



# COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES SHERIFF CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT COMMISSION

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350 South Figueroa Street, Suite 288, Los Angeles California 90071

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*Executive Director*

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*Commissioner*

July 2, 2019

**To:** Lt.  
Los Angeles County Sheriff Department (LASD)

**From:** Ingrid Williams  
Sheriff Civilian Oversight Commission (COC)

## REQUEST FOR POLICY AND/OR INFORMATION:

Requesting copies of the paper documents that were discovered by supervisors that made reference to a group of deputies who called themselves "The Jump Out Boys" as part of the Operation Safe Streets Bureau's Gang Enforcement Team. This is in reference to the March 7, 2019 response by LASD to the COC's request that included a report entitled "Gang Enforcement Team Audit."

## REASON FOR REQUEST:

The COC ad hoc committee on secret deputy sub-groups would like this information as part of their study of the issue.

## WHEN SPECIFIC INFORMATION IS NEEDED:

Please forward approval of request to the contact person listed below if possible by **July 19, 2019.**

## CONTACT PERSON:

Feel free to contact Christine Aque at \_\_\_\_\_ should you have any questions in regards to the request. Please cc Ingrid Williams at \_\_\_\_\_ on all correspondence.

**Department Response**

**From**

**Sent:** Thursday, July 18, 2019 4:52 PM

**To:** Williams, Ingrid

**Cc:** ; Wilson, Michele

**Subject:** FW: COC Request: Secret Deputy Sub-groups Ad Hoc Committee request

Good Afternoon,

The third document attached to this email is in response to your request dated July 2, 2019 (first attachment). The original letter was placed in the mail to you today.

Should you have any questions or need further assistance regarding this matter, please contact me.

Thank you,

**Chemnitzer, Lieutenant**  
**Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department**  
**Office of the Undersheriff**

Department Response



# OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

**HALL OF JUSTICE**

ALEX VILLANUEVA, SHERIFF



March 7, 2019

Brian K. Williams, Executive Director  
Sheriff Civilian Oversight Commission  
World Trade Center  
350 South Figueroa, Suite 288  
Los Angeles, California 90071

Dear Mr. Williams:

## RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

This letter is in response to your request for records under the California Public Records Act dated and received by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) on February 1, 2019.

### REQUEST

Internal LASD documents investigating the issue of deputy cliques as well as information on any policy changes resulting from these investigations.

### RESPONSE

The documents sought are exempt from disclosure under California Government Code section 6254(c), (f), and (k); California Penal Code section 832.7; California Evidence Code section 1043, et seq.; and the deliberative process privilege. Notwithstanding these exemptions and privileges, enclosed please find an audit entitled "Gang Enforcement Team Audit," portions of which have been redacted pursuant to the authorities cited above.

Mr. Williams

-2-

March 7, 2019

With regard to the other requests you made in your letter regarding documents of immigration status, and the number of sexual assaults and domestic abuse allegation filed by or against LASD Deputies, the Civilian Oversight Commission was provided correspondence dated March 4, 2019. The information regarding immigration policy was provided in a letter dated March 5, 2019.

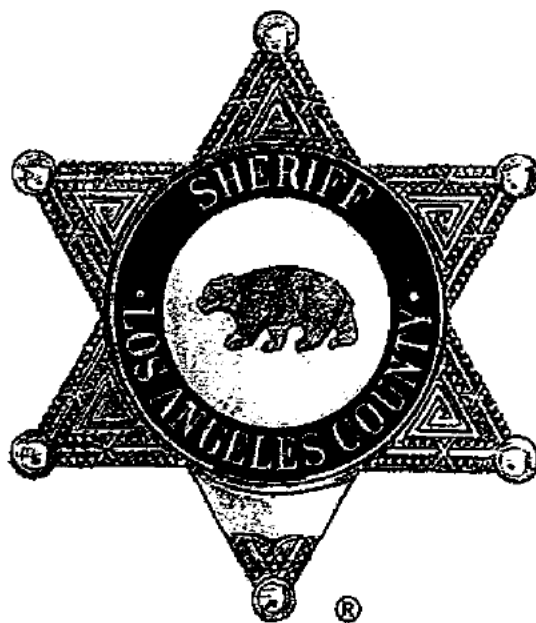
Should you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact me or Lieutenant Dominic Valencia at

Sincerely,

ALEX VILLANUEVA, SHERIFF

RAY LEYVA  
UNDERSHERIFF

**FIELD OPERATIONS REGION II**  
**GANG ENFORCEMENT TEAM**  
**AUDIT**



**CHIEF JAMES R. LOPEZ**  
**LIEUTENANT**  
**SERGEANT**  
**SERGEANT**  
**SERGEANT**

## Table of Contents

<b>INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Statistical Analysis .....</b>	<b>5</b>
Arrest Statistics .....	7
Use of Force .....	9
Personal Complaints .....	12
Pitchess Motions .....	15
1538.5 PC Motions .....	15
Civil Claims .....	22
Shootings .....	23
eSubpoena Tracking System .....	26
Deputy Daily Worksheet Log .....	27
Department Email Review .....	27
<b>Content Analysis .....</b>	<b>28</b>
Obstruction Arrests .....	29
Found Guns .....	32
<b>Subjective Analysis .....</b>	<b>36</b>
Public Response .....	36
Court Response .....	37
<b>APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>40</b>

## Introduction and Executive Summary

In February 2012, supervisors assigned to Operation Safe Streets Bureau's Gang Enforcement Team (GET) discovered several paper documents in the trunk of one of the Bureau's assigned radio cars. The content of the documents made reference to a group of deputies who call themselves "The Jump Out Boys". Within the documents, there contained a set of rules and beliefs for current and/or prospective members of the group, as well as a description of an exclusive tattoo worn by members.

