

LAW AND JUSTICE COMMITTEE



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Back row: Ignacio Nunez, Ernesto Armenta, Jon Haggard, Roger Trussell
Front row: Marilyn Trombetta (chair), Sandra Shahan, Rodney Desmeuchet

LAW AND JUSTICE COMMITTEE

Introduction

The Law and Justice Committee contemplate all matters relating to public safety, and the criminal justice system. Per the Penal Code 919(b), the Grand Jury has the prerequisite to assess the operations of the “public prisons within the County.” The County of San Bernardino designates the penal institutions under its jurisdiction as detention centers.

The following public officials and departments are within the purview of the Law and Justice Committee:

- Detention Centers
- Municipal Fire Departments
- Municipal Law Enforcement Agencies
- San Bernardino County Fire Department - Office of Emergency Services
- San Bernardino County Probation Department
- San Bernardino County Sheriff-Coroner Department (SBCSD)
- San Bernardino County Office of County Counsel
- San Bernardino County Office of District Attorney
- San Bernardino County Office of Public Defender

The Law and Justice Committee inspected and is reporting on the following detention centers:

- Adelanto Detention Center
- Central Detention Center
- Glen Helen Rehabilitation Center

Investigations were completed and included in this report on the following entities/issues:

- Disaster Preparedness: An Evaluation of San Bernardino County’s Status
- Municipal Law Enforcement Agencies (non-contracted to SBCSD for police enforcement operations)
- San Bernardino County Sheriff-Coroner: Scientific Investigations Division

DETENTION CENTERS SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY SHERIFF/ CORONER DEPARTMENT

BACKGROUND

There are four adult detention centers within the County of San Bernardino. They are as follows:

- Adelanto Detention Center
- Central Detention Center
- Glen Helen Rehabilitation Center
- West Valley Detention Center

The Grand Jury, per Penal Code 919(b), is “required to inspect public prisons within the County” during each term. Each of the County adult facilities has been designated by the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 15 as a Type II facility, which means “a local detention facility used for the detention of persons pending arraignment, during trial, and upon a sentence of commitment.”

The State of California, Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Corrections Standards Authority conducts biennial inspections of the adult detention facilities for compliance with the minimum standards as outlined in CCR Titles 15 and 24. The state inspection is in conjunction with the annual inspections and reports of the San Bernardino County Health Officer and State Fire Marshal. The most recent state inspection, per Penal Code Section 6031 was dated July 14, 2011, and covered inspections conducted April 5 - 13, 2011. The results of the inspections indicated no issues of non-compliance for the Adelanto and West Valley Detention Centers. However, the inspection report noted that the Glen Helen Rehabilitation Center had “an excess number of occupied beds in several areas of the facility” that led to a finding of non-compliance with CCR Title 24, Section 2.8 Dormitories. The Central Detention Center was also found to have exceeded the rated capacity on the day of inspection, which indicated a non-compliance with CCR Title 24, Section 8227 and 2.8 (Multiple Occupancy Cell and Dormitories). The deficiencies were corrected and reported to the State by September 2011.

The Grand Jury developed an extensive inspection survey report to be used for conducting the on-site inspections of the detention centers. The inspection reports of Adelanto and Central Detention Centers and Glen Helen Rehabilitation Center are incorporated herein.

CONCLUSION

The Grand Jury was impressed with the over-all cleanliness of each of the facilities and the professionalism demonstrated by all personnel during each site visit and/or follow-up. At the Glen Helen Rehabilitation Center it was noted that the use of female inmates to handle the call-

center for inmate visitation requests at all facilities is both cost efficient and a valuable source for skill development. Also, the use of the Glen Helen kitchen and bakery facilities to prepare all meals and baked goods at one location for all the adult detention centers is a superb training opportunity for inmates, as well as a cost benefit to the detention centers.

GENERAL INFORMATION

- What is the capacity of the facility? 740 Beds; 706 Rated; 607 Actual
- What is the number of pre-trial inmates? 542
- Has the facility exceeded capacity since the last state CSA inspection? No – due to construction, there is a draw-down of inmates; not accepting over flow to WVDC. (Note: Some cells are not acceptable for state and local excess capacity used for Federal inmates to generate local revenue)
- What is the average length of detention? +/- 30 days
- What is the inmate classification system? Describe Bureau has established standard of risk factors (see attached)
- Number of weekend offenders? None
- Are inmates oriented to rules and procedures? Yes
- Are rules and grievance procedures posted? No – handed out individually
- Are rules and grievance procedures understood by inmates? Yes, reviewed by classification officer
- Are there procedures for handling citizen complaints? Yes, standard form collected; forwarded to Internal Affairs for review and action included in grievance policy
- Number of inmate suicides in the past year? None
- Number of attempted suicides? None – most are “eager for help;” inmate manipulation of system
- Number of deaths from other causes? None
- Numbers of escapes None (there was one, three years ago)
- Date of last fire/emergency drill? Systems tested annually; emergency operations procedures current; deputies trained to use fire hoses; no evacuation of inmates

STAFFING

- Is there enough staff to monitor inmates? Yes – 61 deputies (7 Sgt./4 Cpl./1 Lt.) 42 custody specialists
- Does staff communicate in languages that an inmate can understand? Yes

- Diversity of staff? Yes, as representative of the community
- Impression of staff/inmate interactions? Adequate

PROGRAMS

- Exercise:
 - Is it inside or out? Outside in courtyard
 - How frequently is it offered? Typically 5 days, mandatory 3 days
 - Do men get more exercise time than the women? All male facility
- Are there clergy available to inmates upon request? Yes
 - Are there religious services? Yes
- Are anger management and other applicable programs available? Yes
- Are medical services available? Yes
 - How frequently is medical staff on-site? RN & LVN are 24/7
 - How long do inmates wait to be seen? Within 24 hours
 - Is a physician available by phone or comes to the facility? Yes, once per week; Physician's Assistant once per week; dentist as needed
- Are mental health services available? Yes
 - How frequently is mental health staff on-site? Clinician – three days per week
 - How long do inmates wait to be seen? Within 24 hours
- Are vocational classes available? No

TELEPHONE

- Do inmates have access to telephones? Yes

CORRESPONDENCE

- Is there a limited free postage for inmates without money? Yes
- Incoming/outgoing – are inmates aware that mail can be read? Yes
- Confidential correspondence – letter to attorneys, legislators, CSA, etc., - how is it handled?
Screened for contraband, sealed by inmate in deputy's presence

VISITING

- Is there adequate space, convenient times or accommodations to family's work schedule, etc.?
Yes, call visiting center to schedule time – five days a week (Mon/Tues are dark) until 8:00 p.m.
- Are there provisions for special visits with attorneys/clergy? Yes; confidential location
- Does staff supervise visits? Yes
- Do all inmates have access to visiting? Yes, if not on discipline
 - If not, give reason: Depends on offense

MEALS/NUTRITION

- The kitchen area – Is it clean? Yes Are knives and chemicals locked? Yes, inventoried at beginning of shift; Chemicals are secured separately
- Have the inmates working in the kitchen been trained? Yes; 22-25 inmate workers
- Have the inmates had a medical clearance/review before assignment? Yes
- Are meals served in the cell, day room or at a central cafeteria? Day room – up to 70
- Are inmates permitted to converse during meals? Yes, quiet while being served
- Length of time allowed for eating? 15 minutes; trays put down, deputy checked, collected by chow servers

HEALTH

- What type of on-site health facility is available to inmates? Each housing unit (2) has treatment space per the Title 24 requirements
- What type of on-site dental facility is available to inmates? None – transport to West Valley Detention Center
- What off-site hospital is used for serious health issues? West Valley, ARMC or 3 area hospitals
- How are inmates transported to off-site facilities? Waist chained together in threes; no leg irons due to lack of high security; 2 vans (13 inmates) and 1 deputy; 2 patrol car and 1 deputy
- How is security handled? See above

DOCUMENT REVIEW

INMATE GRIEVANCES/COMPLAINTS:

Types: Food	1	
Facility Issues	3	
Visitations		
Health Care	5	
Facility Staff	3	
Other Inmates	1	
Sentence time	1	(24-hour waiver)

Resolutions:

Reviewed 14 out of 22 inmate grievances.

Resolved satisfactorily.

Total Number of Grievances reviewed: 14

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

Complaint made by:

Spouse of Inmate: _____
Parent of Inmate: _____
Sibling of Inmate: _____
Child(ren) of Inmate: _____
Other: _____

Types (numbers):

Resolutions:

NOTE: All citizen complaints are collected at Adelanto Detention Center and forwarded to the Internal Affairs Division of the Sheriff's Bureau of Administration for review and action.

