	Commissioner Cooper?
17	COMMISSIONER COOPER: I agree.
18	MS. WILLIAMS: Commissioner Garcia?
19	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Yes.
20	MS. WILLIAMS: Commissioner Giggans?
21	COMMISSIONER GIGGANS: Yes.
22	MS. WILLIAMS: Commissioner Harris?
23	COMMISSIONER HARRIS: Yes.
24	MS. WILLIAMS: Vice Chair Hicks?
25	VICE CHAIR HICKS: Yay.

MS. WILLIAMS: And Commissioner Rubin? 1 2. COMMISSIONER RUBIN: Yes. 3 MS. WILLIAMS: Motion carries. 4 VICE CHAIR HICKS: Okay. The next agenda item will be 5 public comment. 6 MS. WILLIAMS: Our first speaker is Leticia Vasquez, followed by Hilda Pedrosa, followed by Michele Infante. 7 MS. VASQUEZ: Yes. 8 VICE CHAIR HICKS: And everyone will have two minutes. 9 MS. VASQUEZ: First of all, I would like to say thank you 10 11 to you all for giving us the opportunity to speak. 12 I'm the mother of Marco Vasquez, who was murdered 13 almost three years ago, on October 6, 2019. And I -- as I 14 stand here before you all and hearing the witnesses and those that didn't come forward, all of the could've, should've, 15 16 would've situations are great; right? If some of these things 17 would have been implemented back then, maybe my -- my son 18 wouldn't have been murdered. They're great ideas and there are 19 definitely change -- and room for change. 20 For the witnesses that didn't come through, and that they're concerned about their promotion, think about -- and 21 your retaliation that you might be facing -- this shirt 22 23 represents the many of us who are suffering for the loss of our loved ones, and we face that retaliation, that fear, every 24 25 single day. Every single day, we worry about whether they're

going to shoot another innocent victim, if they're going to harass another family, if they're going to follow us home from school, et cetera. So there are a lot of things and a lot of factors that need to be put in place.

I also stood witness to a event that Villanueva was at. And he looked at us in the eye, and he -- he made sure that everybody was looking at us. We were doing a silent protest, and during the silent protest, it was an event for impacted families of criminals, and well, our criminals wear a badge. Our criminals stand behind policies and associations and unions that protect them. He made sure that they looked at us, and he asked one question that resonates in my mind all the time.

Looking at us, he said, "What are you going to do about it," you know.

And so, Villanueva, this is what we're doing about it. We are standing before you all, we are making sure that a corrupt sheriff will have -- be taken out, and that us, the people, can take him out when needed and when he is violating the law and not doing what he swore to do -- is to protect us all.

Thank you.

2.

VICE CHAIR HICKS: Thank you.

MS. WILLIAMS: Hilda Pedrosa followed by Michele Infante, followed by Donald Harlan.

MS. PEDROSA: Hello, everyone.

There's just so much in my head, so much stuff that I -- I wish I could speak about, and I only have less than two minutes.

But first of all, it saddens me and it angers me that this -- what you've been hearing and seeing in these six hearings has been what families have been saying. What Ms. Giggans' passed through -- went through is what we've all been fearing, what we've all been going through in different ways. We've heard from all of these other people that were supposed to be here that were not here, why they're not here. It's the same reason -- same things that keep happening to us.

And I -- I am very angry at the fact that it's true like we heard today that a lot of these officers, once they've killed our loved ones, they're being promoted and getting higher salary because that's what they've done.

And all I hear from Mr. Gennaco is that -- is to take it down and to start all over again. New hires is the thing to do and to get rid of the current gang members that we have in our stations because that will happen -- what will happen is that if we mix the new hires with the current gang members that we have there, the -- the new hires are going to be spoiled because we're mixing them together. So it's something that I hope that you could look into that even if we do get these new hires and we implement these new things, that it's not going to

clean this up. It's not going to make it better because we're 1 2. mixing them up. 3 So I do want to tell you that, you know, these 4 officers, they took away more than just a brother, than a 5 father, than -- than a son; they took a lot away from us. But 6 the security, the peace, the trust, the sanity that we have, I 7 want you to take all of that into consideration. 8 Thank you. 9 VICE CHAIR HICKS: Thank you. MS. WILLIAMS: Michele Infante, followed by Donald Harlan, 10 11 followed by our last speaker, Richie Serjanko. 12 MS. INFANTE: Good afternoon. My name is Michele Infante. 13 I'm with Dignity and Power Now. 14 I think everyone of you should be ashamed of 15 yourself. You came here, and you allowed somebody to talk for 16 an hour about something that she cannot do. She really did not 17 offer any advice. I mean, offering rotations and some of those 18 ideas -- didn't -- isn't that one of the deputies came up here 19 and spoke about already recently? Didn't -- didn't Sheriff Villanueva do slowdowns? Isn't that all part of doing a 20 rotation? Taking them out and then making it look like he 21 22 doesn't have enough money to take care of his community that he 23 needs to be taking care of; right? And then what happens? He's changing statistics. 24 25 And then I even hear somebody even talk about

2.