Of particular concern were passages contained in the Jump Out Boy "mission statement" which in essence stated that a member **"understood when the line needed to be crossed, and crossed back,"** and that members **"sometimes need to do the things they don't want to do in order to get where they want to be."** Although the meaning of the passages can be interpreted in a number of ways, the conduct described in the papers was highly inappropriate, unprofessional, and contrary to the Core Values of the Sheriff's Department.

In response to the discovery of these documents, an administrative investigation was launched into the conduct of several members of GET who were attributed to the Jump Out Boys group.

The negative publicity the Department has recently endured with accusations of "deputy cliques" behaving like gang members, brings rise to the question: If the Jump Out Boys documentation proves to be authentic, is this aberrant behavior on the part of a small group of misguided individuals, or is this evidence of a larger, systemic breakdown of the moral and ethical standards of the Gang Enforcement Team as a whole?

At the direction of the Sheriff, the GET Audit Team was formed with the mission to conduct a comprehensive audit of the activities of the Gang Enforcement Team to see if there existed a ***pattern or practice of unethical, improper or illegal behavior on the part of the deputies assigned to the various teams over the last three years, January 1, 2009 to February 29, 2012.***

The Team consisted of one Lieutenant and three Sergeants with investigative, administrative, and technical backgrounds and reported to Field Operations Region II Chief James R. Lopez. We began operations on July 9, 2012.

The Audit Team worked within a 60-day deadline and was provided access to numerous Department databases from which we were able to draw statistical information, and obtain copies of crime reports, force packets, and complaint investigations.

The Audit Team identified **99 deputies** as currently, or having been, assigned to GET over the target three-year period. Personnel Performance Index (PPI) reports spanning the target time frame were reviewed and flagged if found to contain at least one or more of the following, or any combination thereof:

1. Complaints alleging:
  - Improper Search/Detention
  - Harassment
  - Improper Tactics
  - Neglect of Duties
2. Administrative investigations (non-vehicle)
3. Use of Force
4. Civil Claims (non-vehicle)

After the initial PPI review, the Audit Team identified **70 deputies to be included in the audit.**



informative perspective from which to gauge the overall health of the Gang Enforcement Team.

We were aware of the names of the deputies who were currently under investigation as being attributed to the Jump Out Boys and although we did not purposely include or exclude them because of their current status, we did review a good portion of their activity in the course of reviewing all of the force incidents, complaint investigations, 1538.5 Motions, and other reports involving the unit.

By audit's end, it was determined we reviewed the activity of **all 99 deputies** in some form or another.

To accomplish the mission, the Audit Team came up with a plan to conduct a statistical, subjective and content analysis of the reviewed members in order to obtain an overall picture of the health of the GET team as a whole.

The Audit Team reviewed force and complaint investigations to ensure thoroughness and quality, as well as to determine if any patterns, or recurring scenarios emerged with an individual deputy, or groups of deputies.

The Audit Team also reviewed numerous crime reports involving gun, narcotics, and obstruction arrests, as well as reports dealing with found guns. These types of reports, along with any resultant court cases, were reviewed to determine if any patterns in probable cause/curtilage infringement existed, if there were an alarming number of 1538.5 Motions to Suppress filed, or if there was any correlation between use of force incidents and obstruction-type arrests used as cover charges.

In addition to reviewing statistical information and reports, the Team solicited input from the Judges, Deputy District Attorneys, and Deputy Public Defenders who were familiar with the work of the Gang Enforcement Team deputies.

Survey questionnaires were delivered to the respective Department Heads from the courts we determined to have had the most contact with GET members.

Court officials who were willing to participate in the survey completed the questionnaire and were contacted by an Audit Team member for follow-up. Of the dozens of surveys that were sent out, we received very little input from members of the court.

The Audit Team also mailed approximately 350 audit letters to members of the public who may have had contact with a Gang Enforcement Team deputy. These citizens were randomly selected from within the Deputy Daily Worksheet logs completed by the deputy. We chose five (5) names from within the logs of each reviewed deputy, obtained a current address for the individual, and mailed a letter. The audit letter explained that Department records indicated they had contact with a deputy sheriff on a specific date, and the Department was interested in their input regarding the contact so as to improve our service in the community. A voice mailbox was set up to receive calls from the public. Of the 350 audit letters mailed, 21 citizens made contact with us, and 44 letters were returned to sender.

After careful consideration of all the documentation reviewed, and the analysis of statistical as well as subjective data, it is our belief and opinion that, despite a few minor issues which will be discussed later in this report, **there is no pattern or practice of unethical, improper or illegal behavior on the part of the deputies assigned to the Gang Enforcement Team.**

## **STATISTICAL ANALYSIS**

The Gang Enforcement Team is unique in that there are no other similar units within the Sheriff's Department with which to fairly evaluate statistical performance through comparative analysis. For each member reviewed, we chose to look at their activity for their time spent assigned to the Gang Enforcement Team. The time in assignment varied greatly among the deputies we reviewed over the last three years. Some of the deputies were assigned to GET throughout the entire audit span, while others were only assigned for a couple of months. Because of this, consideration must be given to a deputy who may have a higher number of complaints or force incidents simply because he/she has spent more time at the unit within the time frame of the audit.

**The Audit Team looked at the statistical ratios of the individual deputies in comparison to the unit as a whole. For example, if Deputy        or had seven complaints, we wanted to see how that number compared to the total number of complaints the unit received. We also believed it was important to note the ratio between the numbers of complaints and force incidents attributed to a deputy in relation to the number of arrests made, as well as the number of citizen contacts the deputy had during the audit period.**

The main purpose of the statistical review was to see if there were any deputies included in the audit whose numbers were unusually high, or vastly different in any one category prompting a closer look. The statistical data was reviewed not for the purposes of determining individual productivity, but to be used more as an indicator to guide us to a specific area of concern.