Total Complaints reviewed: _____

MAJOR INCIDENTS:

Inmate Injuries:

• By other inmates (battery)	13	
• By controlled substance (meth)	3	
• By assaulting a peace officer	1	
• By vandalism	1	
• By crisis intervention	1	
• By attempted escape	1	
Total incidents reviewed		20
Total incidents for District Attorney Review		12
Total number of incidents provided		92

Staff injuries:

- Assault to staff in last five years 1
- Other:
 - Only minor accidents including sprains, etc.
 - Van accident with some minor injuries to staff

POLICIES AND OPERATIONS MANUALS

Review the following sections, making notes of each:

Inmate Grievances:

- Policy for handling inmate grievances is included in 12/200 of Facility Policies Manual

Citizen Complaints:

- Policy for handling citizen complaints is included in the Adelanto Detention Center Facility Policies Manual

Major Incidents:

- Policy for handling major incidents is included in the Adelanto Detention Center Facility Policies Manual

OBTAIN A COPY OF THE TABLE OF CONTENTS OF THE MANUAL(S)

The following documents were provided and reviewed by the Grand Jury:

- Copy of Adelanto Detention Center Facility Policies Manual Table of Contents
- Copy of Emergency Operations Manual (ADC) Table of Contents

SITE TOUR

AREA INSPECTED/REVIEWED

(Please Check)

	QUALITY OF LIFE		PROGRAMS		PERSONS INTERVIEWED
X	Physical Plan	X	Educational (GED)		Inmates
X	Meals/Nutrition	X	Vocational (Food Handlers)	X	Facility Manager
X	Mental Health		Community Services	X	Medical
X	Physical/Dental Health		Domestic Violence	N/A	School Staff
X	Religious Services		Victim/Gang Awareness	X	Mental Health Staff
X	Visiting	X	Substance Abuse	X	Line Staff
X	Volunteer Involvement	X	Other – Parent Child connection and Anger	X	Food Services Staff
X	Other – Property Room		Management	X	Other – Support staff and Day Commander

Any additional information/notes:

Note the following items as you tour the facility:

- Condition of the exterior and interior of the building noting graffiti, peeling paint, unpleasant odors, or other signs of deterioration
 - No graffiti, no peeling paint
 - There were odors, however, not exceeding expectation
 - Dirt in stairwells of housing units and on ledges

- Condition of the grounds, exercise areas, playing fields, and exercise equipment
 - Exercise areas were paved
 - Courtyard area
 - No exercise equipment
 - Conditions are adequate
 - Handball available

- General cleanliness of the facility including windows, lighting, lockers, desks, conditions of the mattresses, bedding and pillows
 - Adequate

- Condition of sleeping room door panels
 - Not applicable

- Temperature of living units and classrooms
 - 65 – 78 degrees, per Title 24 requirements

- Safety and security issues including fencing, outdoor lighting, location of the weapons locker
 - Adequate – weapons locked in a safe in deputy office

- If a court holding area is present in the facility, ensure access to toilet and drinking water
 - Yes

INTERIOR OF BUILDINGS (walls, paint, floors, drains, plumbing fixtures working, air vents, windows)

- Are cleaning fluids and chemicals labeled and safely stored?
 - Not secured, in the open, on bookshelf in deputy office (staff room)
- Weapons locker present
 - Yes, locked
- Recreation/sports equipment
 - None
- Are the hallways clear, are doors propped open or closed?
 - Doors locked
- Holding areas (cells/rooms) – (if present), is there access to drinking water and toilet?
 - Yes
- Are there individual cells/rooms, or dormitories?
 - Dormitories
- Beds – Type of bed and is it off the floor?
 - Bunk beds
- Adequate lighting
 - Yes
- Temperature
 - 65 – 78 degrees, per Title 24 requirements

INDIVIDUAL CELLS/ROOM

- Condition of walls
 - Adequate
- Personal possessions allowed in cell/room (Art, Books, etc.)
 - Books, food, candy, paper
- Graffiti present
 - No
- Ample bedding
 - Adequate

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF INMATES

- What is the appearance of inmates (dirty, unkempt, well groomed, etc.)?
 - Adequate

- Showers – frequency, privacy, maintained, supervised by staff?
 - Title 24 – mandatory every two days
 - Allow as many as desired

- Are there any reported assaults by inmates on inmates?
 - Yes, major incidents

- Condition of clothing (does the clothing fit; is it appropriate for the weather, etc.)?
 - Adequate

COMMENTS/CONCERNS OBSERVED DURING TOUR:

GENERAL INFORMATION

- What is the capacity of the facility? 1,446, included north facility of 96 beds with no one there now. Currently housing 1,350.
- What is the number of pre-trial inmates? As of November 7, 2011, there were 331 inmates.
- Has the facility exceeded capacity since the last state CSA inspection? No.
- What is the average length of detention? Currently 4-5 months and 9-12 months; After AB101, up to 8 years, with an average of 1 year.
- What is the inmate classification system? The first two things reviewed are tattoos and attitudes, then history of violations.
- Number of weekend offenders? 3,700; electronic monitoring or work release; no weekend offenders stay overnight.
- Are inmates oriented to rules and procedures? They are provided a policy guide/rules pamphlet at orientation and repeated on closed videos in each dorm.
- Are rules and grievance procedures posted? Yes, at the end of each housing unit in English and Spanish and is available in other languages, if requested.
- Are rules and grievance procedures understood by inmates? English and Spanish; if needed an interpreter is on-call.
- Are there procedures for handling citizen complaints? Department-wide procedures, facility logs and sends form to Internal Affairs: watch commander determines validity; checks with inmate then talks with family. Most common complaint: denied visit due to late arrival.
- Number of inmate suicides in the past year. -0-
- Number of attempted suicides. No serious attempts; removes inmates that seem suicidal to West Valley Detention Center.
- Number of deaths from other causes. -0- Summer of 2010, one death due to drug overdose.
- Numbers of escapes. -0- There was one in 2009.
- Date of last fire/emergency drill. Drills are impractical, but in an emergency, evacuations can be done in stages; there is a process in place that is followed.

STAFFING

- Is there enough staff to monitor inmates? Thirteen deputies to 1,040 inmates or three deputies to 360 inmates; one deputy to 120-150.
- Does staff communicate in languages that an inmate can understand? Yes, if interpreter is needed, there is a contract in place to accommodate all languages. Languages available are Spanish, Polish, Vietnamese by those on staff.
- Diversity of staff

AREA OF STAFF	CAUCASIAN	AFRICAN AMERICAN	HISPANIC	OTHER
Custody	6	3	7	0
Work Release Program	8	1	8	1
Inmate Staff	43	3	20	2

- Impression of staff/inmate interactions: Inmates generally believe they are treated fairly. Try to keep same deputy day-in-day-out. Inmates know they had what was coming when disciplined. Commander stated that the staff was more mature and liked to be mentors.

PROGRAMS

- Exercise:
 - Is it inside or out? Outside; at least 3 hours per week although can be once a day.
 - How much time is each inmate offered? Usually offered more time unless in discipline.
 - Do men get more exercise time than the women? Equal time; either outside or in day room.
- Are there clergy available to inmates upon request? Yes; volunteer chaplains; any religion at the request of the full-time chaplain
 - Are there religious services? Yes
- Are anger management and other applicable programs available? Yes, provided with the INROADS Program; parenting, substance abuse, marriage & family.
- Are medical services available? Yes, dental and x-rays are handled at West Valley Detention Center (WVDC).
 - How frequently is medical staff on-site? Supervising RN, RN, and LVN – 24/7; Medical doctor - 8 hours on Friday; Nurse Practitioner - 3 days per week.
 - How long do inmates wait to be seen? Routine – within 24 hours; urgent – within same day.
 - Is a physician available by phone or comes to the facility? Yes, by phone and at facility once a week.

- Are mental health services available? Yes
 - How frequently is mental health staff on-site? Clinician – 3 days a week; Psychiatrist – Wednesday every other week.
 - How long do inmates wait to be seen? Same day by an RN then referrals are made if needed.

- Are vocational classes available? Yes, through the INROADS Program sponsored by Regional Occupational Program (ROP) of Chaffey Joint Unified High School District
 - If so, what types: Culinary arts, bakery operations, custodial occupations, landscape maintenance and design, printing/graphic arts occupations, office operations, desktop publishing, and introduction to HVAC. Also, will offer forklift operations at an empty warehouse at WVDC.

TELEPHONE

- Do inmates have access to telephones? Yes; each housing unit has several pay phones.

