



LOS ANGELES COUNTY

PROBATION OVERSIGHT COMMISSION

2024 ANNUAL INSPECTION REPORT

**CAMP CLINTON B. AFFLERBAUGH (CBA)
CAMP JOSEPH PAIGE (CJP)
CAMP GLENN ROCKEY (CGR)**



SEPTEMBER
- OCTOBER
2024



SUMMARY

The Los Angeles County Probation Oversight Commission (POC), in its mission to oversee and make recommendations to the Los Angeles County Probation Department (Probation), is completing the 2024 Annual Inspections of all of Probation's detention facilities, marking the fourth year of inspections.

The POC has found it of critical importance to provide substantial feedback to Probation, the Board of Supervisors (Board), and public stakeholders after each inspection of the conditions observed within the facilities. This summary presents the key findings from the inspection of the facilities known as the "East Camps": Camp Clinton B. Afflerbaugh (CBA), Camp Joseph Paige (CJP), and Camp Glenn Rockey (CGR).

Each of these three facilities continues to house 30 or less youth at any given time. They are connected not only by geography but also through the coordination that occurs between them through some shared human resources of multiple departments and shared facility resources including the Hope Center and swimming pool.

FINDINGS

- ***A Recipe that Works*** – Various factors appear to contribute to the main success shared by the three camps: that many youth reported feeling cared for, encouraged, and having positive experiences with Probation officers that supervise them, co-located department staff, and facility leadership. A few of the named variables reportedly having a positive effect include the facility leadership modeled expectations of treatment of youth, the highly compressed work schedule, low turnover, sustained relationships amongst Probation officers, and regular consultation with professionals of multiple disciplines.
- ***Communication from Executive Leadership on the Global Plan*** – The reported lack of communication from Probation Department leadership caused stress for the employees of the three facilities who reported feeling uncertainty about their role or future within the Department. To prevent the proliferation of fear and gossip, executive leadership should communicate plans early and in good faith with the people in the east camps, so that they may prepare themselves and young people appropriately.
- ***Proactive, Youth-Centered Approaches to Harm Reduction*** – Facility leadership at these three facilities took concrete and proactive steps to keep youth safer from risk of opioid overdose despite having received minimal direction from the executive leadership regarding the expectation to do so. In doing so, these three camps have raised the standard of care by empowering youth with tools that will help keep them and their communities safer in the future.
- ***Trauma-Informed Approaches*** – Facility leadership emphasized understanding of principles of youth development and trauma responsive interventions as their expectation for facility supervisors and supervision staff, with positive results reported by youth, Probation officers, and other professionals at the facilities. There were some concerns expressed that more training should be made available to officers to practice trauma-informed exchanges, as not all individuals appeared committed to strength-based, therapeutic, or non-punitive interventions.
- ***The 56-Hour Work Week*** – Probation employees at the three camps work a highly compressed schedule, which was repeatedly acknowledged as a contributing factor for stability at the camps, rapport building with youth, and employee satisfaction.



BACKGROUND

The Los Angeles County Probation Oversight Commission (POC) was established in 2021 as a civilian-led oversight commission focused on systemic reform of the Los Angeles County Probation Department (Probation). The POC advises the Board of Supervisors (Board) and Probation about progress and challenges within the Department. The POC has considerable authority and responsibilities directly related to juvenile institutions. Specifically, Title 15 of the California Code of Regulations, section 1313 (f), requires the POC to conduct annual inspections of the buildings, grounds, and services delivered to the young people detained in each of the County's juvenile facilities on an annual basis. The Board also granted the POC specific authority to "as permitted by law...conduct unannounced inspections of any facility, and its non-confidential records, where any juvenile probationer can be held or where probationers receive services" and "prepare reports on inspection findings" for the Board (LACC Sections 3.80.040(B) and 3.80.050(A)). The POC submits these annual reports to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) by December 31st of each year and shares the report with the Board and the public. This report is the record of the last inspections in the fourth round of annual inspections conducted by this body.

METHODS

At the beginning of the 2024 Annual Inspection cycle, Probation ran six juvenile facilities: one juvenile detention center (a juvenile hall named "Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall" or LPJH), three juvenile camps, one locked placement that also serves as the camp and Secure Youth Treatment Facility (SYTF) for girls and gender-expansive youth, and two facilities solely dedicated to housing young people dispositioned to SYTF, including Barry J. Nidorf-SYTF and Campus Kilpatrick.

- Camp Joseph Paige – This inspection was conducted by two POC Commissioners with the support of three POC staff members. The inspection took six hours to complete.
- Camp Glenn Rockey – This inspection was conducted by one POC Commissioner with the support of three POC staff members. The inspection took seven hours to complete.
- Camp Clinton B. Afflerbaugh – This inspection was conducted by one POC Commissioner with the support of two POC staff members. The inspection took six hours to complete.
- Dates for the inspections were coordinated with Probation leadership, leaders from the facility, and partner agencies were aware of the inspection in advance.
- The BSCC does not have a required template for the inspection report. The POC developed a detailed facility inspection template that was updated this year and reviewed by Probation and the BSCC.
- The POC's inspections template includes key themes to ensure a thorough inspection of both physical structure and environment. The template also highlights the need to examine practices and the treatment of youth at the facility.

It should be noted that the data is a "snapshot" of information recorded on the day of the inspection. The data collected about the "facility's rated capacity," "population" and "staffing" was provided to the POC staff directly by the facility's Director and these numbers were directly included in this report. The only two datapoints requiring calculation were the "Staff to Youth Ratio" and the "Number of Graduates." The "Staff to Youth Ratio" is calculated by dividing the number of "Total Staff" by the "Total Youth Population". For clarification, these ratios do not reflect the actual staff to youth ratios per shift, but rather a broad staff to youth ratio for each facility. The findings stated in this report are a compilation of POC Commissioner and staff observations made while conducting the inspections.



FINDINGS

September 19, 2024

Inspection #5 – Camp Joseph Paige (CJP): 6601 Stephens Ranch Road, La Verne, CA 91750
Facility Rated Capacity: 120

Youth Population ¹ (Physical) – Males	Youth at Court/Medical	Total Staff (Payroll)	Total Active Staff ² (DPO's and GSN's)	Staff to Youth Ratio (Number of Staff at time of Inspection / Youth Pop.) rounded to whole number	Line Staff on Duty at Time of Inspection	Total Teachers (LACOE)	Number of High School Students	Number of High School Graduates
25	1	55	45	1:2	15-AM 17-PM	2	15	8

Access to Medical and Mental Health Services

Juvenile Court Health Services (JCHS)	Services Offered: 7 days / week	Coverage: 6:30AM - 10:00PM
Department of Mental Health (DMH)	Services Offered: 7 days / week	Coverage: 8:00 AM – 8:30 PM plus 24-hour access to on-call DMH psychiatrist

Facility and Physical Environment

Camp Joseph Paige (CJP) sits on a large campus with Camp Clinton B. Afflerbaugh. The two camps share a school however they function separately under Probation. To enter CJP, there are two locked gates and a locked door which are operated through the main control center of the facility, and has a clear view through the layers of chain link. Once buzzed through the doors and upon entering the building, visitors and staff walk through a metal detector. It was noted that there is no process or equipment to scan belongings when entering the facility and clear bags were not inspected. POC Commissioners and staff were reminded about the ban on cell phones. Probation officers stationed at the front desk asked visitors to sign in. A new security procedure emerged this year in which POC Commissioners and staff exchanged their identification cards for visitors' passes.