During the course of our review of the various Deputy Daily Worksheet logs, we found that an overwhelming majority of the logs did not match the Unit History details. In other words, the deputies were not logging all of their contacts into

their logs. Since the data in RAPS related to "observation-type" contacts was dependent on the deputy actually including it in his/her log, and given the disparity between the logs and the unit details, we chose to use data provided to us by the Crime Analyst Center. That data, "CFS OBS," was compiled using a combination of the RAPS and CAD systems and provided us with a more accurate number of the actual contacts the deputies had with members of the public.

The Audit Team was asked to look at the numbers of firearm possession arrests, as well as reports regarding found firearms. In respect to the found firearms reports, the team used data provided by the Crime Analyst Center as well.

For each member reviewed, statistical data sheets (refer to **Appendix A** for sample) were created and the review parameters were set as follows:

1. Arrest stats for years assigned to GET (RAPS and LARCIS):
  - Total arrests
  - Firearms possession arrests
  - 148/69/243(B)PC arrests
  - Found firearm reports
2. Number totals of the following (PPI):
  - Complaints
  - Use of Force Incidents
  - Pitchess Motions
  - 1538.5 motions
  - Civil claims
  - Civil lawsuits
  - Shootings
  - Commendations
  - Administrative investigations

## **Arrest Statistics**

As the Audit Team began to compile the data for review, we found inconsistencies in the recording of number totals with the various databases the Sheriff's Department uses to record statistical data. For example, we noticed that the number of total arrests made by a department member varied greatly between the two most popular databases used to compile such data. We found that the total number of arrests in the Regional Allocation of Police Services (RAPS) was much higher than reported in RAJIS. The reason: the RAJIS database only counted those arrests in which a person was physically booked into a station or facility, and the arrest statistic was only credited to the deputy whose name appeared first on the booking slip.

According to the RAJIS database, if a two-man patrol unit made an arrest, only one of the deputies got credit for the arrest. In this regard, the RAJIS database is a good tool to determine the total number of prisoners physically brought to jail, but is a poor resource from which to judge the total number of arrests made by individual deputies. This database also did not account for arrests released in the field with citations. For this reason, the Audit Team chose to use RAPS as the database to retrieve individual arrest statistics.

The following chart shows the total number of arrests made by those deputies included in the review throughout the audit period as reported by RAPS.

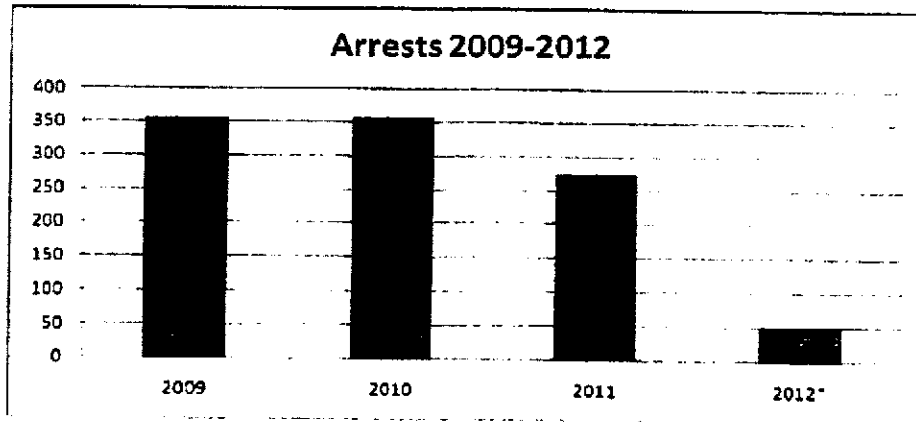


Figure 1

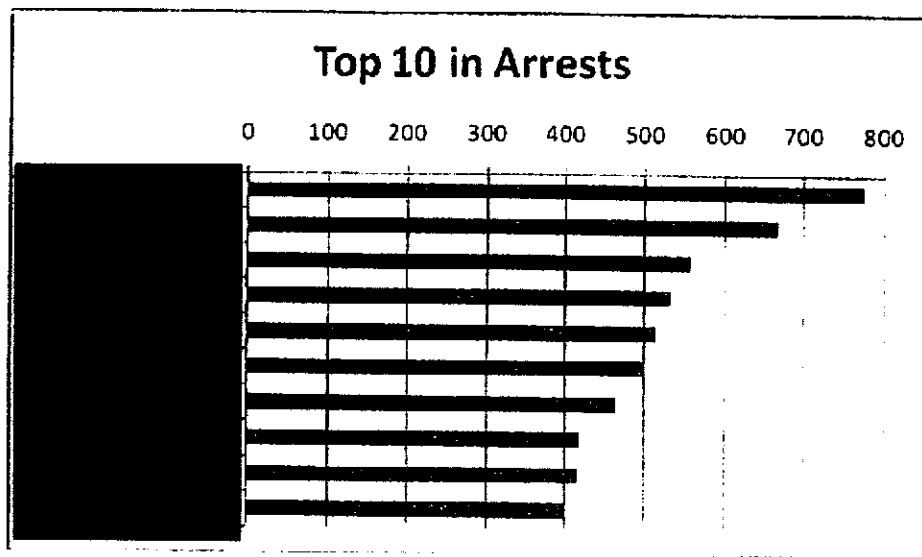


Figure 2

The above chart shows the top ten producers of arrests throughout the audit period based on the data in RAPS.

## Use of Force

Gang Enforcement Team deputies routinely come into contact with the most violent criminals on the street. Yet, despite the large number of contacts with these individuals, the incidents of force and personnel complaints were much lower than one would expect given the high-friction work being done in those communities in which violence and criminal behavior is prevalent.

The Gang Enforcement Team had a total of 80 documented uses of force incidents for the time period January 1, 2009 to February 29, 2012.

In general, the overwhelming majority of the 80 uses of force attributed to Gang Enforcement Team deputies involved control techniques or takedowns. We located six force incidents in which impact weapons such as the Taser or flashlights were deployed.