CORRESPONDENCE

- Is there a limited free postage for inmates without money? Welfare kit that includes stamps and paper provided each week; if requested, can have unlimited supplies.
- Incoming/outgoing – are inmates aware that mail can be read? Yes, read and scanned.
- Confidential correspondence – letter to attorneys, legislators, CSA, etc., - how is it handled? Mail is separated, logged and opened in front of inmates after assurance that there is no contraband in envelope.

VISITING

- Is there adequate space, convenient times or accommodations to family's work schedule, etc.? Yes, 5 days a week, except Monday and Tuesday, the last is 7:20 p.m.
- Are there provisions for special visits with attorneys/clergy? Yes, if on list and cleared through inmate services, can be allowed at separate times.
- Does staff supervise visits? Yes
- Do all inmates have access to visiting? Yes
 - If not, give reason: Exception is on discipline, which can be up to 30 days (rare); the average discipline is 2 to 3 days.

MEALS/NUTRITION

- The kitchen area – Is it clean? Yes Are knives and chemicals locked? Yes and secured by staff; inventoried by staff at beginning, middle and end of each shift.
- Have the inmates working in the kitchen been trained? Yes. Some arrive trained, others are trained by staff; each attend 8-hour food handler’s class and receive certification.
- Have the inmates had a medical clearance/review before assignment? Yes
- Are meals served in the cell, day room or at a central cafeteria? All noted locations
- Are inmates permitted to converse during meals? No
- Length of time allowed for eating? Minimum of 15 minutes

HEALTH

- What type of on-site health facility is available to inmates? Routine health maintenance with a Supervising RN.
- What type of on-site dental facility is available to inmates? None on-site; services provided at WVDC or Central Detention Center (CDC).
- What off-site hospital is used for serious health issues? Arrowhead Regional Medical Center (ARMC) and then if needed, San Bernardino Community Hospital.
- How are inmates transported to off-site facilities? By deputy or by ambulance, if needed.
- How is security handled? Inmates are shackled if more than one, otherwise transported in deputy vehicle.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

- College level/high school level/other: General Education Development (GED); vocational classes and workshops on substance abuse, parenting, anger management, living skills and cognitive skills.
- Name of school district providing educational services: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools; Chaffey Joint Union High School District.
- Teachers – number of full-time, number of substitutes: Eight ROP instructors, 11 Chaffey Adult Education Instructors, no substitute teachers.
- Number of inmates in educational program: 250-300 inmates at any one time; 5,000 have been in the program over the last 12 months.
- Activities and coursework assigned by teachers? Homework is given and required each day; individual and group assignments.
- Relationship between educational program staff and facility staff: Excellent, most of the staff is mature and proud being mentors.

DOCUMENT REVIEW

INMATE GRIEVANCES/COMPLAINTS:

TYPES	RESOLUTIONS
1. Denied white roll exchanged	None; met Title 15
2. Missing phone time	The time left on phone card was accurate
3. Waited 12 hours for medical	Reminded nurse to check waiting area often when busy
4. Constraints were too tight & not loosened	The constraints were within policy; inmate was a security risk
5. Seen by Mental Health denied services	Determined to not need meds; was evaluated by Mental Health on 2 occasions, 10 days apart
6. Felt property was taken without cause	Unsubstantiated; inmate did not clean up; property put in proper bin
7. Inmate roof of mouth burned by hot food	Inmate instructed to blow on food to cool; offered medical services; declined
8. Inmate felt intake evaluation points did not require maximum security; not enough religious contact & materials available	Another volunteer clergy was scheduled to C block inmates; inmate status remained the same
9. Grieved improper discipline	After investigation, discipline upheld
10. Inmate grieved not receiving pain medications as prescribed	Was scheduled for medication review within 24 hours
11. Contesting discipline for not working	Found that it was for "poor work" not no work and adjusted discipline from 40-10 days loss of good work days
12. Inmate grieved that sentence was for GHRC, wanted CDC closer to home; no \$ to get home once released; wanted to be transported to CDC upon release	CDC is primarily a pre-sentence facility
13. Grieved improper medical care by LVN for headache	Was seen by RN within 24 hours; LVN cannot provide independent medical care
14. Wanted to move back to Dorm 1 from Dorm 2, due to fear and intimidation	The housing was determined to be within the policies
15. Inmate's friend was questioned about amount of deposit – why?	Deputy discussed with inmate that sometimes inmates are forced by others to have \$ deposited for extortion

Total Complaints reviewed: 15 Total Complaints during past five months: 64

MAJOR INCIDENTS:

TYPES	RESOLUTIONS
Battery, serious bodily injury	No changes – victim denied – DA filed
Possession of controlled substance in a jail	To DA for review and filing
Battery – hands and feet	Case cleared by exceptional means; no prosecution
Assault likely to produce great injury	
Battery on peace officer	To DA for review and filing
Vandalism	Forward to DA
Burglary	Case cleared by exceptional means - DA
Battery	Arrest – to DA for filing
Telephone theft regarding pin numbers	Cleared by investigation; no prosecution
Incident – theft of access card or information	Station file only
Drug paraphernalia	DA for filing
Battery	Victim does not desire prosecution
Possession of heroin	Ongoing – forward to SBSD Narcotics
Battery	Cleared by exceptional means
Battery	Forward to DA for review and filing
Battery with serious bodily injury	Case pending further leads
Battery	Station file only
Misc. incident – work crew	Station file only
Riot – racial 50-60 involved	Station file only
Possession of controlled substance in jail	Unable to prove – cleared by exceptional means

Total Complaints reviewed: 20

Total Complaints during past five quarters: 65

POLICIES AND OPERATIONS MANUALS

Review the following sections, making notes of each:

Inmate Grievances:

Policies for Inmate Programs and Services, Article 6. 1061 – 1073 included Inmate grievance procedures. This was found minimum standards for local detention centers.

Citizen Complaints:

All citizen complaints are accepted and logged at GHRC then forwarded to Internal Affairs for investigation and action, if necessary.

Major Incidents:

Policies for incidents reports included in minimum standards for local detention facilities.

OBTAIN A COPY OF THE TABLE OF CONTENTS OF THE MANUAL(S)

Copies of Table of Contents for policy manuals were provided to the Grand Jury and reviewed.

SITE TOUR

AREA INSPECTED/REVIEWED

(Please Check)

	QUALITY OF LIFE		PROGRAMS		PERSONS INTERVIEWED
X	Physical Plan	X	Educational		Inmates - None
X	Meals/Nutrition	X	Vocational	X	Facility Manager-Captain
X	Mental Health		Community Services		Medical
X	Physical/Dental Health No dental	X	Domestic Violence		School Staff
X	Religious Services		Victim/Gang Awareness		Mental Health Staff
X	Visiting	X	Substance Abuse		Line Staff
X	Volunteer Involvement None		Other		Food Services Staff
	Other				Other

Any additional information/notes:

This facility operates the Work Release Program for the Sheriff's Department. This includes the Court ordered sentence for one to five days a week of manual labor under local government supervision, where crews clean up parks and highways/freeways shoulders.

Also, under the Work Release Program is the Electronic ("E") Monitoring Program, which requires inmates, in lieu of custody time to be under house arrest from 6:00 pm to 5:00 am. The "E" monitoring program is self-sufficient in that the participant pays up to \$15.00 per day for the equipment and services, as approved by the Board of Supervisors. This allows the participant to live at home and maintain employment. The Sheriff's Office checks one time to verify the home address. The equipment is owned by the company who conducts 24-hour monitoring. Over the last year and a half there have been 25 alert alarms that were over four hours and only one alert that resulted in an escape.

Note the following items as you tour the facility:

- Condition of the exterior and interior of the building noting graffiti, peeling paint, unpleasant odors, or other signs of deterioration
 - Facility in good condition, landscaping in park-like condition, no peeling paint. Graffiti was nominal, but viewed in one of the blocks; scratched into the wall
- Condition of the grounds, exercise areas, playing fields, and exercise equipment
 - Well maintained; basketball hoops, weights, pull-up bars, and hand ball courts.
- General cleanliness of the facility including windows, lighting, lockers, desks, conditions of the mattresses, bedding and pillows
 - Clean and in good order.
- Condition of sleeping room door panels
 - This was the location of viewed graffiti in block unit, otherwise good condition.
- Temperature of living units
 - Maintained by central thermostat unit.
- Safety and security issues including fencing, outdoor lighting, location of the weapons locker
 - Security strategically located to control situations, weapons locker within each area includes rubber bullets, bean bags, and mace. No weapons; Tasers only.
- If a court holding area is present in the facility, ensure access to toilet and drinking water
 - Yes.
- Atmosphere of classroom:
 - Quiet and studious, orderly.
- Are there adequate supplies (books, paper, computers, etc.)?
 - Yes.