Commissioner Harris. You had -- you talked about giving somebody the benefit of the doubt. Why aren't you giving the benefit of the doubt to someone who's incarcerated? How about Ruby Beltran? How about -- how about Deputy Mercado that sexually assaulted her? How about Deputy Fernandez that stuck his hands down her pants and into her vagina? How about giving her the benefit of the doubt, and -- and giving her an opportunity and -- to show her truth and tell her truth?

But every time, for six years, everyone keeps coming up here talking about the Sheriff's Department and benefit of the doubt. You've had how many people in how many years that you've been doing this work? And you've brought in all these people and not one has been able to make the change. It's a culture, and you have to eliminate that whole department and get rid of everyone, including medical staff that's in there.

an hour -- you allowed some woman up there to talk when you have families out here who's lost a loved one who we -- they lost a loved one who was killed and murdered, and you want to give them two minutes. That's not right, and you know that.

And you need to make that change, and you need to start going after the people that are responsible and that need to be accountable, and that's the LA County Sheriff's Department and Alex Villanueva. Nobody gets any benefit of the doubt. If you can't give it to an inmate, then you don't get to -- you don't

1 get to give that to your department.

2 VICE CHAIR HICKS: Thank you.

MS. WILLIAMS: Donald Harlan, followed by Richie Serjanko.

MR. HARLAN: Hi. I'm Donald Harlan. I'm here to report

I'm having a problem with the LA County sheriffs, especially in

Santa Clarita.

The LA County sheriffs have conspired to place imposters to pose as my family members, that they're in my family's house, they have shopped photo albums and ID cards with my family's name on them, and that the sheriffs are involved. They keep trying to bring people that -- to die in my house so they can try and claim it. They keep trying to pose as one of my family members, and then when that person dies, they want to try and claim the property.

The Sheriff's aware of this, and there's a court order at the local courthouse, Santa Clarita Courthouse, for the government and law enforcement to stop trying to impersonate my family members.

On September 7th, I called the sheriffs to the residence because somebody had supposedly died September 5th there, and I reported -- tried to report a stolen fifth-wheel trailer from the property, and the Sheriff refused to take a report. And in that incident on September 7th, the Sheriff witnessed impostors, actors showing him fake ID with my family's names on it and their pictures.