All of the force used appeared to have been within reason, and the investigations were complete and documented properly.

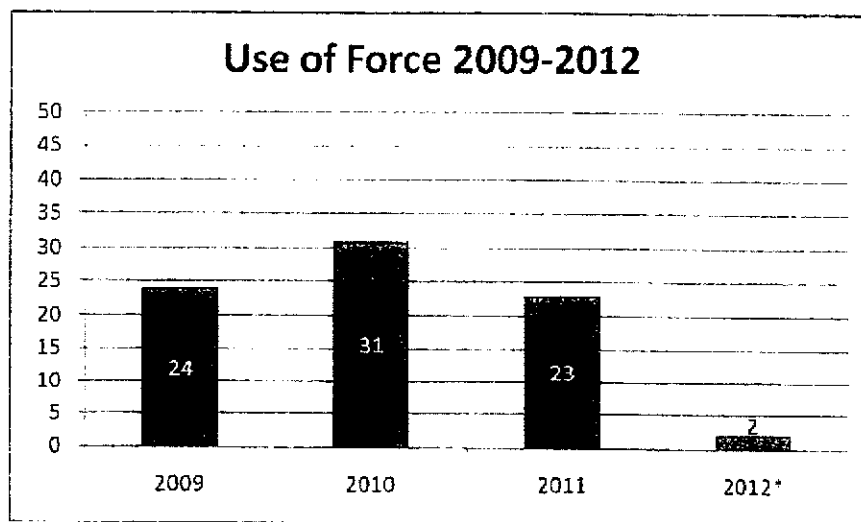


Figure 2

The following chart shows the deputies with the top ten highest number of force incidents throughout the audit period.

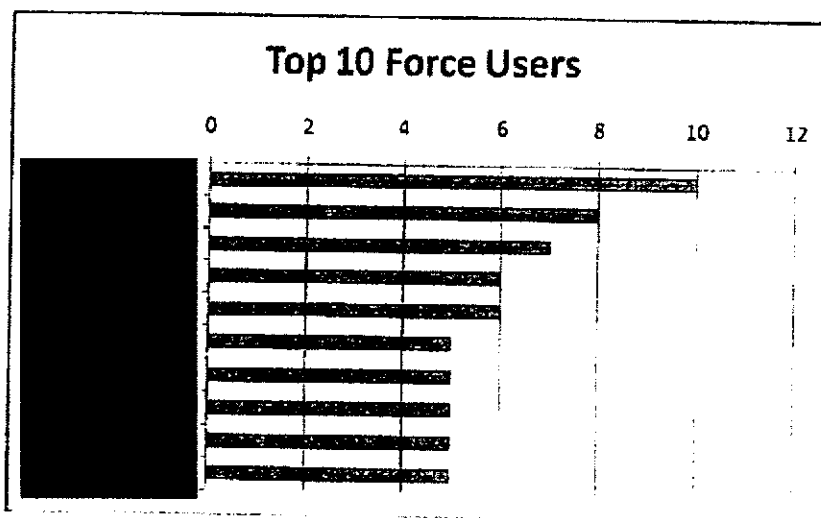


Figure 3

The following chart shows the members with the top ten highest ratios between use of force incidents per arrest, as well as use of force incidents per observational contact.

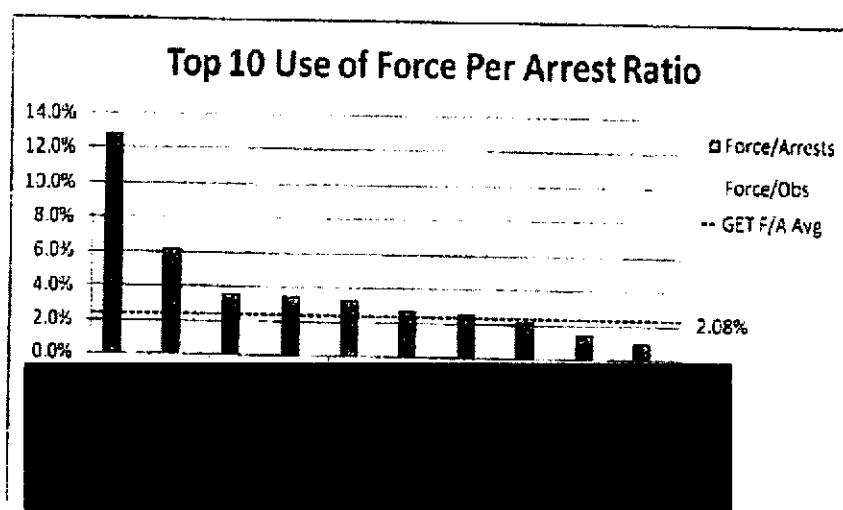


Figure 4



As shown above, [REDACTED] had the highest ratios of uses of force per arrest, which were significantly higher than the average force per arrest ratio.

Note: According to the Department's Discovery Unit, the numbers of LASD Use of Force events during the time frame of January 1, 2009 through February 29, 2012, are:

- 2009 = 2891
- 2010 = 2514
- 2011 = 2485
- 2012 = 359

## PERSONNEL COMPLAINTS

Operations Safe Streets Bureau received a total of 162 personnel complaints over the target three-year time period. Because the PPI system is not set up to distinguish GET from OSS, we compiled the data to include all of OSS, and then pared down to arrive at the totals for the GET team. Of the 162 personnel complaints received, 83 of them were attributed to members of the Gang Enforcement Team.