INTERIOR OF BUILDINGS (walls, paint, floors, drains, plumbing fixtures working, air vents, windows)

- Are cleaning fluids and chemicals labeled and safely stored? Yes, and checked in and out three times a day.
- Weapons locker present. Yes, personal weapons are in deputies' private lockers and in armory at the Bridge in dorms, and at front gates. Weapons in inmate Units are pepper spray, Tasers; weapons with live ammunition are in locked units.
- Recreation/sports equipment.
- Are the hallways clear, are doors propped open or closed? Hallways are clear and doors are locked and closed at each end.
- Holding areas (cells/rooms) – (if present), is there access to drinking water and toilet? Yes
- Are there individual cells/rooms, or dormitories? GHRC is primarily a dormitory facility, but includes individual cells in the blocks for maximum security inmate. There are separate dormitories for males and females.
- Beds – Type of bed and is it off the floor? Yes, single and double bunk beds.
- Adequate lighting. Yes.
- Temperature. Controlled by thermostats and at level required by Title 15.

INDIVIDUAL CELLS/ROOM

- Condition of walls. No peeling paint; made of cement.
- Personal possessions allowed in cell/room (Art, Books, etc.) Yes, in tubs in view of deputies.
- Graffiti present. Yes, in Block Units 1 and 2.
- Ample bedding. Yes.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF INMATES

- What is the appearance of inmates (dirty, unkempt, well groomed, etc.)? Clean.
- Showers – frequency, privacy, maintained, supervised by staff? Allowed as many as they want.
- Are there any reported assaults by inmates on inmates? Yes, see incident reports.
- Condition of clothing (does the clothing fit; is it appropriate for the weather, etc.)? Appropriate for weather and are given whites twice a week and orange/blue once a week.

COMMENTS:

- A) The Kitchen: Cooks all meals for all detention centers. In the bakery there are 6,000 bagels and dinner rolls, 1,500 loaves of bread, and 20,000 cookies baked each week.
- B) The female inmates at Glen Helen provide the labor for a call center which schedules inmate visitation sessions for all the County detention centers. A staff of 12 inmates handles 1,100-1,500 calls per day.

GENERAL INFORMATION

- What is the capacity of the facility? 1,103. On 12/12/11, 918 total inmates - 160 women will be transferred to WVDC in anticipation of making room for 'protective custody' male inmates from Glen Helen Rehabilitation Center. This will consolidate all female inmates at WVDC.
- What is the number of pre-trial inmates? 537
- Has the facility exceeded capacity since the last state CSA inspection? No
- What is the average length of detention? Six months
- What is the inmate classification system? Describe: Detention & Corrections Bureau, Policy & Procedures. Per Policy 9.800–Inmate Classification Procedures & Policy 9.900–Inmate Classification Types
- Number of weekend offenders? None
- Are inmates oriented to rules and procedures? Yes, inmate receives booklet (English & Spanish) and watches video
- Are rules and grievance procedures posted? In booklet and video
- Are rules and grievance procedures understood by inmates? Yes, translator available, if needed
- Are there procedures for handling citizen complaints? Yes
- Number of inmate suicides in the past year? None
- Number of attempted suicides? Two
- Number of deaths from other causes? None
- Number of escapes? None
- Date of last fire/emergency drill? June 23, 2011

STAFFING

- Is there enough staff to monitor inmates? Yes: One Captain, One Lieutenant, Six Sergeants, 60 Deputies, 82 Support Staff; Medical Staff: one doctor, one Physician's Assistant, five Registered Nurses, and four License Vocational Nurses.
- Does staff communicate in languages that an inmate can understand? Yes
- Diversity of staff. Males: eight African American, 45 Caucasian, 33 Hispanic, six others; Females: eight African American, 30 Caucasian, 21 Hispanic, and four others.
- Impression of staff/inmate interactions. Very good

PROGRAMS

- Exercise:
 - Is it inside or out? Both; recreation yard has basketball hoops, dip bar, pull-up bar
 - How frequently? Inside - one hour daily; Outside - three hours weekly
 - Do men get more exercise time than women? N/A
- Are there clergy available to inmates upon request? Yes, full-time Chaplain
 - Are there religious services? Yes, Tuesday through Sunday
- Are anger management and other applicable programs available? None
- Are medical services available? Yes, both doctor and dentist
 - How frequently is medical staff on-site? Both Registered and Licensed Vocational Nurses at all times; Doctors on Monday-Wednesday-Friday; Physician's Assistant – Friday; Dental and Mental Health Monday-Wednesday-Friday
 - How long do inmates wait to be seen? As needed
 - Is a physician available by phone or comes to the facility? Both
- Are mental health services available? Yes

- How frequently is mental health staff on-site? Psychiatric Clinician, weekly
- How long do inmates wait to be seen? As needed
- Are vocational classes available? No
 - If so, what types: N/A

TELEPHONE

- Do inmates have access to telephones? Yes

CORRESPONDENCE

- Is there a limited free postage for inmates without money? Legal mail packages only
- Incoming/outgoing – are inmates aware that mail can be read? Yes, advised that all mail is scanned
- Confidential correspondence – letter to attorneys, legislators, CSA, etc., - how is it handled? Per policy, available to inmates; each is opened in presence of inmate and deputy

VISITING

- Is there adequate space, convenient times or accommodations to family's work schedule, etc.? Yes, rotate times during mornings and evenings
- Are there provisions for special visits with attorneys/clergy? Yes, in official areas
- Does staff supervise visits? Yes
- Do all inmates have access to visiting? Yes
 - If not, give reason: Except for disciplinary actions, for a maximum of 30 days; the average is 3 – 4 days

MEALS/NUTRITION

- The kitchen area – Is it clean? Yes Are knives and chemicals locked? Yes
- Have the inmates working in the kitchen been trained? Yes, all have food handlers' licenses
- Have the inmates had a medical clearance/review before assignment? Yes
- Are meals served in the cell, day room or at a central cafeteria? All. The big dining room has the capacity for 200 inmates; there are two rooms on different levels, with only one used at a time
- Are inmates permitted to converse during meals? No
- Length of time allowed for eating? 15 minutes

HEALTH

- What type of on-site health facility is available to inmates? Two clinics, east/west side of facility
- What type of on-site dental facility is available to inmates? Dentist on-site Monday - Friday
- What off-site hospital is used for serious health issues? Arrowhead Regional Medical Center
- How are inmates transported to off-site facilities? By custody transport or ambulance
- How is security handled? Inmate is shackled and custody transport is followed by an additional deputy

DOCUMENT REVIEW

INMATE GRIEVANCES/COMPLAINTS:

TYPES	RESOLUTIONS
Inmates shoes confiscated in shake down because "name" not on them	Inmate account credited amount of shoes and inmate told to mark shoes in future
Inmate stated he was only offered a shower between 0100-0400, and he was being mocked about being a Mexican	Staff directed to offer showers between 0430-2300 and told to treat inmates on a "strictly mature and professional level"
Inmate stated his stamps and drawing were destroyed	Staff took drawings (naked women) and later returned them and the stamps, per staff, were used stamps. Considered contraband
Inmate stated neither doctor nor nurse would provide joint pain medication	Inmate rescheduled for doctor appointment in two days
Inmate stated wife was told he was "not available" for visits (twice), noting she only spoke Spanish	Investigation showed wife was "no show" one day, she was scheduled for another day but was denied visit; possibly due to language; other visit date inmate was off facility, in court
Inmate stated his "medically approved" shoes were taken by a deputy	Shoes were confirmed as "medically approved" and returned to inmate
Inmate stated he was strip searched and his legal documents were taken	Strip search was on all transported inmates, looking for possible handcuff key; note paper, considered contraband was kept, but court papers were returned
Inmate complained of racial mistreatment for "black" inmates; six grievance for same action	Inmate was given written discipline for not following rules of grievances, not to issue/write grievance for a class of inmates – only for individual grievances
Inmate stated he had reported (five times) his pain and vomiting blood after gallstones removed; he stated he reported it in May, June and now in August	A doctor changed his diet and ordered Motrin; resulting to no more food issues; action taken in late August
Inmate appealed decision on the allegation he was "beaten" by two officers and asked that the video be reviewed, wants to press charges	Actions taken were found "to be within department and industry standards" and allegations of threats were found to be unsubstantiated. Review of original complaint and the video review showed all actions were within department standards

Total Complaints reviewed: 43 Total Complaints during past five quarters: 10

MAJOR INCIDENTS:

TYPES	RESOLUTIONS
Minor injuries; inmate punched deputy in face with closed fist	Medical care; forwarded the file to the District Attorney (DA) for review; arrested
Assault; inmate to inmate, deputy	Forwarded to DA for review for criminal charges
Battery, inmate to inmate	Declined to press charges
Battery; two females pushing and grabbing	Station filed – Pending
Battery; lunch	To Sheriff's records
Battery; genitalia assault	Declined to press charges
Battery; inmate to inmate	Forwarded to DA for review
Battery; mutual combat	Station filed
Battery, inmate to inmate	Station filed
Battery; inmate pushed down stairs	ARMC for stitches; declined to pursue
Battery; inmate to inmate, eye injury	Declined to prosecute
Battery; inmate to inmate in property room	Neither will prosecute
Battery; seven inmates/assault; injuries	Station filed only
Battery; females fighting in food line	Station filed
Battery; returning from court/inmates	No prosecution
Battery; punched in head	Uncooperative/refused to identify assailant
Battery; inmate to inmate, 11 in fight	ARMC for treatment
Battery; inmate to inmate, female	Station filed
Battery; inmate to inmate, female	Sent to DA for filing; victim wishes to press charges
Battery; 32 inmates/ five deputies in cell block fight	Three inmates with injuries; some arrested, station filed

Total Complaints reviewed: 81 Total Complaints during past five quarters: 20

POLICIES AND OPERATIONS MANUALS

Review the following sections, making notes of each:

Inmate Grievances:

A copy of the Policy was produced to the Grand Jury and was reviewed.