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There's several other people involved. Let's see --
 1
 2
     and specifically, I'm bringing -- I'm bringing it to your
 3
     attention because there's a problem with deputy gangs. This is
 4
     a white supremacist group. We have Deputy Lee and Deputy
 5
     Sullivan, and that they -- they're -- they're definitely in on
 6
     it. Also there's -- besides LA County sheriffs, there's LA
     County -- and, specifically, Mr. de Leon at the local Santa
 7
     Clarita Office. I have recordings of him that he's aware of
 8
     the problem, and that he's conspired. Also, the City of Santa
 9
10
     Clarita City Council and Bank of America is in on it.
11
          VICE CHAIR HICKS: Thank you so much.
12
          MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you so much for your comment.
13
          MR. HARLAN: Yeah. I really need some -- I really need
14
     some help, some enforcement. I'm having a serious problem.
     Since this last civil war--
15
16
          MS. WILLIAMS: Our next speaker, Richie Serjanko.
17
          MR. HARLAN: -- we're having civil war; the law
18
     enforcement doesn't want to do their job.
19
          VICE CHAIR HICKS: Thank you, sir. Thank you, sir.
          MR. HARLAN: The sheriffs doesn't want to do their job.
20
21
          MS. WILLIAMS: Sir --
          MR. HARLAN: They said sue them.
22
23
          MS. WILLIAMS: -- we need to allow our next speaker to --
          MR. HARLAN: They don't want to do their job --
24
          MS. WILLIAMS: -- have his time.
25
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1
          MR. HARLAN: -- they're saying sue them.
 2.
          VICE CHAIR HICKS: Thank you, sir.
 3
          MR. HARLAN: So they're having civil war.
 4
          VICE CHAIR HICKS:
                             Thank you.
 5
          MR. HARLAN: I understand. Okay. I'm going to wait --
 6
     I'll wait till the end of the meeting.
 7
          UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Okay. Wonderful.
          MR. HARLAN: I'll be quiet.
 8
          MS. WILLIAMS: Our last speaker, Richie Serjanko. We have
 9
10
     one more speaker.
11
          MR. SERJANKO: Okay. My name is Richie Serjanko.
12
     part of the Check the Sheriff Coalition.
13
               I've been pretty supportive of what the commission
14
     has done so far with these special hearings, but I -- I'm very
15
     disappointed in today. Allowing MacArthur to -- to talk for an
16
     hour about things that she can't even do. And I found it
17
     particularly offensive when -- I mean, the commission allowed
18
     her to speak for an hour, but when she spoke up about how the
19
     County doesn't have resources for LASD's, like, for deputies to
     get mental health help. Well, what about the families that
20
21
     LASD kills? They don't get a cent from the County. So we can
22
     talk about resources and money.
23
               You allowed someone to come up on the stand to say
     that we need more money for LASD deputies' mental health, but
24
25
     the families who have to deal with the trauma that they place
```

2.

on elders -- Paul Reyes' teenage sister has been harassed by the deputies. I've been at the Vargas family house when they've had young members of their families physically assaulted by -- in front of their house. And so when we talk about mental health and the resources and the money that this County is able to provide, they don't get any -- they don't get any money, but this lady's fucking up here talking about how the deputies need mental health services.

And Commissioner Giggans, you know, I'm sorry that you're going through this, but Sister Helen Jones, John Horton's mother, has been talking about this for over a decade. The Vargas family has been in front of this commission talking about the deputies' harassment, retaliation, intimidation.

I've experienced it outside my house. They've -- I've seen them outside my house. Villanueva has run Facebook ads with my face on it, intentionally putting a target on me. It's what happens when you go after LASD. It's a culture issue.

And is this commission -- for this whole deputy gang hearings, are -- are we having family members come in to be on record for -- for this hearing? And if not, that's a serious fucking problem. And you allowed this lady to talk for an hour and say that LASD deputies need more mental health services.

Thank you.

VICE CHAIR HICKS: Thank you, sir.

MS. WILLIAMS: Our next speaker, Stephanie Luna.

2.

MS. LUNA: Yeah. Hello. My name is Stephanie Luna. I'r the family of Anthony Vargas. You guys already know my nephew's story. He was murdered in 2018 by two active known prospects for the Banditos deputy gang in East LA.

Hearing that woman talk for an hour was gravely concerning for multiple reasons. One of the main reasons being that she believes that the deputies' mental health is more important than the mental health of the families that have been affected by sheriff violence. There's a lot of money that the County has available to offer sheriff deputies mental health services. Why that's not happening is none of my business. What is my business is the fact that the families are not provided with mental health services, the fact that the families have to actively seek out our own mental health services from non-profit organizations. That's a serious problem.

You know, another -- another issue that I'm having is the two deputies that refused to show up today. One of them refused to show up because he was in fear of not getting a promotion, and I can tell you one thing, that that deputy -- you know, you're a coward. My nephew will never, in his life, be able to get a promotion from a job because he was murdered by the deputy gang members that you are actively protecting today.

To the deputy that didn't show up for fear of

2.

retaliation, families that are here today face retaliation on a daily basis. Every time we show up to a commission meeting, every time we show up to a Bord of Supervisor's meeting and a motion is passed, we have sheriff deputies parked in front of our cars. There is no doubt in my mind that that's a sheriff deputy in an undercover car.

We've been tailgated. We've been followed. We've been harassed. We haven't faced the harassment that Patti Giggans has, but I'll tell you who has. The family of 14-year-old AJ Weber has. AJ Weber's family was raided in the exact same capacity. There was no media coverage for him. There was no one that showed up to fight for him. There were no attorneys that showed up to fight for AJ Weber's family the way that the county is actively fighting today.

I understand that you guys are public officials. I understand that you guys have a higher position than the rest of us, but it shouldn't be a you-guys-up-here-and-we're-down-here. If you guys get protection, the families deserve the same kind of protection.

You know, the sheriffs see the same target that -that you guys have, they see us the same way. The only
difference between you and us is that you guys have media
attention constantly on you, the families don't. We don't have
that media attention constantly on us. We don't have people

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constantly watching and making sure that we're okay.
 1
          VICE CHAIR HICKS: Thank you.
 2
          MS. LUNA: We have activists and people doing that for us.
 3
 4
          VICE CHAIR HICKS: Thank you.
 5
          MS. LUNA: Thank you.
          VICE CHAIR HICKS: All right. Seeing no other public
 6
 7
     comment and no other agenda items, this meeting is adjourned at
 8
     12:25.
 9
                (The hearing was concluded at 12:25 p.m.)
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                                   -000-
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1	STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
2) ss.
3	COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)
4	
5	I, ANN BONNETTE, California CSR No. 6108, Louisiana Court
6	Reporter No. 85135, Registered Professional Reporter, Certified
7	Manager of Reporting Services, AAERT CERT D-368, do hereby
8	certify:
9	That said digitally recorded audio of the Civilian
10	Oversight Commission Hearing, September 23, 2022, was
11	transcribed into computer-generated text under my direction and
12	supervision, and I hereby certify the foregoing transcript to
13	the best of my ability.
14	I further certify that I am neither counsel for nor
15	related to any party to said action nor in any way interested
16	in the outcome thereof.
17	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name
18	this 19th day of October 2022.
19	an Bonnette
20	- CONO P - 101 - C
21	ANN BONNETTE, CSR 6108
22	AAERT CERT D-368
23	
24	
25	

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