The facility appeared aged but clean. There were black-top basketball courts and a large multi-purpose grass field. The Director reported that high school graduates were encouraged to spend time outside where Commissioners observed Probation officers engaging them into organized or self-directed activities while listening to oldies music. This was observed throughout the inspection, and there were young people exercising and spending time outside playing basketball, volleyball, riding bikes and scooters. Youth reported to POC Commissioners and staff that this was their weekday routine, and they all appeared to be enjoying the time to be outside playing. In a fenced outdoor space far from the youth, it was observed that underground construction was underway. It was reported that new power transformers were being installed.

¹ Physical youth population and High School Student/Graduate numbers are discrepant due to differences in Probation/LACOE data gathering and reporting processes.

² Probation's reports of Active Staff and Line Staff on Duty includes individuals with work hardening, or light duty.



The living unit observed appeared aged but clean. The living area at CJP is made up of an open dormitory with no individual rooms. There are four sections to the dorm, divided by chest-high room dividers. The sections are called Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, and Delta and the boys and young men are each assigned to one of the four wings. Each wing of the dorm holds a large number of beds, mostly unoccupied. Each youth has what appeared to be a twin-size bed and a small open bookshelf where they could store a few personal items including books, photos, letters, and any special hygiene products that they had earned through positive behavior incentives. Facility leadership reported that youth are assigned to different wings for safety reasons, including avoiding housing known gang enemies on the same side of the dorm or simply mixing youth who are better acclimated to the environment with a few newcomers to help integrate new arrivals to the culture of CJP faster. Each wing of the dorm had a mounted television. There was a large, communal bathroom in the dorm with numerous bathroom stalls, shower stalls with appropriate privacy curtains, and circular trough-like sinks that enable multiple individuals to wash their hands or brush their teeth at the same time. There were multiple working drinking water faucets in the dormitory.

In addition to the sleeping areas, there were also common spaces in the living quarters. There was an open room that contained couch seating, tables with attached seats, a television, and an air hockey table. There was also an area at another end of one dorm wing that had a ping pong table, and yet another had an additional television.

Posters for the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA), Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR) Ombudsperson, Youth Bill of Rights, and Probation Ombudsperson were observed throughout the facility including in the front entrance, the kitchen, some school areas, and the living units. Most were near eye level, but others were posted so high up they were unreadable. Locked grievance boxes were observed throughout the facility with grievance forms and instructions on how to complete a grievance.

Kitchen and Food

The kitchen area appeared significantly aged, but clean and mostly functional. A dishwasher was in disrepair as there was a vent above the dishwasher leaking large amounts of steaming hot water onto the floor. Kitchen staff reported that they had reported the issue and was told that ISD had determined the issue too complicated and expensive to fix and that they were going to leave it. They also stated that the time required to fix it would be too long and CJP would have to use the Camp Afflerbaugh kitchen – reportedly something no one wanted to do. Staff reported that there was no air conditioning in the kitchen, only a cooling fan. There was a small window air conditioning unit in the kitchen office. Staff had portable cooling fans available to wear around their necks and expressed significant relief about the decreasing temperatures. It was reported that the CJP kitchen was closed for nine months during the last year because of a vent that needed to be fixed, and that kitchen staff used the kitchen at Camp Afflerbaugh during that time. The CJP kitchen re-opened three months ago.

Commissioners observed the lunch meal and noted that the food served appeared unappetizing. The food included meat in a red sauce with rice, and a bowl of fruit. Young people reported that kitchen staff informed them that the menu will not change until the young people stop throwing away food. While observing the meal, youth were observed talking to one another and Probation officers, laughing and relaxed. Some ate the full meal, others threw away food, and one youth was observed mostly eating fresh fruit that his colleagues offered.



School

When the Commissioners and staff observed the LACOE classrooms it was noted that PREA, Youth Bill of Rights, and OYCR posters were posted on the outer walls of the classrooms. It was reported that there were twenty-two LACOE students, eight high school graduates, four of whom were enrolled in college courses.

Students in one classroom were reading “My Brother Sam is Dead” out loud. There were about seven young people in the room, with two LACOE staff and two Probation officers. Young people appeared distracted by the inspection observation at first, but later returned to their popcorn reading due to being engaged and redirected by the professionals in the classroom. No student work was posted on the classroom walls, other than the “Star Family Report” from May 2024. The morning schedule was posted on one of the walls, and informed youth of the morning schedule to include for Anchor Book Reading, Classwork-Cornell Notes, and Physical Education. The classroom did not have any PREA, Grievances, Youth Bill of Rights, Ombudsman, nor OYCR posters.

Math and Science class was observed with eight young people sitting with laptops in front of them. Two LACOE staff and one Probation officer were present. Students in this classroom reported that they currently had a substitute teacher, and they missed their regular teacher who they described as “cool”. The students appeared disengaged; only one student appeared to be working on their laptop, while the rest of the students were drawing, talking quietly, or doing word searches. The classroom walls had Youth Bill of Rights posters, and current student math work was posted on the walls.

Both classrooms visited had LACOE “No Sexual Harassment” posters on walls which included specific descriptions of inappropriate behaviors. The descriptions were written in a way that could be useful for bringing self-awareness to youth about their own behaviors and to help youth identify grooming or other sexually inappropriate behaviors from others.

Commissioners inquired about LACOE’s discipline processes which are intertwined with the Positive Behavior Intervention & Supports (PBIS) (*see Discipline and Positive Behavior Reinforcement*). LACOE explained that for Camps Paige and Afflerbaugh, there is a four-step process before a suspension occurs. The student first receives a verbal warning. Second, if the issue continues, the Education Behavior Tech (EBT) intervenes and attempts to counsel and redirect the youth. The third step is for the Behavior Counselor to speak with the student. Fourth, the student is sent to speak with the principal. Finally, if these steps have not resulted in the student returning to class without further disruption, the youth is suspended.

It was reported that the duration of the suspension depends on the severity of the offense. One example given was that if a student causes an ongoing safety concern, they’ll receive a “block suspension”, where the student is suspended for only that block/class and is allowed to return to the following block of school. Once suspended, the student is escorted back to their dorm. In July 2024, there were nine block suspensions and two all day suspensions due to violent behavior. In August 2024, there were eight block suspensions, and two all day suspensions.

The teachers for Camp Paige were mainly multi-subject credentialed teachers, which included one Special Education credentialed teacher.

It was shared that there was one dual enrollment student with Rising Scholars, as three other recent participants had either graduated or were released after the summer session.



College courses were managed by Probation Education Services. They reported that students attend college virtually. College students were offered two hours of class twice a week. CJP had eight high school graduates, with four of them enrolled in college courses. Probation Education Services reported that due to communication and scheduling difficulties, they chose to have college provided by Los Angeles Mission College (Mission College) during the Summer and Fall A terms. They reported that the Fall B term would be provided by the assigned Rising Scholars school, Mt. San Antonio College (Mt. Sac). The current college course offered for the Fall A term was Administration of Justice, and the upcoming Fall B term had four students enrolled for Study 100, which is a college preparation course.

Grievances

CJP had seventy grievances for January-September 2024, and most of them were in written/paper format as the Grievance Management System (GMS) was shut down effective July 2024 per the Chief's orders. CJP leadership expressed satisfaction with the discontinued use of the electronic GMS process because it was "clunky" and inefficient. No information was known at the facility regarding any plans or communication regarding a new electronic grievance system.