Citizen Complaints:

Four Internal Affairs reviews every six months, per audit/log.

A copy of the procedures for handling Citizen's Complaints was reviewed by the Grand Jury.

Major Incidents:

A copy of the Policy was provided to the Grand Jury and was reviewed.

SITE TOUR

AREA INSPECTED/REVIEWED

(Please Check)

	QUALITY OF LIFE		PROGRAMS		PERSONS INTERVIEWED
X	Physical Plan	No	Educational	No	Inmates
X	Meals/Nutrition	No	Vocational	X	Facility Manager
X	Mental Health	No	Community Services	X	Medical
X	Physical/Dental Health	No	Domestic Violence	N/A	School Staff
X	Religious Services	No	Victim/Gang Awareness	N/A	Mental Health Staff
X	Visiting	No	Substance Abuse	N/A	Line Staff
X	Volunteer Involvement		Other	N/A	Food Services Staff
	Other				Other

Any additional information/notes:

Potential Impacts of AB109:

- It is projected that there will be more split sentencing by Court, i.e. if sentenced to 5 years, 2.5 as an inmate and 2.5 remainder of sentence on probation/parole.
- County facilities are not designed for long-term sentencing and/or programs; possible potential law suits to conform with state requirements
- The average level of criminality of inmates is drastically rising from prior inmates detained for Driving Under the Influence (DUI) to now First Degree burglaries and assaults. This situation exposes staff to more danger and will result in a need to increase staffing levels in all facilities, which in turn will increase costs

Note the following items as you tour the facility:

- Condition of the exterior and interior of the building noting graffiti, peeling paint, unpleasant odors, or other signs of deterioration
 - Adequate, good, no odors; floors had wax build-up
- Condition of the grounds, exercise areas, playing fields, and exercise equipment
 - Appeared in good condition
- General cleanliness of the facility including windows, lighting, lockers, desks, conditions of the mattresses, bedding and pillows
 - Generally clean
- Condition of sleeping room door panels
 - Adequate
- Temperature of living units
 - Good
- Safety and security issues including fencing, outdoor lighting, location of the weapons locker
 - Good
- If a court holding area is present in the facility, ensure access to toilet and drinking water
 - Yes
- Atmosphere of classroom:
 - N/A
- Are there adequate supplies (books, paper, computers, etc.)?
 - N/A

INTERIOR OF BUILDINGS (walls, paint, floors, drains, plumbing fixtures working, air vents, windows)

- Are cleaning fluids and chemicals labeled and safely stored? Yes, locked; no chemicals
- Weapons locker present? Yes
- Recreation/sports equipment? Yes
- Are the hallways clear, are doors propped open or closed? Locked/closed electronically
- Holding areas (cells/rooms) – (if present), is there access to drinking water and toilet? Yes
- Are there individual cells/rooms, or dormitories? The facility has all three types
- Beds – Type of bed and is it off the floor? Bunks, single and double; off floor
- Adequate lighting? Yes
- Temperature? Adequate

INDIVIDUAL CELLS/ROOM

- Condition of walls? Clean, freshly painted
- Personal possessions allowed in cell/room (art, books, etc.)? Yes, kept in clear plastic tubs; can order from commissary; books from library once a week
- Graffiti present? None
- Ample bedding? Yes, two blankets

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF INMATES

- What is the appearance of inmates (dirty, unkempt, well groomed, etc.)? Adequate
- Showers – frequency, privacy, maintained, supervised by staff? Daily during tier time (30 minutes)
- Are there any reported assaults by inmates on inmates? See reviews on page seven
- Condition of clothing (does the clothing fit; is it appropriate for the weather, etc.)? Good for weather; clothing change issued twice per week; “whites” issued once per week; jumpsuit issued daily for workers

COMMENTS/CONCERNS OBSERVED DURING TOUR:

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

AN EVALUATION OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY'S STATUS

BACKGROUND

The State of California is familiar with disasters. Whether fire, floods, or earthquakes, our State has experienced them all, and on a grand scale. In the County of San Bernardino, public concern over the readiness to respond to disasters is magnified by the geological partitions, such as vast deserts and urban areas separated by mountain ranges. The primary connection between the high desert and the City of San Bernardino is Interstate 15, which follows the winding Cajon Pass between two mountain ranges, situated directly over the San Andreas Fault, a major earthquake fault zone.

While the concern over earthquakes is high with most of the populace, the truth is that the Cajon Pass is most likely to be affected or even closed by other disasters such as, railroad incidents, wildfires, snow and flood damage. In the mountain areas, the major concerns predictably encompass all four. However, all disasters, including earthquakes, are worthy of concern when it comes to public safety and well-being. Due to the general concern of the public, the Grand Jury chose to evaluate the status of County disaster preparedness.

There are four primary San Bernardino County departments involved in disaster preparedness and response: the Office of Emergency Services (OES), Department of Public Health, San Bernardino Sheriff Department and County Administrative Office. The Grand Jury visited all of the departments and learned that each is proactive in the preparation for disaster response. Each has its own designated Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to coordinate its efforts for response, rescue and recovery. In addition, some cities/towns, and respective police and fire departments, have set aside space for their own EOC. The purpose of this report is to focus on the readiness of San Bernardino County. This report will also include recommendations for the public to develop its own readiness and response preparation.

The primary departments operate in like-manner for disaster readiness. The stages of operation are pre-event preparation, response to the event, rescue and recovery. This report will summarize the stages each department performs, with the exception of recovery.

PRE-EVENT PREPARATION

Office of Emergency Services (OES)

This office works under the authority of the San Bernardino County Fire Department. At the center of County actions for disaster preparedness, is the San Bernardino County Office of

Emergency Services, designated as an EOC. The term EOC is not actually applied until the onset of an emergency (disaster). However, for this report, it will be designated an EOC and understood to mean an activated facility. The EOC at OES is a room with technology/communication equipment and workspace for over 100 persons. EOC personnel are organized in color-coded sections denoting their areas of responsibilities. OES keeps a Duty Officer on-site on a 24-hour, seven-day-a-week basis (24/7). In the event of a large scale emergency, such as a major earthquake, up to 100 persons respond immediately to the County EOC. To preclude delay, this action is taken without any notification. Each responder is required to have sufficient authority to make decisions and issue orders relative to disaster response and rescue. The EOC maintains at least 200 trained first responders who rotate on-call shifts 24/7. First responder personnel include, but are not limited to:

- Local Law Enforcement Agencies,
- Fire and Paramedic Departments,
- Department of Public Health,
- Animal Control Division of Department of Public Health,
- San Bernardino County Public Information Officer,
- Department of Public Works,
- California Highway Patrol,
- California Department of Transportation,
- American Red Cross,
- Federal, State and local agencies, and,
- other County departments relative to the nature of the emergency.

Relationship responsibilities, for interacting between all agencies are delineated and well-understood by all participants. Their collaboration is reinforced through training, role-playing exercises and coordination with varied sources of communication.

In the event of the main EOC being unable to function, due to the disaster, back-up EOC space has been designated to take over operations, located in the Desert Government Building in Hesperia. The target date for this EOC to be in full operation is March, 2013.