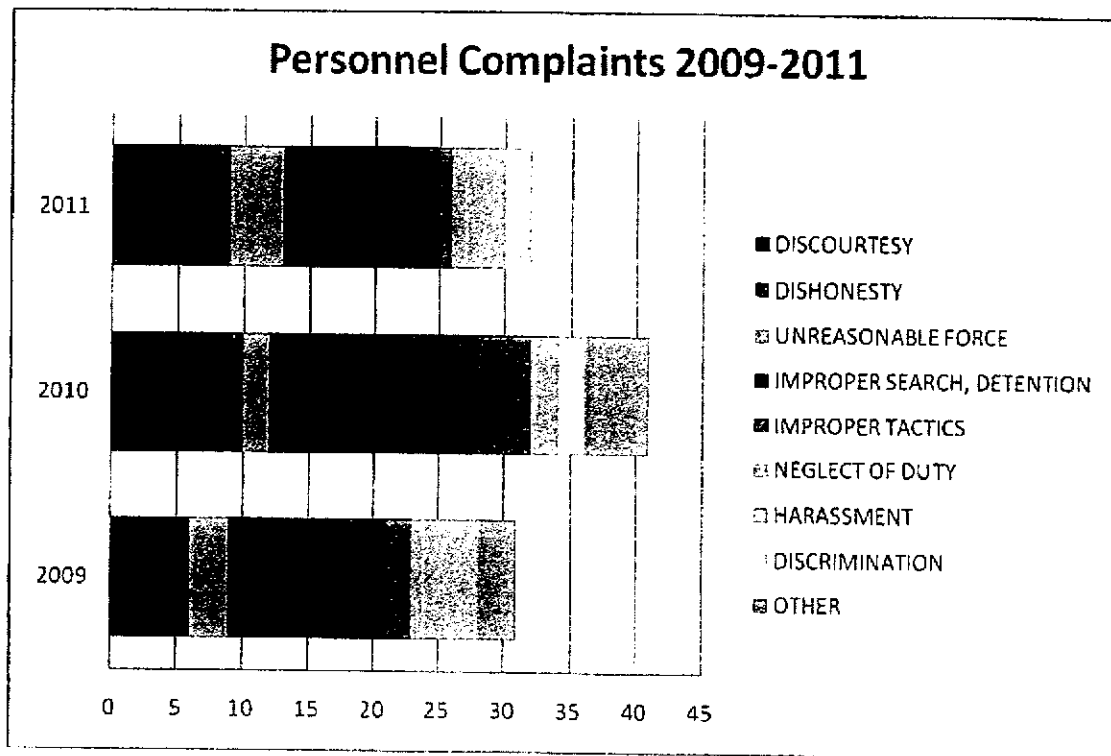


Figure 5

The above chart shows the total number of personnel complaints received by the Gang Enforcement Team as a whole, along with an analysis of the specific categories. The largest category consisted of those complaints in which improper search and detention were alleged. Complaints alleging discourtesy comprised the next highest category.

We reviewed all the complaints and found that the majority of complaint investigations were handled properly and to conclusion.

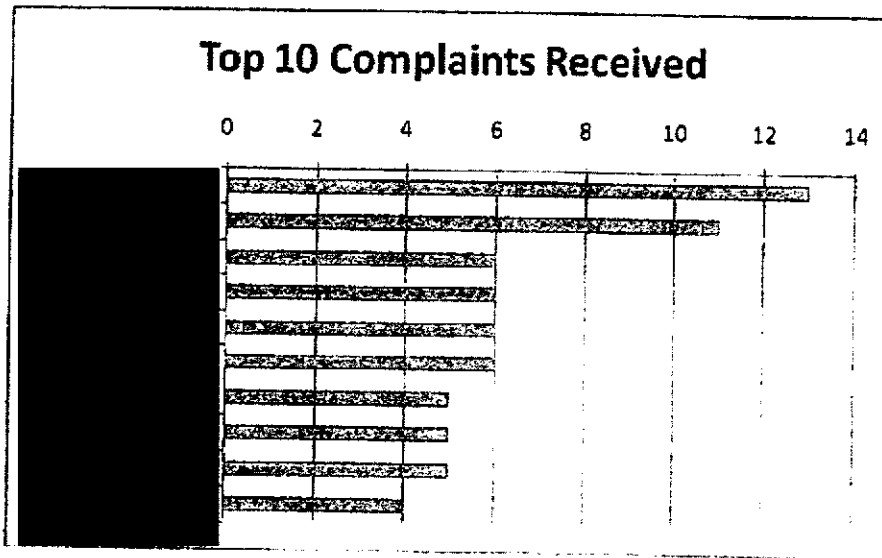


Figure 6

When considering the number of personnel complaints a deputy received, we wanted to put the number in perspective in relation to their activity. For instance, [REDACTED] had the highest number of complaints among the deputies we reviewed – 13 complaints in a 3-year period. However, when you consider the fact that he had 2,029 observational contacts, 667 arrests and wrote 238 citations during the audit span, his 13 complaints are very minimal.

The investigations of all of his complaints found that [REDACTED] actions were reasonable in all but one complaint. In that instance [REDACTED] the complainant stated that during a traffic stop, [REDACTED] lost his wallet. [REDACTED] took the complainant's wallet and retrieved his identification. [REDACTED] claimed he put the wallet back on the driver's seat of the vehicle, however, the complainant insisted he did not get his wallet back. While he did not believe the deputies stole his wallet, the complainant alleged that the deputies merely did not give it back and eventually lost it.

The investigation was unable to determine if the deputies or the complainant lost the wallet. The deputies failed to log the traffic stop in the daily worksheet as required by Field Operations Directive 00-04, and they were counseled regarding the violation.

██████████ had the next highest number of complaints – 11 spanning the audit period. His activity, which included 2,155 observational contacts and 514 arrests, exceeded most of the deputies assigned to the Gang Enforcement Team. Often times, productive deputies choose to work with other productive deputies, and it comes as no surprise to see that five of ██████████ complaints involve ██████████ and four involve ██████████ who had 7,784 observational contacts and 251 arrests. Each of those deputies is currently assigned to the Gang Enforcement Team.