A high number of grievances reviewed pertained to interactions between LACOE staff and youth. It was noted that several grievances from February 2024 had similar PREA-related allegations against a LACOE teacher, and when investigated by grievance officer, the young people retracted their grievances through an affidavit stating that they were "playing" around, denied the allegations, and that the young people apologized and stated that they "really liked" their teacher and did not want any negative consequences against the teacher. Review of the May 2024 grievances revealed numerous grievances regarding interactions between a LACOE substitute teacher and multiple youth. It was reported that the teacher made "demeaning" comments to the students including saying that they were not worried about the grievances that the students made as "nothing is going to happen to me, no one is going to believe you". The pattern of grievances involving the educator was evident during other months as well. Commissioners inquired about this pattern with the facility leadership who reported also observing the pattern, and they took the decisive action to ask LACOE to remove the substitute from their assignment at the school. The letter was documented in the grievance folder, reviewed by Commissioners, and confirmed by the LACOE. Facility leadership affirmed a commitment to investigating and taking all concerns posed by youth seriously and reported no space in the facility for any adult professional undermining that process. Other grievances related to issues of dorm movement, clothing, and food were addressed promptly and resolved within policy time limits.

The facility Director stated that it was important to him that "kids have a voice, and that they feel that they have that voice". It was also shared that CJP holds town halls periodically for the young people to express any ideas or concerns and to feel heard in a general sense.

Discipline and Positive Behavior Reinforcement

It was reported that Probation continues to use Behavior Management Program (BMP), a point-based merit system which encourages youth to earn points through their participation in daily routines and activities. These points can be used to move up a behavior level ladder through which they may "purchase" desired goods using the points they have earned. There are four levels at CJP and once youth reach the fourth level, they may use their points to obtain special hygiene supplies including brand name lip balm and hair gel. It was reported that the budget for BMP only covers snack and hygiene items, though it was noted by the staff running the store that many other supplies would be helpful if the budget would allow for it, including art or other recreational supplies that youth have repeatedly requested.



LACOE uses PBIS as the behavior reinforcement system at school, which allows them to award points to youth as well. These points also count toward BMP. It was pointed out during the day by some Probation employees that they thought LACOE should more readily dock points from youth when behavior does not warrant the receipt of full points. It was unclear what discussion, if any, had occurred between the departments to address the concern.

LA Model training had not previously occurred at this facility, nor have any plans been discussed to begin implementation at CJP in the future despite a March 15, 2022, Board motion indicating that CJP should be the site of the LA Model expansion³.

Access to Medical and Mental Health Care

Juvenile Court Health Services (JCHS) reported that the physician was available on-site on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Youth needing x-rays were transported to Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall or Central Juvenile Hall. It was reported that appointments are rarely missed, and when this does happen, it is either because the young people refuse, or Probation transportation is unavailable. JCHS staff mentioned that they found the scheduled rotation of the supervising nurse a challenge and that they wanted to have them available on site more regularly.

DMH reported that young people met with their assigned clinician on a “as needed” basis, with a minimum of once a week. They reported that clinicians were open to helping de-escalation efforts alongside Probation and that whenever called, their Officer of the Day routed emergency calls to the assigned clinicians to assist youth. It was reported that there were ten clinicians across two weekly shifts, which included one substance abuse counselor and one housing navigator for Transition Age Youth (TAY). It was reported that there was one young person on a level 2, for which they noted was “rare”, and was only being used as a “safety precaution”. It was reported that short staffing was never an impediment to meeting with youth, but that it would be helpful to have enough staff available so that youth could consistently meet with clinicians in their offices for maximized confidentiality.

Agency Relationships

LACOE staff noted that “everything runs pretty smooth” because all agencies place the students first. The bi-monthly meetings with the partner agencies keep communication open where “big picture topics” and plans are discussed and as needed, time is taken to coordinate approaches to serving individual youth. LACOE staff shared that they noted the classroom presence of Probation officers inside the classroom recently, which they had been asking for. Related to this matter, LACOE staff mentioned that they would appreciate a standard policy outlining the Probation officer duties during school time.

The agency relationships between DMH and the Probation Department were described by DMH staff as “stable”, and there were no notable positive nor negative changes within the last year. It was reported that Probation staff appeared to be “under stress” due to the widespread rumors regarding the pending closure of CJP. DMH staff reported that interagency meetings were a “good line of communication” for the partner agencies. Concerns were expressed related to the growing number of young people given new charges instead of providing youth with appropriate, trauma-informed services by all co-located partners on-site.

³ [Friendly Amendment to Item #10: Preparing for the Closure of the Division of Juvenile Justice: Secure Youth Track Facility Designation and LA Model Expansion](#)



Staffing

Nearly all Probation officers interviewed expressed concern and stress resulting from the lack of communication from Probation leadership regarding the planned closure of CJP⁴. They asked POC staff what was known about the plan and noted that no one at the facility had received any formal information about the closure. Officer concerns related to pending instability for youth, abrupt changes to CJP employee commutes, schedules, and negative effects on confidence in Probation leadership and decreased morale. Questions were posed by Probation employees and individuals from other co-located departments over the course of the Inspection regarding their concern that leadership who had neither visited the facility nor witnessed the work done there could be formulating a plan to close it.

Most Probation officers described enjoying their work at CJP, including interacting with youth and creating their own activities to keep the young people active. These included life skills classes, Officer Bender's Book Club, and exercise classes. Many youth reported that they reasonably got along with officers at CJP, and some interviewed were less enthusiastic, while citing no specific concerns. It was remarked during the day by various individuals that the Department's efforts to roll out trauma-informed service approaches for staff needs to be prioritized, as employees of various departments recognized a divide in approaches that leaves Probation behind in youth development centered interventions.

Room Confinement

The HOPE Center for Camp Paige was located at Camp Rockey, and no young person assigned to Camp Paige was under confinement or housed at the HOPE Center.

Programming

Commissioners were informed that due to the end of the current program cycle, a new cycle would begin in the following week, so there were some discrepancies in the planning calendar. Facility leadership reported ongoing communication with the organizations providing programming and asked them to have differentiated programs for graduates and high school students when possible. It was reported that youth at CJP have had access to a credible messenger program for the last two years that was still running successfully, providing guidance to youth, and supporting staff with de-escalation and early intervention.

Probation Education Services informed Commissioners that they managed several vocational programs in which both graduates and high school students could participate. It was shared that the programs were provided by organizations like the Transitional Partnership Program (TPP), American Jobs California Center (AJCC), and Department of Rehabilitation (DOR). The programming included Occupational Safety Health Administration (OSHA) classes, financial literacy courses, and career zone, where young people explored their career options. Many of these programs paid the young people for participating, and young people would receive their checks upon release. It was reported that last year, 98% of the CJP population were working or in the process of being hired during their detention.

On the day of the inspection, Commissioners observed Homeboy Art and the Youth Council. The Homeboy Art class was held in a LACOE classroom and led by two facilitators. The young people

⁴ [ADOPTING A GLOBAL PLAN FOR THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT'S HALLS AND CAMPS \(ITEM NO.5, AGENDA OF MARCH 21, 2023\)](#).



appeared very engaged and showed the commission a shirt and shorts designed with their business logo. The young people expressed enjoying this program, and their plan to participate in Homeboy Art classes upon release. The Homeboy Art facilitators informed the young people about the classes and work opportunities by Homeboy Industries in the community. The facilitators explained that they were completing their last session, and a new cycle would begin next week for twelve weeks.

The Youth Council was led by a Probation officer in the administration employee break room. A POC Commissioner observed six young people participating who were collaborative, supportive of one another, engaged with the activity, and accountable for their participation. It was reported that the Youth Council met on a weekly basis and received food incentives for their participation and good behavior.

Religious services available were Protestant services and Catholic services each weekend.

Harm Reduction

Concerns about contraband continued at the facility at a level similar to what was expressed during the POC's 2023 Annual Inspection. While concerns regarding the possibility of fentanyl entering the facility persisted, the main concern expressed surrounded the belief that most contraband entering CJP comes with youth who are transferred to CJP directly from Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall. Vape pens and nicotine were reportedly the main substance-related contraband found at CJP. Since youth at CJP take randomized drug tests, it was reported that after youth have a positive or "dirty" test, their visits will be "no contact" for a period of time to decrease any likelihood of additional contraband entering the facility.