In preparation for disasters, the County EOC is active in various areas such as, perpetual recruitment and training of volunteers, locating suitable areas of placement of equipment and coordination and verification of communication sources. On multiple occasions, County Disaster Response personnel and volunteers are trained to respond to emergencies through role-playing exercises. Concerted education efforts by the County EOC to prepare the public for home and family preparation in the event of a disaster are conducted. Communications are established through all available means. *Real-Time Video Teleconferencing* sites are established with Public Health, Sheriff and in both County Government Buildings. Additionally, there is the use of

satellite phones, ham radio operators, the Emergency Alert Systems (EAS) and video monitoring of disaster sites. Social media and news network sources are also used; they have aircraft surveillance capability and with their ground crew units can operate with high quality video.

OES strategically places *Community Emergency Response Team* (CERT) trailers in participating cities/towns/special districts for emergency training and with the capability of providing initial medical treatment and triage for medical transportation, if needed. This program is operated through locally recruited and trained volunteer participants. The trailers contain 200 cots with disposable blankets and sheets, First-Aid equipment, and portable medical shelters, which include items needed for mass care. The trailers can also function as *Incident Command Centers* (ICC). The U.S. Department of Homeland Security sponsors these trailers through direct grants. Eleven of the 25 incorporated cities/towns are participating in the CERT program. OES continues to encourage maximum participation by all cities/towns. Federal funds are available (\$15,000 to each city) but many cities, towns, and special districts decline the money, reportedly due to the cumbersome federal requirements for accounting and reporting of expenditures. The County is not required to be the responsible entity for distribution of the grant funds; however, they have agreed to do so since the funds became available. The County recommends and encourages cities to also regionalize their efforts to increase cooperative responses in mutual areas emergency management. This is already the case with many cities, particularly in that their police and fire departments are the primary first responders in emergency situations.

The County holds frequent role-playing exercises for public participation, including *The Great Shake Out*. This exercise is held annually and designed to familiarize citizens with proper building evacuation and outside assembly points for those in the workplace. It also sponsors annual “table-top” disaster exercises for first responders, which is a County interdepartmental disaster preparation meeting, *The Golden Guardian Plan*. This is not a comprehensive list, but, for this report, it will serve as representative of the types of organized training exercises.

Department of Public Health (Public Health)

Public Health develops their emergency response through a well-defined plan known as the *Preparedness and Response Program* (PRP). The objective is to prepare for emergencies caused by bioterrorism, infectious diseases, natural disasters and other public health threats. The PRP coordinates with the 24 cities/towns, special districts and unincorporated areas. Public Health also utilizes volunteers, although to a somewhat lesser extent than other departments due to specialty skill requirements.

Regular emergency readiness preparation involves providing staff training in emergency management, to include, planning and conducting public health emergency drills to improve response levels. Vaccinations are provided to schools and the public to counter infectious

outbreaks, such as dangerous strains of flu. Countywide education and outreach is provided to the public in preparation to avoid disasters. Public Health works jointly with the County departments before and during emergency situations. They have the responsibility for assigning Points of Dispensing (POD) units and assembly and delivery of the POD to strategic areas as needed or to communities that have chosen to operate the POD within their jurisdiction.

The POD is a portable medical unit of 25-bed capacity, with supplies for four days of operation. If needed, these units can be co-used as a POD and an *Incident Command Center* when required.

Public Health also performs San Onofre Nuclear Generation Station (SONGS) exercises on a bi-annual basis, as required by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Every six years they participate in a graded *Ingestion Pathway Exercise*. This takes into consideration the potentially affected areas of nuclear contamination within 50-mile radius of SONGS, as to the effect on water supplies, food growers, ranchers, dairies and the population at large.

These are the main scenarios for which Public Health prepares and practices, in order to effectively respond to an actual disaster/emergency.

San Bernardino County Sheriff-Coroner Department

The San Bernardino County Sheriff-Coroner Department, along with County Fire and Paramedics, has the most primary role in any disaster or emergency. Their responsibilities, as first responders include direct contact with victims and traffic situations. The Sheriff Headquarters Office has a fully-equipped EOC, with capability to communicate with other EOC, including the Office of Emergency Services, and all field operations to coordinate a maximum effort response. They are equipped with their own aircraft that can readily be used for medical support/evacuation or a number of other needs.

Officers and department personnel participate in County practice and training exercises on a regular basis. With their direct role in response and rescue, the Sheriff relies heavily on volunteer forces. In fact, of all departments involved in emergency operations, the Sheriff has the greatest number and varied uses of volunteers. Due to the nature of law enforcement work, which is directly involved with rescues of all types and descriptions, response and rescue is complicated by the County's diverse landscape and vast rural areas. Specialty skills are mandatory for the greater success in rescue. The Sheriff uses approximately 2,000 volunteers who have logged over 500,000 hours of service. There are 117 separate volunteer units within San Bernardino County. Volunteers are the backbone of disaster preparedness response and recovery.

The different specialties train in their own individual academies where they maintain their readiness skills for any call they might receive. The types of volunteers used by the Sheriff are described as follows:

- Citizens on Patrol (C.O.P.) - these volunteers work traffic control, patrol streets and neighborhoods for observation and reporting purposes.
- Search and Rescue - includes mounted units. They respond to calls for citizens missing or at-risk or trapped animals. This can include working in all types of terrain and geographical locations. There are approximately 250 Search and Rescue operations per year involving County volunteers.
- Chaplain Corps - primarily provide spiritual considerations and grief counseling.
- Medical Reserves – doctors and nurses trained to handle medical emergencies in disaster situations.
- Explorers – persons 14 to 20 years old who are interested in the field of law enforcement that are trained to assist in various emergencies.
- Aviation Paramedics, including Citizens Air Patrol (CAP) – a national organization with a history of providing air assistance. The local CAP often assists in *Search & Rescue*, as well as, air transportation.
- Coroner Volunteer – forensics scientists that assist in recoveries.
- Dive Team – volunteer divers that are activated to locate missing persons and property under water.
- Cave Rescue Team - a highly specialized group that operates in caves and like conditions. California has two cave rescue teams and the San Bernardino County team is highly rated.

Many of these volunteers stand ready to work locally or nationally. The San Bernardino County Sheriff has established a memorial for volunteers who have lost their lives in the performance of their duties. There are currently four names on that memorial.

County Government Policy/Situation Room (Policy/Situation Room)

The Policy/Situation Room serves multiple purposes. Not only is it used during emergencies as an EOC, but also for other County and administrative meetings. During a disaster situation, such as an earthquake or large scale wild/forest fire, it will serve to coordinate the acquisition of supplies and/or facilities.

EVENT RESPONSE

In the event of a major emergency or disaster, such as a catastrophic earthquake, all departments in this report will respond as follows:

Office of Emergency Services

During a large-scale disaster, as many as 100 persons representing countywide services congregate at the Emergency Operations Center (EOC); each representative is required to have sufficient authority to make decisions for any and all actions required. The OES/EOC will triage communications and necessary responses to the affected areas, directing material and emergency personnel to the most critical locations. Communications are established by all available means, such as, satellite phones, ham-radio operators and *Walkie-Talkies*.

Public Health:

The Public Health will set into motion disease assessment. In addition, they will provide public health information including the establishment of public web links for most current information. POD sites will be opened for treatment of casualties and arrangement of other treatment sites, as needed.

San Bernardino County Sheriff-Coroner Department (Sheriff):

The Sheriff will activate their volunteer partners, coordinating the specialties with the situation. They will work with local ham-radio operators to communicate and assess the dangers to the public in the affected areas. Incident response is set into motion “from the bottom up,” with the first officer on the scene being designated as the Incident Commander (IC) and the location becomes the Incident Command Post (ICP).

Where practical, deputies, with volunteers, will begin door to door contact with household inhabitants. This will ascertain any emergency medical needs, or evacuation steps that need to be planned. Communications are established “inter-operable;” with all participating agencies.

Multiple ICP may be required dependent entirely on the extent of the disaster or incident. Communications will be according to the availability of equipment resources. Radio communications may be interrupted by damage to radio relay towers, which would dictate other means. Satellite phones and *Walkie-Talkies* may be used and are available in the field, unless affected by tower outages. Ham radio operators trained for disaster communications will be used extensively.

As soon as a big earthquake or other major disaster happens, supplies from outside the affected area will be air-shipped in without a formal request. This is an automatic response from the California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA) to avoid delays in getting resources to the affected areas. The shipments will be received at large facilities which are able to accommodate disaster refugees and supplies. The task of securing these locations is the

responsibility of the Policy/Situation Room and within the authority of the Board of Supervisors. During a major disaster or emergency, there will be housing and care for displaced persons and animals. Appropriate locations will be secured and utilized.

CITIZENS PRE-EVENT PREPARATIONS

There are educational materials for County citizens' private uses and are available for learning how to personally prepare for disasters. The materials are described herein.