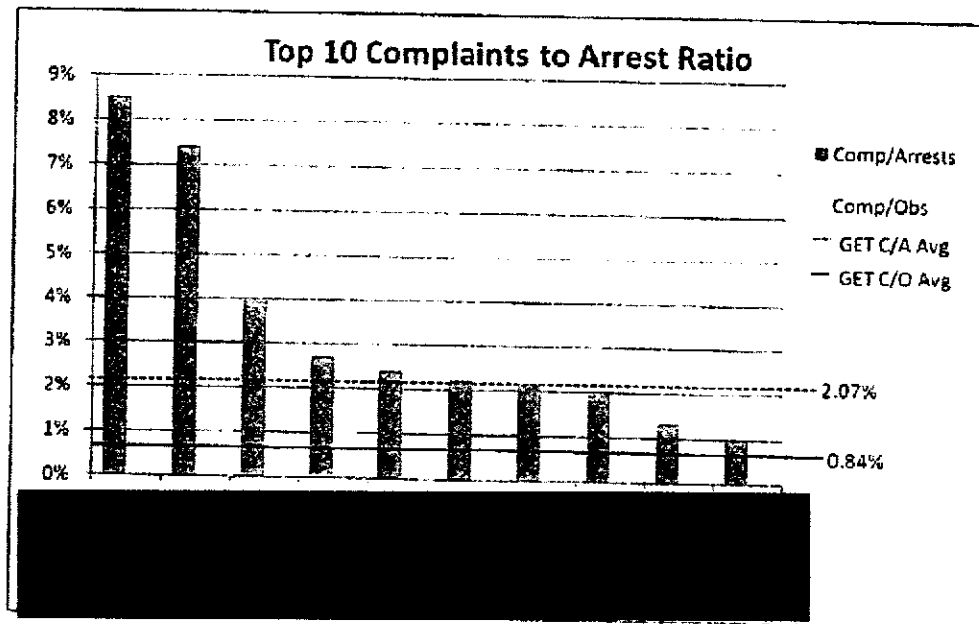


Figure 7

The above chart shows the ratio of complaints a deputy received to the number of arrests and citizen contacts. ██████████ ratios of over 7%

in complaints per arrest greatly exceed the unit average of 2.07%. Both deputies are no longer assigned to the Gang Enforcement Team.

### **PITCHESS MOTIONS**

In the past, the Pitchess Motion statistic may have been a viable indicator to track which deputies came under constant scrutiny of defense counsel. However, since the implementation of a Corrective Action Plan related to the LAPD Rampart scandal, the requests for Pitchess Motion discovery have increased significantly. Pitchess Motion data is compiled by the Department as a means to track compliance with the requests. Therefore, the number of Pitchess Motion requests attributed to an individual deputy should have little, or no, factor in the review of their performance.

### **1538.5 PC MOTIONS TO SUPPRESS**

The 1538.5 PC Motion to Suppress authorizes a defendant to move for the suppression of any evidence that is the product of an illegal search and seizure. There are many different factors that come into play when defense counsel consider to file the motion, and the mere existence of the motion does not necessarily demonstrate a suspicion of illegal or improper conduct on the part of the concerned deputy. Defense attorneys can also file the motion even if they do not believe they will prevail on it, simply to elicit additional testimony that can be used to impeach the deputy's credibility.

We found that currently, there is no database in existence that tracks the number of 1538.5 motions attributed to a deputy either at the Sheriff's Department or at the various court agencies. However, through the use of the E-Subpoena database, we were able to search through all of the subpoenas a member received during the audit period. From the database, we were able to identify

which subpoenas were issued for a 1538.5 motion. If a motion to suppress was raised and actually heard on the day of a preliminary hearing, the database did not catch that information on a separate subpoena, making it possible that the actual number of motions was higher than the number we found. We did our best to identify and eliminate those cases that were attributed to a reviewed Gang Enforcement Team member if he/she was assigned to another unit within the audit time period.

The Audit Team used the information in the database to direct us to cases in which 1538.5 motions were raised, paying particular attention to those cases in which the motion to suppress was granted. From those, we reviewed the details to see if any of the motions were granted based on improper conduct on the part of the deputy.

The Audit Team identified 71 cases in which motions to suppress were raised throughout the three years of the audit. Initially, we found that of the 71 motions, 11 of them appeared to have been granted, and the cases were dismissed.

Although there could be a number of reasons as to why the motion was granted, we wanted to see if any of the dismissals were as a result of a lack of credibility or questionable procedural issues involving the testimony or actions of the deputy. After researching those 11 cases, we found that only five of those cases were dismissed at the 1538.5 PC motion.