Commissioners and staff were pleased to learn and witness that CJP Probation officers all carried naloxone on their person, and there was an additional supply in the Supervising officer's desk. Facility leadership shared that they had significant concerns about the well-being of youth who use substances and as a result, took proactive measures to request that the Probation officer who delivers Life Skills programming educate the youth on how to administer naloxone, a lifesaving opioid reversal medication. As a result of the training that took place, nine youth at CJP were trained on how to use naloxone. On the day of the inspection, four of those youth were still at the facility. The Director and Probation officer administering the program reported that there were plans to train another group of youth the following week. While naloxone was not formally or explicitly made available to youth in the facility, it was noted that naloxone was stored with the fire extinguisher and defibrillator box in the open dorm area where youth could possibly gain access if they broke the glass.

JCHS also carried NARCAN and used it on one occasion a month prior to the inspection. After the NARCAN deployment, JCHS called 9-1-1, and the situation was resolved. It was reported that a serious incident report (SIR) was not written about the incident because the Narcan was deployed by JCHS. Probation leadership shared that after this incident, the co-located departments committed to sharing more information that does not compromise the young people's confidential information but would assist maintaining the safety and welfare of the youth.

On the day of the inspection, one youth at CJP was receiving Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT). It was unclear where the prescription for the youth's MAT was generated.

A defibrillator and cut down tools were observed within the dormitory.



Oleoresin Capsicum Spray

Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray was not available as a use of force option at CJP at any point since the last inspection of the facility.



September 26, 2024

Inspection #6 – Camp Glenn Rockey: 1900 N. Sycamore Canyon Road, San Dimas, CA 91773
Facility Rated Capacity: 120

Youth Population (Physical) - Males	Youth at Court/ Medical	Total Staff (Payroll)	Total Active Staff ⁵ (DPO's and GSN's)	Staff to Youth Ratio (Number of Staff at time of Inspection / Youth Pop.) rounded to whole number	Line Staff on Duty at Time of Inspection	Total Teachers (LACOE)	Number of High School Students	Number of High School Graduates
29	6	73	59	1:1	23	5	28	1

Access to Medical and Mental Health Services

Juvenile Court Health Services (JCHS)	Services Offered: 7 days / week	Coverage: 6:30 AM - 10:00 PM
Department of Mental Health (DMH)	Services Offered: 7 days / week	Coverage: 8:00 AM – 8:30 PM plus 24-hour access to on-call DMH psychiatrist

Facility and Physical Environment

Camp Glen Rockey (CGR) is located at the end of a winding road in the foothills. At the top of the hill approaching the facility, a security guard was standing outside their car verifying the names of visitors from a list and comparing it to visitors’ personal identification. Upon entering the facility, Commissioners noted that there was a walk-through metal detector on the right-hand side, though Commissioners were not directed to pass through it and were instead waved in through a locking glass door. Once entering the front office, POC Commissioners and staff were approached by a Probation officer who used a metal detector wand to search each person. It was noted that clear bags were not searched nor were they passed through an X-ray machine, as there did not appear to be an X-ray machine on site.

The CGR living unit observed appeared aged but clean. The living area at CGR is made up of an open dormitory with no individual rooms. There are four sections to the dorm, divided by chest-high room dividers. The sections are called Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, and Delta and the boys and young men are each assigned to one of the four wings according to their ranking in the facility’s Behavioral Management Program (BMP). Each wing of the dorm held a large number of beds, which were mostly unoccupied. Each youth had a twin-size bed and a small open bookshelf where they could store a few personal items including books, photos, letters, and any special hygiene products that they had earned through positive behavior incentives. Each wing of the dorm had a mounted television. In addition to the sleeping areas, there were also common spaces in the living quarters. There was an open room that contained couch seating, tables with attached seats, a television, and bookshelves. There was a large, communal bathroom in the dorm with numerous bathroom stalls, shower stalls with appropriate privacy curtains, and circular trough-like sinks that enable multiple individuals to wash their hands or brush their teeth at the same time. There were multiple working drinking water faucets in the dormitory.

⁵ Probation’s reports of Active Staff and Line Staff on Duty includes individuals with work hardening, or light duty.



PREA, OYCR, Youth Bill of Rights posters were observed throughout the facility in all areas utilized by youth. Locked grievance boxes and Ombudsperson information were also observed throughout. Posters were at eye level and in English and Spanish.

Kitchen and Food

The Kitchen was located inside cafeteria and appeared clean and organized. Kitchen staff mentioned that although all equipment in the kitchen works, they needed a stronger air conditioning system for the summer. Grievances, PREA, OYCR, and Youth Bill of Rights posters were observed in the kitchen. The kitchen also had OSHA and Career & Technical Education (CTE) posters.

Young people were observed having hamburgers, salad, corn, applesauce, oranges and milk or orange juice for lunch. It was noted that all youth at the facility eat together at the same time. Young people were observed talking to each other freely during lunchtime while supervised by Probation officers. One young person mentioned that the food at CGR was “fine, unlike the s*** at LP”. The young people stated that their meals were edible, and they enjoyed the lunch overall, though they would prefer more beverage options.

School

It was reported that on the day of the inspection, there were five full-time teachers, one substitute teacher, and twenty-eight (28) high school students, twelve (12) of whom were preparing for dual enrollment with Rising Scholars. There were nine students with Individualized Education Plans (IEPs) and special education needs. There were four youth identified as “English Language Learners”. One youth at CGR was a high school graduate and zero youth were suspended.

Commissioners observed a math class which included eight young people, one teacher, two LACOE aides, and one Probation officer. Classroom walls were decorated with school-related posters, student classwork, a LACOE sexual harassment poster and Youth Bill of Rights posters. The students appeared engaged as the teacher was discussing exponents. It was reported by students that the math teacher builds rapport by staying after school to help youth, joining them in their dorm for learning support, and playing chess with them. The teacher appeared very enthusiastic while teaching and during schoolwork time, where students were observed helping each other understand the material. The teacher noted that recently there have been more students with higher math knowledge coming into the camp, allowing him to teach more challenging concepts.

College classes for dual enrollment students are held virtually through Mt. San Antonio College (Mt. Sac) via Rising Scholars. It was reported that the upcoming session with Mt. Sac was scheduled to begin on October 28th. Probation Education Services reported that they were down from three full-time staff to one, who reported that they could only visit CGR one day per week as they also provided coverage at Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall.

It was reported that the one high school graduate at CGR was enrolled into Cerritos College and would take courses at Mt. Sac later this year. Planned coursework included: Study 100 Intro to College, Chicano Studies, and Money Smarts. When asked how many youth at CGR have an IEP, Probation Education Services staff noted that they did not have that answer because “that information was not shared with them”, and they felt that “this is an information gap”. They expressed that the Probation Education Services coordinator should know which kids have or had



an IEP and/or have been identified as needing special education. It was reported that due to the shortage of the Education Services staff, Probation officers tasked themselves to create programs including a 10-week financial literacy program where activities included having the young people create a rap song about money. The young people interviewed reported positive attitudes and experiences with their participation in such activities that staff put together for them saying it was a “fun activity”.

Grievances

There were ten (10) grievances filed for the calendar year, and they were provided through either the Grievances Management System (GMS) or in paper form. None of the grievances were emergency, PREA, health, or suspected abuse related. Most of the ten (10) grievances were about LACOE staff, school, and school-related procedures. All grievances not made anonymously were signed by young people upon resolution. All grievances were resolved in a timely manner. All anonymous grievances resulted in a town hall for young people to express their concerns and desired resolutions. It was noted that one young person appealed the results of their grievance, and facility staff then implemented the appeals process as directed by policy.