Family Disaster Plan

While the major departments investigated in this report have been proactive in training and equipping themselves for response and rescue, it is a fact that in an emergency or even catastrophic disaster, the probability is real that some areas will experience delays in response from rescue crews arriving on scene. This could be as long as several days, depending on the magnitude of the disaster and the area affected. In such an event, citizens will be on their own to fend for themselves. Unfortunately, that may be true if rescue personnel are overwhelmed or unable to immediately access certain areas. **The first responders for assistance to a neighborhood will be neighbors.** In such a case, the public can be well served to emulate the emergency response departments' preparations. The San Bernardino County Fire Department Office of Emergency Services has prepared a three step program for citizens to prepare for disasters or emergencies. It is recommended that the citizens of San Bernardino County obtain a copy from a County office or go online to the San Bernardino County website at: <http://www.sbcounty.gov/>.

FINDINGS

1. Federal funds are available (\$15,000 to each city) but many cities and towns decline the money reportedly due to the cumbersome federal requirements for accounting and reporting of expenditures.
2. Currently, there is not a full-time dedicated Emergency Manager on County staff at the OES. Much of the operations of the OES are funded through federal grants, the responsibility of the Emergency Manager, who seeks and obtain additional grant funding. The intricacies of the OES are extensive and critical. Other staff members now combine work with the duties of the vacant position of Emergency Manager.
3. An average citizen may be challenged by the number of steps required to navigate the County website and not be able to locate and download documents relative to emergency planning.

COMMENDATION

Each of the entities examined, including the volunteer forces, is to be commended for their dedication and professionalism in serving the public. The citizens of San Bernardino County can take pride in the preparation and skill that the County has achieved to respond to disasters. More importantly, they can take comfort in the capacity of the County to respond and rescue. They are equipped and ready to assist.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 12-24 All cities and towns, not currently utilizing the available federal resources are encouraged to evaluate the use of CERT trailers and the benefits to their citizens to enhance their response in a disaster management. (Finding 1)
- 12-25 The County use all due diligence to hire a qualified full-time Emergency Manager to handle the duties of emergency management to ensure that San Bernardino County remains ready in the critical arena of Disaster Preparedness. (Finding 2)
- 12-26 The County consider a revision to their homepage to become more user-friendly to the average citizen seeking to obtain Emergency Planning Documents, including the Family Disaster Plan and other valuable guides and critical information. (Finding 3)

<u>Responding Agency</u>	<u>Recommendations</u>	<u>Due Date</u>
Board of Supervisors	12-24 through 12-26	September 29, 2012

MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY OVERVIEW

BACKGROUND

Ten of the 24 incorporated cities within the County of San Bernardino employ their own police departments. The remaining cities contract with the San Bernardino County Sheriff-Coroner Department (SBCSD) for law enforcement services. The Grand Jury determined that it would be prudent to conduct an overview of these ten agencies to survey the level of public safety provided within their jurisdictions. It is universally understood that due to the economic climate, budget constraints and pension costs, law enforcement agencies are adversely affected. The major budget component to these agencies is in labor costs, and when funds are cut, officers are laid-off. Fewer officers on the street affect both the safety of patrol officers and citizens.

Therefore, the Grand Jury commenced this overview and each of the respective police chiefs was interviewed. The following matrix shows routine data about each of the police departments provided by the Chiefs that were interviewed.

CITY	POPULATION*	NUMBER OF SWORN OFFICERS	RATIO OF PATROL OFFICERS TO SUPERVISORS	OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY DUTIES	CITIZEN COMPLAINTS in 2011
BARSTOW	22,639	37	5:1	None	15 complaints; 0 substantiated
CHINO	77,983	103	6:2	None	13 complaints; 1 substantiated; 1 under investigation
COLTON	52,154	46	7:1	Animal control/code enforcement/rental housing inspections and business license issuances	2 complaints; 1 substantiated
FONTANA	196,069	185	6:1	Animal Control	11 complaints; 1 substantiated
MONTCLAIR	36,664	52	4:1	None	13 complaints; 3 substantiated
ONTARIO	163,924	220	10:1	None	33 complaints; 2 substantiated
REDLANDS	68,747	79	6:1	Animal Control	20 complaints; 3 substantiated
RIALTO	99,171	99	8:1	Animal Control/ Parking Enforcement	13 complaints; 2 substantiated
SAN BERNARDINO	209,924	291	6:1	Animal Control	70 complaints; 12 substantiated
UPLAND	73,732	76	6:1	None	17 complaints; 3 substantiated
*2010 Census					

The police chiefs conduct monthly meetings to develop inter-departmental relationships and policing methods to assist one another. These cooperative relationships are primarily in the areas of suspect apprehension and enforcement of drug and gang activities that may overlap jurisdictions. A shared data-based program, called *CopLink*, connects police agencies throughout the County with suspect information.

The Cities of Ontario and Rialto have their own air support helicopters, while the City of Fontana contracts for helicopter services. The helicopters are used to provide support to ground patrols for effective and efficient suspect apprehension. The City of Redlands has a fixed-wing aircraft that is operated by a contract pilot who flies a police officer during peak hours or emergencies for surveillance. In emergencies, a police department that does not have access to a helicopter can contact the closest law enforcement agency, including the SBCSD, for air support to be dispatched.

The Fontana Police Department has co-sponsored a program with the Fontana Unified School District known as the Fontana Leadership Intervention Program (FLIP). This program focuses on at-risk teens and their parents, providing classes and activities to develop self-esteem and skills that are aimed at re-integrating the teens as productive members in school and within the societal environment.

The Redlands Police Department has equipped a majority of the downtown areas of the city with cameras, including with the permission of local vendors, to have camera surveillance access to wide areas of the City. Dispatchers monitor these closed-circuit cameras from a central location and direct patrol officers to various types of crime scenes. When some crimes are in process or some crimes having just occurred, the dispatcher informs officers. The use of this new technology has reduced the need for patrol officers and has increased the rates of convictions.

CONCLUSION

The police chiefs interviewed demonstrated dedication and professionalism in their approach to managing the police force within their cities. Each is actively seeking new technologies and regional alliances to enhance their efforts to become more efficient and cost effective. Their combined stated priority is to ensure public safety is at the highest level of achievement for their populace. The reviews were successful in that the 10 municipal law enforcement agencies are effectively managing their departments, in some cases administering more responsibilities than law enforcement activities, and continue to provide comprehensive public safety.

Responding Agency	Recommendations	Due Date
No Response Required		

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY SHERIFF-CORONER SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

BACKGROUND

The Scientific Investigations Division (SID) is a division of the San Bernardino County Sheriff-Coroner Department. The SID has law enforcement, scientific, technical and support personnel which provides forensic support (the use of science or technology in the investigation and establishment of facts of evidence for use in a court of law) for the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department (SBCSD) and outside law enforcement agencies. Some of the forensic support provided includes processing Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) samples, ballistics testing, analyzing chemical and alcohol evidence and fingerprint processing, including the Central Property-Evidence Unit.

The Grand Jury reviewed past Grand Jury reports from 2004-2005 through 2009-2010 specifically in the area of facility and workspace conditions that might compromise the results of forensic evidence. In 2004-2005, the Grand Jury recommended "05-148 Expand the operation of the crime lab to include acquisition of more workspace..." The 2005-2006 Grand Jury recommended in "06-45 Provide adequate workspace for the Sheriff's Scientific Investigations Division, to include plans for future growth of the County..." The Findings of the 2006-07 Grand Jury stated "The workspace area is not adequate for the amount of investigative services that the division provides." Additionally, the grand juries of 2007-2008 and 2009-2010 recommended that the Sheriff-Coroner Department provide additional workspace for the SID with the consideration for population growth throughout the County.

The Grand Jury determined that a more focused investigation on the present facility was warranted. This report includes a pictorial review of the deteriorating conditions that are currently evident.

The Grand Jury made three visits to the SID facility to collect information and to take photographs. It was noticed that the hallways and public areas appeared to be clean. The DNA laboratory required protective clothing for access. The Grand Jury was able to look through an open door and observe that this area was pristine. In the Driving Under the Influence (DUI) analysis laboratory, the ceiling tiles were discolored from prolonged leaks, the floors were stained and dirty. The furniture and chairs were acquired from surplus without consideration for the use of Specialists while conducting lab analyses. For example, two Crime Scene Specialists (Specialists) were required to work at a desk that necessitated one specialist straddling a desk corner while peering into a microscope. The Grand Jury was advised that air monitoring devices measure the levels of narcotic vapors in the room atmosphere. Filters are changed annually and face shields and gloves are routinely used. The Grand Jury did not see any face shields in use. However, a vent, utilizing appliance ducting has been rigged to blow air from the wall vent out

into the center of the room to dissipate the contaminated fumes. Throughout the main facility, many missing, broken and stained ceiling tiles were observed. In several laboratory areas there are work areas with electrical cords jumbled in piles on the floor and wiring hanging from the ceiling throughout the room.