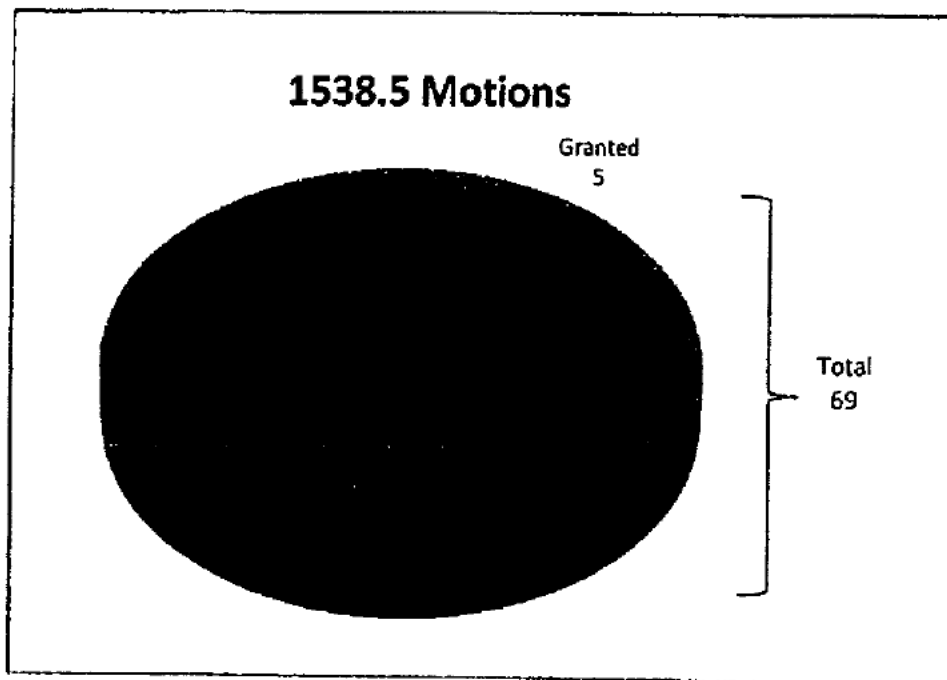


Figure 8

**CASE 1:**

This case involved an arrest made by [REDACTED] in 2011, involving an ex-felon who was in possession of ammunition (011-

). According to the report, the deputies spotted the suspect while he was standing on the sidewalk with "bulges" in his jacket pockets. When the suspect saw the deputies, he took off running and they gave chase. The deputies saw a box of ammunition fall out of the suspect's pockets, and they were able to detain him prior to entering a garage.

During the resultant [REDACTED] the charges were ultimately dropped and the case was dismissed. Data from the Prosecutors Information Management System (PIMS) database indicated the case was dismissed following a 1538.5 PC motion. We spoke to the Deputy District Attorney who handled the case and she stated she remembered the details of the case and that there was no issue with the testimony or credibility of the deputies. The

Deputy District Attorney (who had a prior assignment at the Justice System Integrity Division-JSID) said that if there were any issues with the deputies involved, she would have alerted her superiors.

**CASE 2:** [REDACTED]

This case involved an arrest made by [REDACTED] in 2010, which involved an individual who was booked for Possession of a Controlled Substance and Under the Influence of a Controlled Substance (910-2171-181). On September 21, 2010, [REDACTED] testified in Norwalk Court on a 1538.5 Motion related to the arrest, [REDACTED]

The case summary documented that after [REDACTED] and the other witnesses testified, the People (District Attorney) announced they were unable to proceed. The judge then dismissed the case pursuant to 1385 PC:

***1385 (a) PC - The judge or magistrate may, either of his or her own motion or upon application of the prosecuting attorney, and in furtherance of justice, order an action to be dismissed. The reasons for the dismissal must be set forth in an order entered upon the minutes. No dismissal shall be made for any cause which would be ground of demurrer to the accusatory pleading.***

We contacted [REDACTED] who was the defense counsel assigned to the case. [REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] motion to dismiss the case was granted by the judge for the following reason:

[REDACTED] testified that he and his partner saw the defendant standing on the sidewalk in front of the location listed in the original report. He testified that they noticed the suspect appeared to be under the influence of a controlled substance. After checking him for symptoms they arrested him for being under



the influence of a controlled substance, stimulant. They then recovered cocaine from his pocket and additionally charged him with possession.

██ had three witnesses who testified the deputies actually came into their house without permission or a warrant. They testified that the defendant was contacted and arrested inside of their home, not on the sidewalk as ██ had testified. The witnesses were all family members of the defendant.

According to ██ during ██ testimony, he testified that he was 12 feet away from the defendant when he noticed the defendant's eyes were dilated. The judge did not think it was possible for the deputies to see the defendant's pupils from 12 feet away. ██ said the judge did not believe that portion of ██ testimony and granted the motion to dismiss the case. ██ said the judge did not address the conflict of testimony regarding whether the defendant was inside the house or on the sidewalk when he was arrested.

We spoke to ██ who prosecuted the case. He concurred with ██ assessment of the hearing, and expressed frustration with regards to deputies going into peoples' houses.

██ said he has encountered four or five cases over the last few years where deputies have gone into houses to search and have not included that fact in their reports. He said when these premises searches come to light during testimony, their credibility is called into question and the outcome of the case is put in jeopardy.

In reference to those incidents, [REDACTED] said that while he has had these experiences with some gang deputies, he was speaking in terms of deputies in general.

**CASE 3:** [REDACTED]

In June 2011, [REDACTED] arrested Suspect [REDACTED] for an Ex-Felon in Possession of a Firearm charge (911- [REDACTED] 2199-151). The deputies conducted a "door knock" at the suspect's residence in search of another individual who had several outstanding arrest warrants. When Suspect [REDACTED] told the deputies that the individual was not at the location, he gave the deputies verbal permission to search the house and verify the wanted man was not there.

In his report, [REDACTED] wrote that while searching in the master bedroom, he saw an open bag on the bed which contained two pistols in plain view. When questioned about the guns, Suspect [REDACTED] told the deputies he was cleaning his son's bedroom and found the guns in the closet. He said he handled both pistols and saw that they were loaded. It was determined that Suspect [REDACTED] had a prior felony conviction and the deputies took him into custody.

The case was filed by the District Attorney under [REDACTED]. During the 1538.5 PC motion hearing, the motion was granted and the case was dismissed by the judge. According to the prosecuting attorney, [REDACTED] the deputies testified they found the bag containing the guns sitting on the bed. The defense had four relatives testify that the bag was never on the bed, but located in the bedroom closet. Some of the relatives testified they saw the deputies search shoe boxes and other locations which could not harbor the wanted suspect.

The consent to search for the wanted person was never in dispute, however, the suspect maintained the bag was in the closet, and he did not give them permission to search containers. [REDACTED] stated the judge put more credibility in the four family member witnesses and dismissed the case.

It is unknown if the deputies followed the proper procedures regarding searches as outlined in the Department's Manual of Policy and Procedures, Section 5-09/465.00, Search Operations.