Discipline and Positive Behavior Reinforcement

CGR uses the Behavior Management Program (BMP)-Policy RTSB-600 to incentivize youth to complete their court-appointed programs with pro-social behaviors through a point system where they can buy snacks and participate in excursions. The BMP has four stages: Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, and Delta. The beginning two stages, Alpha and Bravo, include young people newer to the program with fewer accumulated points or those with challenges that prevented them from earning the points needed to enter the higher stages. Youth in these stages of the BMP may use their earned points to buy snacks from the canteen. The advanced two stages (Charlie and Delta) are for the more senior, better behaved young people who receive a burgundy polo shirt to distinguish themselves and may also earn the privilege to participate in outdoor trips and excursions. LACOE was reportedly the only partner agency participating in this program with Probation. It was reported that LACOE uses Positive Behavior Interventions and Supports (PBIS), where students earn points by completing classwork and maintaining good behavior. School staff then keep record of points on “EPIC”, a computer point system, and at the end of the day this point record is printed and given to the students’ Probation officers.

It was reported by facility leadership that there had been previous communication about a plan to roll out the Developmental Stage System (DSS) with LA Model at the facility, but that no formal plan or launch date had been determined.

Access to Medical and Mental Health Care

JCHS was available from 6:30 AM to 10:00 PM seven days a week, with a physician in the clinic onsite on Tuesdays and Thursdays. X-rays were performed at Central Medical Hub and Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall. It was reported that there was a doctor on call, and young people would be transmitted to LAC+USC hospital for after-hours care. It was reported that young people meet with the dentistry department upon admission and also receive these services at Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall. It was noted by the nurse that the most common injuries included nasal fractures and fractures to the hand. JCHS reported that it was uncommon for youth to miss their appointments as “the staffing shortage isn’t a critical issue at Camp Rockey”. The nurse stated that they observed some progress since the 2023 Inspection of CGR as Probation interacted with



JCHS more and it was reported that virtual meetings were held once a month to discuss and resolve any issues. Youth interviewed reported that they could see a nurse anytime by asking Probation to call the nurse, putting in a written request to see the nurse, or asking the nurse directly when they see them on the CGR campus.

DMH provided mental health services onsite seven days a week from 8:00am to 8:30pm. It was noted that DMH staff retention was “really strong”; all have reportedly been working at CGR for at least six years as “they love the work”. DMH reported that clinicians met with young people on their assigned caseload individually at least twice per week but had the freedom to meet with clients more as needed. It was reported that in addition to traditional talk therapy, many clinicians participated in various rapport building activities with youth that encouraged the youth to engage meaningfully with the services. It was reported that additional sessions could also be scheduled to include parents into family therapy, which half of the therapists were engaging their clients into. DMH continued to facilitate group substance abuse counseling. Young people reported that they had regular contact with their mental health clinicians and could see them whenever they needed to by asking Probation to call. This was confirmed by the DMH supervisor who reported that approximately ten (10) referrals for services were generated a week, but most commonly officers will reach out informally to request support. DMH reported that they have access to their own transportation team to assist youth at CGR and the other east camps to include family into Multidisciplinary Team (MDT) meetings and family therapy sessions.

It was reported that there was a need to encourage some Probation officers to not pass judgment on a youth’s verbal request to be seen by a mental health professional. It was reported that on occasion, a Probation officer will deny a youth’s verbal request to see a mental health professional. It was reported that officers made statements like, “they seem fine” or “they don’t really have a problem” indicating a lack of belief in the youth’s expressed need for support, though to DMH it seemed inappropriate and outside the scope of practice for a Probation officer to make that determination. DMH reported that Probation was encouraged to always refer when a youth asked for services. It was reported that the issue had been addressed but reoccurred occasionally.

Agency Relationships

JCHS reported satisfaction with the relationships they had with other partner agencies. It was reported that improvement in these relationships was due to biweekly interagency meetings. JCHS staff expressed a desire to have these meetings more often. An area where JCHS staff hoped to see improvement was in communication between Probation staff and young people as it relates to health concerns. JCHS staff reported that at times, young people expressed a concern or health issue but were not able to communicate them clearly, leading to the concerns being “brushed off or not taken seriously”. JCHS staff advised that Probation officers could be better listeners to help ensure youth get prompt treatment.

DMH reported positive and collaborative relationships with Probation as a whole and with individual officers. There was acknowledgment by DMH on the need to provide support to officers due to the perception that officers received minimal support from the department’s executive leadership. DMH was working on creating a drop-in support group for officers to encourage meaningful exchanges and discussion of challenges facing the professionals working with youth with significant mental health diagnoses, trauma histories, and to continue to support positive rapport between clinicians and officers.



LACOE staff described the relationship as “phenomenal” as Probation was a “team player”, and the Probation officers worked very well with school employees and know how to intervene with youth. It was also reported that the weekly interagency meetings were very productive, as all agencies met virtually, to discuss their processes, and all held the students as their primary focus. LACOE staff stated that during the interagency meetings, Probation was always receptive about partner agency concerns, and amenable to make changes. One example given was when classrooms were in disarray at the end of school, LACOE then reached out to the Probation Director for assistance with having students pick up after themselves, and ever since then the classrooms are left organized at the end of the school day. LACOE staff mentioned that there were clear lines of communication with Probation, not only through the weekly interagency meetings but also through email. It was repeatedly expressed that Probation was “exceptional” to work with, and it was a “blessing and an honor to have them in the classroom”.

Staffing

Probation officers at the camps work on a schedule called the “56”, which is a highly compressed work schedule spanning three days. It was reported that the schedule helps with staff retention because it allows for a long restful period between shifts which officers said supports a healthy work-life balance.

Officers expressed positive emotions and feeling “good” about coming to work because they felt “safe and supported” by the facility’s leadership. Probation officers mentioned that different activities and events in the facility helped build rapport amongst the officers and the youth. One key theme echoed through interviews with many Probation officers throughout the day was the mention that they felt “heard” by their facility leadership which boosted their morale and made them feel more invested in collaboration because their experiences and opinions were considered. Facility leadership stated that they worked with their staff and made it a “priority” to “have the staff’s needs met”, as they felt that having Probation Officers well supported meant that the rest of the operations would run appropriately. It was mentioned that they had no call-out issues and regularly had rapport building events, including a monthly taco day where youth and staff were treated to tacos.

During interviews, many Probation employees reported a lack of connection and communication with leadership at headquarters, mentioning that they wished that leadership would visit the facility to gain an understanding of their accomplishment in maintaining high quality supervision provided to young people year after year. Interviews with Probation and co-located partners alike indicated that CGR Probation employees were very prideful of the environment they had cultivated through partnership, intentional practice behaviors considering youth development, and ample programming provided for young people. While numerous individuals recognized the problems facing other facilities as executive leadership’s priority, and words like “overlooked” and “ignored” were heard throughout the day. Staff desired appropriate recognition for their accomplishments in addition to wanting to serve as a possible model for other sites. Various individuals expressed that staff are frustrated with the lack of transparency around promotions despite workplace successes. There were concerns voiced throughout the day that that new leadership appointments have been made available to individuals from outside of Los Angeles County that were not advertised to current Probation staff. While all employees at CGR reported good morale within the facility, the perception of executive leadership’s reception of these employees was less good.