Upon inspection of the firearms portable office, which is located in the parking lot adjacent to the main building, it was observed that there is a room used for storing live ammunition. These are bullet samples from each local enforcement agency throughout the County are used in forensic exclusionary testing. Although, the outer door to the firearms office was locked, the ammunition storage room door was open. Further, at the time of our walk-through there were no personnel in that facility.

In the room designated for breathalyzers, there were 35 yellow portable new breathalyzers yet to be distributed. Invoices provided indicated receipt of breathalyzers in May 2011. The portable units had not been distributed because they had not been calibrated and the vendor was in the process of preparing the appropriate software. Thus, the equipment costing approximately \$400,000 has been stored in a room for over eight months. Also, there are 42 fixed breathalyzers which are primarily used at local enforcement agencies (LEA) stations. These have not been calibrated or distributed. The new fixed equipment will be able to conduct automatic calibration checks once per week through pre-programmed software that tests itself. The breathalyzers are manufactured to shut off automatically if not recalibrated. Five of the portable breathalyzers are scheduled to be distributed to the Needles office for use at the Colorado River during high-season (May through September) for DUI testing. The reason the breathalyzers are not in use is due to a shortage of staff to complete the necessary protocols and validations required prior to distribution. It should be noted that there is not a shelf-life limitation for this equipment. However, it is expedient and less expensive to use a breathalyzer rather than to draw blood for testing. A breathalyzer test costs 50 cents each and to test blood costs \$53.

During the tour of the facility, the Grand Jury viewed a number of files and file cabinets that were characterized as 'historic files,' which are actually case files. These files are located in the back of a room in a walled off area approximately four feet wide by fifteen feet long with a loft. Further, the opposite outside wall is a corrugated aluminum wall.

The sheds, where vehicles are stored for inspection by Specialists, were filthy. Dirt, broken glass and other detritus were on the bare ground in and about where vehicles are processed. One car was awaiting the outcome of proceedings. The coverings over the shed were 'easy-ups' surrounded by chain-link fencing with aluminum slats. On occasion, cars can be pulled partially into a bay at the main facility for search and evidence retrieval. SID does not currently have sufficient space to conduct vehicle searches within an indoor space. The previously processed vehicles are stored out in an open lot. Some vehicles are rusted-out hulks. There is a newer yellow Hummer and a white sedan among the vehicles. Also a motorcycle is on the ground, in pieces, that has been there for at least 10 years as reported.

Through observation in August and again in December 2011, large pieces of tabletop equipment had signs posted on them stating “Out-of-Service.” The stated reason was “Validation Pending 9-1-10.”

There are 110 employee positions assigned to SID: 70 at the Lena Street facility and 40 positions at the California Identification Unit (CAL-ID) facility. There are no plans to increase the staffing as recommended by the 2009-2010 Grand Jury and as agreed to by the Sheriff. Due to funding availability, SID has recently been given authority to fill budgeted vacant positions.

The Grand Jury visited the CAL-ID, which is located in a separate facility, comprised of two buildings and is a division of SID. The office workspaces were clean and well-maintained with furniture that appeared to be ergonomically correct. There are 38 Fingerprint Examiners that process fingerprints, in two ten-hour shifts, daily.

The County Risk Management Department (Risk Management) indicated to the Grand Jury that there have been 14 Workers’ Compensation claims filed over the last three fiscal years. Several attempts were made to collect copies of the Cal/OSHA 300 Logs (*Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses*) from SID, but the forms were never provided. Risk Management stated that the department has not conducted a formal assessment for hazards over the past three years and upon checking the files, confirmed there has not been a *Risk Assessment* performed at the SID facility.

In fiscal year 2006-2007, \$25 million had been allocated by the Board of Supervisors for the acquisition of a new SID facility. However, due to budget constraints, this had been put on indefinite hold. Presently, the availability of funds is being analyzed by the Sheriff’s Department to determine the best use for proceeding with a facility replacement project.

FINDINGS

1. The facility is poorly maintained and not clean, particularly in the Specialists’ work areas. There are discolored floor tiles, water-stained and broken ceiling tiles, exposed wiring and uncovered electrical cords, which are tripping hazards throughout the facility. (Attachment #1 – Photos 1-7, 14, 24)
2. The furniture throughout the laboratory and analyses areas was obtained from County Surplus and is mismatched, not appropriate for persons conducting detailed work under long duration. (Attachment #1 – Photos 8-10)
3. New portable breathalyzer equipment has been purchased but not distributed to countywide LEA due to lack of software and development of protocols. (Attachment #1 – Photos 11-12)
4. Several pieces of used equipment have been out-of-service for nearly two years. (Attachment #1 – Photo 13)

5. Storage of ammunition in an unsecured room, inside the firearms portable office, exhibits a lack of security and exposes SID to potential theft. (Attachment #1 – Photo 15)
6. The historical (case) files are being stored in an unprotected area. It appears that there is not a formal process for purging and archiving files. (Attachment #1 – Photos 16-18)
7. The crime scene processing of vehicles is being conducted in an outdoor area exposed to the elements. (Attachment #1 – Photos 19-21)
8. Prior processed vehicles, stored in the back open-air lot, are left to disintegrate. It appears that there is not a formal procedure for disposing of these vehicles. (Attachment #1 – Photos 22-23)
9. Risk Management has not conducted an ergonomic evaluation of the workspaces used by the Specialists.
10. Risk Management has not conducted a *Risk Assessment* of the facility.
11. Maintenance of the CalOSHA 300 Logs is not being performed at SID. However, the 300 Logs provided to the Grand Jury by Risk Management for SID were not complete with the detail including locations of where injuries occurred.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 12-27 | Renovate, repair and clean the facility. This is to include replacement of floor tiles and stained/broken ceiling tiles; fix exposed wiring and uncovered electrical cords. (Finding 1) |
| 12-28 | Replace workstations and chairs for those that have been ergonomically designed for duration and detailed work. (Finding 2) |
| 12-29 | Complete the protocols and distribute the breathalyzers for immediate distribution and use. (Finding 3) |
| 12-30 | Fix, replace or dispose of out-of-service equipment. (Finding 4) |
| 12-31 | Secure the door of the room containing live ammunition when not in use. (Finding 6) |
| 12-32 | Locate or store historical (case) files in a protected area or in secure containers. (Finding 6) |

- 12-33 Develop and implement procedures for purging and archiving case files. (Finding 6)
- 12-34 Process crime scene vehicles in an adequately spaced enclosed area to remove workplace hazards and control possible cross-contamination. (Finding 7)
- 12-35 With the assistance of the Office of District Attorney, develop and implement procedures for disposal of processed vehicles to ensure disposal on a periodic basis. (Finding 8)
- 12-36 The Sheriff request that Risk Management conduct an ergonomic evaluation of the workspaces and furniture for Specialists. (Finding 9)
- 12-37 The Sheriff to request that Risk Management conduct an immediate *Risk/Hazard Assessment* evaluation of the SID facility. (Finding 10)
- 12-38 The SID CalOSHA 300 Logs must be completed and maintained in compliance with State regulations. (Finding 11)

Responding Agency	Recommendations	Due Date
Sheriff-Coroner	12-27 through 12-38	September 29, 2012

Attachment #1



Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

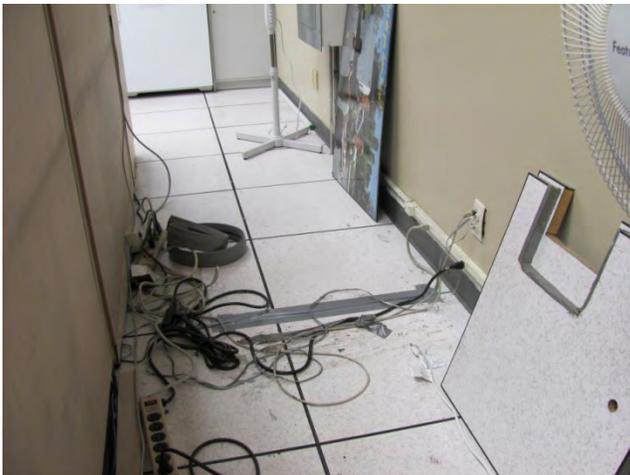


Photo 5



Photo 6



Photo 7



Photo 8



Photo 9



Photo 10



Photo 11



Photo 12



Photo 13



Photo 14



Photo 15



Photo 16



Photo 17



Photo 18



Photo 19



Photo 20



Photo 21



Photo 22



Photo 23



Photo 24