Some young people interviewed stated that they “like this camp” because “staff were respectful” and they felt that staff talk to them “like a person”. It was also noted that young people described their Probation officers as “very involved” and “awesome”. The various youth expressed the sentiment that all the staff at CGR were invested in their success and one youth called the staff “Tremendously caring”. Young people mentioned that they felt the same about Probation officers from all shifts. Youth reported that write-ups were only done when necessary and were not used as a threat. The young people mentioned that they enjoyed the recreational time every day and were overall satisfied with their stay at CGR.

Room Confinement

Camp Rocky has a HOPE center, which is also used by Camp Afflerbaugh and Camp Paige. It was reported and observed that there were two young people in the HOPE center on the day of the inspection, with one youth there for medical isolation, and the other due to a Special Supervision Plan (SSP). Both young people had a one-on-one Probation officer.

LACOE reported that while young people were housed at the HOPE Center, they provided a laptop for CGR youth but only provided work packets for young people from Camps Paige and Afflerbaugh because of the time required to transfer their information from one camp computer system to another. It was reported that Camp Paige used the HOPE center regularly, and recently there was an increase in usage from Camp Afflerbaugh in the weeks preceding the inspection.

Programming

All scheduled programming on calendar occurred as expected on the day of the inspection. The schedule appeared to be a typical day at the camp as compared to other days on the calendar. There was a wide variety of physically and mentally stimulating activities, programs, and services offered. During the school day, Commissioners observed the young people engaged in a “speed walk” relay race in the outdoor area. CGR staff reported that these activities are coordinated by LACOE and young people participate in outdoor team races on the last Thursday of each month. LACOE and Probation staff cheered on young people as they raced each other. Young people seemed to enjoy the activity and while some were laughing and making jokes, others were focused on winning.

Tech Thursday computer training program arranged by LACOE occurred. The young people appeared engaged, the class was described as a “good tech class”, and it included additional teaching staff for special education students. The young people appeared to be very involved with their learning.

Wolf Connection was provided by Probation Education Services in a LACOE classroom after school, and it was the last class of the current session. It was mentioned that Monday was the official last day, however some of the young people missed the class because they were on an excursion to Marina del Rey with Probation. As a result, there were just three young people in the class, and they were watching video modules and answering questions related to those modules. Young people were observed attending a Substance Abuse psychotherapy group held by a DMH clinician in the afternoon.

An Iron Man competition was observed after lunch with young people in the yard exercising under the facilitation of a Probation officer. The exercise program had military-like features where the young people saluted and exercised in a synchronized manner. The young people appeared to



enjoy following the program and commands of the Probation officer.

LL Math was another program observed in the living unit, where a LACOE instructor worked with young people who opted for additional math assistance.

ADVOT was a performance-focused program observed with five young people participating in the session. All the young people appeared engaged as the ADVOT facilitators included them in conversation, speaking exercises, and physical activities. The young people were laughing and appeared to enjoy the program.

Two young people from Delta informed Commissioners that they were members of the student council, which was a privilege reserved for Delta and Charlie-level youth. They spoke positively about a recent excursion when they went to Marina Del Rey and learned how to kayak and paddle board. On the excursion, youth also received a Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) lesson. It was shared that some of the youth had never been to the beach before and were excited about the opportunity to be exposed to a new environment.

The two young people said council members met regularly to discuss ways to motivate their peers to do better. They talked about having to “orient” new kids who come from Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall and who struggle to adjust to Camp Rockey initially. Since council participation is exclusive to the two highest levels, it is composed of more seasoned young people who’ve been in camp the longest. The two young people both indicated that they were being released within the next 90 days; one already had an MDT meeting and reported that he knew who his field Probation officer was and that LACOE had worked with him and his parents on a school transition plan. He said he felt informed and included in the planning process.

Various Probation employees at the facility expressed frustration with not having enough support in terms of programming from executive leadership and it was reported that as a result, CGR officers have had to create their own programs. One officer created a car detailing programming to pique the interest of young people interested in automotive career opportunities. Various statements were made by employees who expressed their sense that the “Camps are forgotten in the shadows of the halls”.

Harm Reduction

Concerns about contraband continued at the facility at a level similar to what was expressed during the POC’s 2023 Annual Inspection, which warranted vigilant awareness about drugs though little illicit substances were suspected or discovered during searches. While concerns regarding the possibility of fentanyl entering the facility persisted, it was reported that monthly drug tests for all youth were consistently returned negative for all substances. A nurse from JCHS reported that all nurses received Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) training, however no youth at the facility was receiving MAT at the time of the inspection.

Commissioners and staff were pleased to learn and witness that CGR Probation officers all carried opioid overdose reversal medication, also known as Narcan or naloxone on their person as part of their uniform requirement, and there was an additional supply in the supervising officer’s desk. It was reported that there had never been a deployment of naloxone at CGR. It was reported that youth were not trained in identifying opioid intoxication, how to administer Narcan, and Narcan was not readily available for youth to use if needed. Facility leadership was immediately interested in these questions about training youth and were provided follow-up information on



recent Board Motions⁶. Facility leadership reported that these directives had not been communicated by executive leadership and that they would plan to take swift action to be in compliance with any requirements.

A defibrillator and cut down tools were observed within the dormitory.

Oleoresin Capsicum Spray

Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray was not available as a use of force option at CGR at any point since the last inspection of the facility.

⁶ March 7, 2023 Motion: [Addressing Emergent Illicit Substances and Contraband Entering the Los Angeles County Juvenile Halls](#)



October 9, 2024

Inspection #7 – Camp Clinton B. Afflerbaugh (CBA): 6631 N. Stevens Ranch Road La Verne, CA 91750
 Facility Rated Capacity: 120

Youth Population (Physical) ⁷ – Males	Youth at Court/ Medical	Total Staff (Payroll)	Total Active Staff ⁸ (DPO's and GSN's)	Staff to Youth Ratio (Number of Staff at time of Inspection / Youth Pop.) rounded to whole number	Line Staff on Duty at Time of Inspection	Total Teachers (LACOE)	Number of High School Students	Number of High School Graduates
30	3	60	45	1:3	10	4	24	3

Access to Medical and Mental Health Services

Juvenile Court Health Services (JCHS)	Services Offered: 7 days / week	Coverage: 6:30 AM-10:00 PM
Department of Mental Health (DMH)	Services Offered: 7 days / week	Coverage: 8:00 AM – 8:30 PM plus 24-hour access to on-call DMH psychiatrist

Facility and Physical Environment

While approaching the outside of the facility, a security truck with a guard stationed to interact with visitors waved POC Commissioners and staff in but did not verify identification. Once parked, the entrance procedure to the facility included two locked security fences, where staff buzzed the fence open. There was a metal detector machine, but POC Commissioners and staff were informed that it was only used for family visitation on Sundays. It was reported that a hand-held metal detector was used for other visits. POC Commissioners and staff were asked to sign in, and provide an identification card, which was copied. Commissioners and staff alike noted that their clear bags were not searched nor passed through an x-ray machine.

The facility appeared aged but clean and well-kept. Sleeping quarters for young people appeared dorm-like as beds were next to each other. The dormitory was shaped like an “X” as it was divided into four sides named Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, and Delta. The wings of the dorm were not aligned with the Behavioral Management Program (BMP), and it was reported that bed assignment was based on safety and needs. POC Commissioners observed four televisions, a functioning foosball table, and an air hockey table in the living room area of the dorm.

The majority of the CBA campus was comprised of a sprawling and well-kept outdoor space that included a baseball diamond, a volleyball court, basketball courts, and a gated swimming pool. The pool was shared with the other east camps including Camp Rocky and Camp Paige.

Required posters including PREA, OYCR, Grievances, Youth Bill of Rights, and Ombudsperson were all posted in front lobby areas, kitchen, cafeteria, and living units. Most posters were at eye level and posted in English and Spanish.

⁷ Physical youth population and High School Student/Graduate numbers are discrepant due to differences in Probation/LACOE data gathering and reporting processes.

⁸ Probation’s reports of Active Staff and Line Staff on Duty includes individuals with work hardening, or light duty.



Kitchen and Food

The kitchen and cafeteria appeared aged but clean and organized. Kitchen staff noted various issues related to their work that they raised to POC Commissioners and staff including short staffing in the kitchen and reportedly being denied overtime. It was reported that the swamp cooler in the kitchen did not work properly, which was especially challenging for cooking in the summer and early fall months when temperatures peak. It was shared that the Internal Services Department (ISD) was in the process of beginning renovations which included installing a new air conditioning system, roof, electrical system, and pipe system as the current ones had collapsed. Kitchen staff informed POC Commissioners that some of the ovens were not working properly for various reasons including that some of them were broken which made them physically unstable and others did not maintain consistent heat temperatures when programmed to do so. Kitchen staff also found it problematic that they did not have access to filtered drinking water at work and were expected to use faucet water for drinking purposes.

Kitchen staff reported that they received regular complaints from the young people at the facility about the menu as the young people felt that the menu had too much chicken, and would prefer a wider variety of meats and dishes served. Kitchen employees reported that they are required to serve the menu according to the Probation nutritionist despite complaints. Commissioners observed the youth having lunch which included a roast beef sandwich or provolone cheese sandwich with potato salad, apple, milk, and chips. While the meal was observed, young people were permitted to converse with each other while being supervised by Probation officers. Food servings appeared ample and nutritious. Young people interviewed reported a generalized opinion that the food was better at Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall for reasons including the food in the camp not being sufficiently seasoned and that there was too much chicken served throughout the week.

School

LACOE school administration informed the POC that there were four full-time single subject credentialed teachers, including one that had a CTE/graphic arts credential, and no long-term substitute teachers. It was reported that there was one suspension for the day, which was a block suspension, meaning that the student was suspended from one of three school day blocks, while each block consists of two classes. LACOE administration stated that full day suspensions were given for safety issues such as violence, but they were not common and only occurred when a young person had received four opportunities for reconnecting set forth by the discipline guidelines utilized by LACOE. Commissioners inquired about LACOE's discipline processes which are intertwined with the Positive Behavior Intervention & Supports (PBIS) (*see Discipline and Positive Behavior Reinforcement*).

The LACOE behavioral counselor reported a high level of involvement with the school's de-escalation process, which included youth visiting the "Wellness" room. The behavioral counselor managed the Wellness room which appeared welcoming and calming, was perfumed with a pleasant vanilla scent, and had water sounds coming from a small waterfall. In the middle of the room there was a table with a sand tray, a fishbowl with a live goldfish, and there was a bean bag for young people to use.

During classroom observations, Commissioners were greeted by two student ambassadors who spoke about what it meant to be an ambassador and what they were currently learning. The student ambassadors were "incredibly engaging" per Commissioners in explaining their role and



classroom activities. This classroom had three LACOE support staff, one teacher, and nine students. Student work and other school-related décor was posted on the walls. Students appeared very engaged with the teacher and their work despite the Commissioners' visit. Students were popcorn reading out loud and discussing the book "The Fifth of March" which was set around early US history. The teacher translated outdated terms used in the book with terms used now by young people, and made the youth laugh at some points while ensuring that they could understand what they were reading. Youth clearly enjoyed the culturally relevant connection which also kept them focused and waiting for the next lines of the book. The teacher had good rapport with the students which was heightened by her use of English, Spanish, slang references in both languages that youth use, and making space for youth to make their own interpretations of the material.

Commissioners also observed the Math/Science class, where there was one teacher, one support staff for an English Language Learner (ELL), and one teacher's aide. The classroom walls were decorated with student work and other school décor. The students were watching a video on chromosomes, where the teacher stopped the video periodically to explain things and ask questions. Students appeared engaged with the class content and corrected one another when inappropriate language was used. When speaking with the students, they expressed that the "Teachers are straight" meaning that students generally approved and liked them.

The Commission then observed the CTE graphic art class, where there was one teacher and four students. The classroom walls were decorated with student artwork, the Youth Bill of Rights poster, and the LACOE sexual harassment poster. Students were very engaged in their artwork; they were not phased in any way by the entrance of the Commissioners and remained highly focused on their individual tasks, which they all seemed to take pride in. The students then presented their current and recently completed artwork, showing different skills they had developed using a variety of graphic art software. Commissioners were informed that not all students were offered this class, and that since it was an elective, it was only offered to youth who had sufficient English and Math credits, or were specifically short on elective credits.

Probation Education Services managed college classes for students. It was reported that there were three high school graduates, and one was enrolled in college. The college enrolled student received classes from Cerritos College as they had recently transferred from Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall where Cerritos College is the primary college course provider. Probation Education Services noted that Mt. Sac was the primary college course provider for this facility which was planning to begin to offer classes such as Counseling 100 (3 units) on Tuesdays and Fridays in the coming weeks.

Grievances

Commissioners and POC staff reviewed fourteen (14) grievances filed between January 2024 and September 2024. Commissioners noted that grievance rules and procedures were posted throughout the facility, and that young people demonstrated understanding of the rules and grievance procedures during interviews. All grievances reviewed were responded to in three business days as per Probation policy. During this review, there were no grievances that were PREA or suspected child abuse related. Most grievances were about food and service requests such as replacing a broken television. It was noted that there were two grievances that did call for further attention including one grievance that reported that a LACOE teacher had threatened a student to shoot them with their "357" or a type of gun, for which documentation demonstrated that Probation met with LACOE and discussed the grievance, and Probation then documented



that after further investigation the allegations were deemed false. The second grievance reviewed for further information was one where a young person from Barry J. Nidorf messaged another youth to say hello through the grievance system, this grievance was denied and closed. The grievance officer documented this glitch and shared this information with Probation headquarters via email.

While not a written grievance, young people at CBA made complaints to POC Commissioners and staff regarding the clothing they were issued and expected to wear. Youth reported that they did not get fresh clean clothes often enough, and they stated that due to lack of clothing during the hottest times of the year, they had been hand washing their shorts and pants, and then hanging them to dry. Youth reported that while Monday was laundry day, the washed clothes that they received many times had stains or were ripped, and they found this unacceptable, especially when receiving undergarments that reportedly had permanent fecal and urine stains. Multiple youth pulled up their pant legs and showed ripped, shredded socks and socks with no elastic remaining. Some of the youth's shoes were also clearly damaged with the sole separating from the upper part of the shoe. Youth expressed that wearing old, damaged, and soiled clothing, undergarments particularly, left them with a sense of indignity and disgust.

Discipline and Positive Behavior Reinforcement

CBA continues to use Behavior Management Program (BMP), a point-based merit system in which youth are incentivized to complete their court-appointed program with appropriate behavior through the participation in daily routines and activities. Points accumulated can be used to move up a behavior level ladder through which they may "purchase" desired goods, which is mostly comprised of snack foods highly desirable to young people. There are four levels at CBA, and once youth reach the fourth level, they may use their points to obtain special hygiene supplies including brand name lip balm and hair gel.

LACOE uses PBIS as the behavior reinforcement system at school, which allows them to award points to youth as well. LACOE explained that for CBA and CJP, there is a four-step process before a suspension occurs. The student first receives a verbal warning. Second, if the issue continues, the Education Behavior Tech (EBT) intervenes and attempts to counsel and redirect the youth. The third step is for the Behavior Counselor to speak with the student. Fourth, the student is sent to speak with the principal. Finally, if these steps have not resulted in the student returning to class without further disruption, the youth is suspended. As a result, it was reported that block suspensions were more common than full-day suspensions, and were given for using inappropriate language, or persisting behavioral issues not related to safety. It was reported that suspensions were not included in the young person's transcripts or exit packet.

Access to Medical and Mental Health Care

Youth interviewed reported that it was easy to see a nurse any time that they needed at CBA. Youth reported that they could ask an officer to call the JCHS office, write a request, or see them informally around the campus. JCHS reported positive relationships with facility leadership and Probation officers. It was reported that in the last year there were some issues with short staffing that resulted in transportation issues and trouble with getting youth to external medical appointments, however the issue had been completely resolved. It was reported that JCHS implemented a system of advanced reminders via email to Probation regarding transportation needs. JCHS reported that they enjoyed working with the young people and enjoyed playing a supportive role to young people who they identified as living with "a lot of trauma and have been



through too much.” One nurse was referred to as “Good Job” by young people because the nurse praised young people “just like I would to my own kids.”

Youth at CBA reported that they were able to see their assigned mental health clinician as often as they chose. Young people knew and named various ways to request to see their clinician including having Probation officers call the DMH office. It was reported by DMH that it would be their preference if Probation was able to send a staff member more regularly to the DMH office so that youth may be seen in designated therapy rooms. DMH reported that sessions were never missed as a result of the flexibility of clinicians who are willing to conduct their session with youth outside as needed.

On the day of the inspection, POC Commissioners became concerned about an observed situation where a young person was clearly experiencing emotional distress, and it was found that the youth’s mental health clinician had not been alerted, even after many hours and exhibiting behavioral issues. At the beginning of the day, Commissioners observed this youth storm out of his school classroom while cursing and upset, which caught those who knew him well off guard. It was later discovered that neither the LACOE behavioral counselor nor the youth’s DMH clinician was called at that time and the youth was suspended from school. Commissioners informed the behavioral counselor, who at lunch shared that the youth had received bad news from home. The youth was observed during the day to be agitated and upset. In the afternoon when DMH was interviewed, a POC Commissioner and staff learned that neither the DMH supervisor nor assigned clinician had been made aware of the youth’s distress.

Agency Relationships

LACOE Administration informed the Commission that the relationship between LACOE and Probation was “fine”. However, they did share that they preferred having Probation officers in the classroom, which was not occurring at CBA, but it was occurring at Camp Paige. LACOE administration shared that Probation was making progress with improving agency relationships. The behavioral counselor explained that when she first arrived two years ago, she received negative feedback from Probation staff about using non-punitive practices when working with young people who were having behavioral issues. Now Probation officers consulted with her regularly for advice and assistance in regulating and calming down young people.

DMH interviews indicated that the overall relationships between DMH and Probation were positive. DMH reported concern for the morale and well-being of Probation staff at the facility because of the noted lack of communication between executive leadership outside of the facility and everyone working in the facility. DMH reflected that the apparent disconnect left many officers with a “great deal of uncertainty” and created stress for everyone.

JCHS reported positive relationships with facility leadership and Probation officers at CBA.

Staffing

Probation officers at the camps work on a schedule called the “56”, which is a highly compressed work schedule spanning three days. It was reported that the schedule helps with staff retention because it allows for a long restful period between shifts which officers said supports a healthy work-life balance, prevents call outs, and was believed to contribute to the stability in staffing at the facility.



Concerns arose regarding the uncertainty felt by officers at the facility about the future of the camp. People expressed that not knowing if Camp Paige would eventually be closed was stressful for the staff at CBA as well, with a widely held belief that CBA might need to absorb a substantial number of the youth from Camp Paige. With CBA and Camp Paige now under the same Director, employee concerns about the future use of the two facilities remain intertwined. Co-located partners also remarked that the lack of planning or expressed vision from executive leadership left the staff in limbo which was affecting morale. One co-located partner expressed concerns about the development of a parallel process where Probation officers begin to exhibit behaviors toward youth that they were experiencing from executive leadership, including decreased opportunities to make choices.

Youth reported having generally positive opinions of the Probation officers who supervised them. Some youth named officers they particularly liked and called for them to receive raises. The youth reported that they felt that most staff were there to be helpful, and that they liked the activities that staff organized. Youth appeared to have appreciation for many of the staff. One youth said, “Probation staff are generally cool... they’re doing their job, they’re doing the most that they can, we don’t get written up unless we do something that is inappropriate”.

Room Confinement

The HOPE Center for CBA was located at Camp Rockey, and no young person assigned to CBA was under confinement or housed at the HOPE Center on the day of the inspection.

Programming

All programs on schedule occurred today, including scheduled Math and Literature enrichment courses from LACOE. During the Literature course, young people were very engaged as the teacher had begun the class by asking about their day. Once all had shared, they began to discuss their course material. The students were reading “The House on Mango Street” and they had a very productive and collaborative discussion about the book with the teacher. The Commission also observed BAM, a music program by Boyle Heights Arts Conservatory (BHAC). It was reported that the music program usually occurred on Wednesdays and Saturdays for two hours each day, and students were paid \$20 an hour to attend. During this class, two young people attended, and they participated in different music-related work; one young person was rapping, and the other young person was helping with the sound system by ensuring correct sound system set-up and sound output. Both young people were very engaged, and they expressed loving this program because they could “express themselves through music”. The student who was rapping was scheduled to perform his music to the whole camp during the upcoming weekend.

Harm Reduction

Concerns about contraband continued at the facility at a level similar to what was expressed during the POC’s 2023 Annual Inspection. While concerns regarding the possibility of fentanyl entering the facility persisted, vape pens and nicotine were reportedly the main substance-related contraband concerns at CBA. Since youth at CJP take randomized drug tests, it was reported that after youth have a positive or “dirty” test, their visits will be “no contact” for a period of time to decrease any likelihood of additional contraband entering the facility. It was reported that the previous Saturday a vape pen was found amongst library books in the dorm, so the facility was conducting more searches both with K-9 dogs and without, there was an implementation of weekly drug testing, and youth were given regular reminders about testing to discourage substance use.



During Commissioners' observation of the living area there were Probation officers and cleaning staff searching for possible contraband. It appeared that a power outlet had burned and there was a burn smell within the living area. Later, POC Commissioners and staff were informed that contraband (two vape pens) were found located inside a bucket filled with cleaning solution and it was placed in front of the burned outlet. A member of the cleaning staff reportedly saw the youth drop the vape pens into the bucket and reported it to administration.

Facility leadership shared that they had significant concerns about the well-being of youth who use substances and after the discussion that took place at the inspection of Camp Paige weeks prior, took proactive measures to educate the youth in the facility on signs of opioid intoxication and how to administer naloxone, a lifesaving opioid reversal medication also known as Narcan. As a result of the training that took place, fourteen (14) youth at CBA were trained on how to use naloxone. It was reported that there was one use of Narcan since the 2023 Inspection of CBA. POC staff asked Probation officers whether they carried Narcan on their person, and three out of four asked did. The person who did not have it on pointed out that they had access to the medication in the living quarters in the supervising officer's desk and also stored with the defibrillator in the dorm. The director and Probation officer administering the program reported that there were plans to train the rest of the youth in the facility, though a date had not yet been set to do so. While naloxone was not formally or explicitly made available to youth in the facility, it was noted that naloxone was stored with the fire extinguisher and defibrillator box in the open dorm area where youth could possibly gain access if they broke the glass.

On the day of the inspection, no one at CBA was receiving Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT), though JCHS reported that it was available to youth as needed.

Oleoresin Capsicum Spray

Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray was not available as a use of force option at CBA at any point since the 2023 inspection of the facility.