There are two cases which were dismissed at the motion to suppress, however, the respective deputy district attorneys on those cases have advised us the files are in storage and would take weeks to retrieve.

Of the remaining 11 cases we found that those had been dismissed prior to the actual 1538.5 PC hearing for reasons including diversion, time served and other court procedures. One case was dismissed because the officer, [REDACTED] did not show for court on the scheduled appearance day.

It is important to note that the above cases are but a very small percentage of the hundreds of arrests and untold successful prosecutions involving the Gang Enforcement Team throughout the audit period.

**None of the above cases were dismissed as a result of improper or unethical behavior on the part of any of the deputies involved.**

## CIVIL CLAIMS AND CIVIL LAWSUITS

The Audit Team looked at the civil claims and civil lawsuits to see if there were an unusually high number of claims or lawsuits involving members of the Gang Enforcement Team. We also checked to see if there were recurring patterns of behavior that precipitated legal action.

There were very few claims or lawsuits attributed to the Gang Enforcement Team spanning the audit time frame, and of those, we did not find any patterns of questionable behavior.

We found that of the 85 claims in which Operations Safe Streets Bureau (OSS) was the primary respondent, a majority of the claims were denied with no money having been paid to the plaintiff. Of the claims that were paid, we found that the majority involved traffic collisions. There were some low-dollar claims paid for property damage, most likely incurred during the service of search warrants. We did locate a claim involving Gang Enforcement Team [REDACTED] in which \$9,000 was paid to a claimant who had been issued a ticket in error by [REDACTED] in June of 2010.

Currently, there is an active lawsuit involving Gang Enforcement Team [REDACTED] [REDACTED] in which the plaintiff alleges he was assaulted and falsely arrested by the deputies in February 2009. The court trial is scheduled for November 19, 2012 in Compton Superior Court, Department A.

## SHOOTINGS

There were six (6) Gang Enforcement Team officer-involved shootings during the audit time frame. [REDACTED] was involved in two of the six. These shooting incidents were investigated and reviewed by numerous units within the Sheriff's Department and District Attorney's Office.

- **HIT SHOOTING/SUSPECT DECEASED** - Saturday, January 24, 2009, at 2233 hours – Compton Station's GET [REDACTED] [REDACTED] were monitoring a "B13" gang member party in the courtyard of an apartment building. As the deputies moved from their position of concealment to enter the courtyard, the suspects exited the courtyard; deputies saw that Suspect [REDACTED] was armed with a handgun. They chased the suspect across the street, as they ordered him to drop the gun and to stop. The suspect refused to drop the gun. As the suspect ran between two parked vehicles, he turned, and pointed his gun at the deputies. Fearing for their lives, both deputies fired at the suspect, striking him. A loaded .45 caliber semiautomatic pistol and loaded .38 caliber revolver were recovered at the scene. File #009.
- **HIT SHOOTING/SUBJECT DECEASED** - Sunday, July 5, 2009, at 1540 hours – Compton Station's GET [REDACTED] [REDACTED] contacted four local street gang members as they passed the front of the patrol car. [REDACTED] called out to them to return to the area of the patrol car. As the individuals approached, [REDACTED] asked them to lift their shirts in order to expose their waistbands. [REDACTED] saw Subject [REDACTED] using both hands to roll up the bottom of his shirt just above his waistband and saw a concealed gun. [REDACTED] was alerted by [REDACTED] that Subject [REDACTED] had a handgun; the subject ran a short distance away, turned to his left, toward [REDACTED] who was positioned on the sidewalk directly south of Subject [REDACTED] position. [REDACTED] saw the

subject holding the handgun, turning toward him. Fearing for his life, [REDACTED] fired two rounds striking Subject [REDACTED]. A loaded .38 caliber revolver was recovered at the scene. File #009-

- **HIT SHOOTING/SUSPECT DECEASED** - On Saturday, September 19, 2009, at 1911 hours, Century Station's GET [REDACTED] observed the subject jaywalk in front of them. The subject made eye contact with the deputies and appeared startled. He then ran northbound through a neighborhood park and into Lindbergh Elementary School. The deputies drove around the school and observed the subject walking. The subject glanced back, apparently aware of the deputies' presence and began to jog away. As the deputies pulled close to the subject, they both have him stop and show his hands. Instead, he stopped, reached into his waistband with both hands, turned toward the deputies and pointed a handgun at them. Both deputies quickly exited their vehicle, and fearing for their safety, fired at the subject, striking him. A loaded .22 caliber revolver was recovered next to the subject's body. File #009-
- **HIT SHOOTING/SUSPECT INJURED** - On Saturday, October 9, 2010, at 1847 hours, [REDACTED] and his partner [REDACTED] were conducting saturation patrol in East Los Angeles. They saw two male Hispanics who appeared to be casing vehicles to burglarize. [REDACTED] contacted one of the suspects and detained him in the back seat of the patrol vehicle. [REDACTED] attempted to contact the second suspect, [REDACTED] who ran away from him. [REDACTED] ran after him and [REDACTED] followed in the patrol vehicle. At one point, [REDACTED] turned down a driveway. [REDACTED] followed him. [REDACTED] reached the end of the driveway and ordered the suspect to show his hands. The suspect did not comply and reached into his right front pocket and retrieved a semi-automatic pistol. Fearing for his life, [REDACTED] fired one round at [REDACTED] which grazed his torso. Suspect was transported to the hospital and released for booking. The

suspect's loaded .380 semi-automatic Colt was recovered at the scene.

- **NON-HIT SHOOTING** – On Thursday, November 11, 2010, at 1735 hours, Compton Station's GET [REDACTED] were riding with [REDACTED] on patrol in the City of Compton, when they saw 30-40 individuals loitering in the street and drinking in public. When they contacted the group, one of the males began distancing himself from them and ignored their orders to remain at the location. [REDACTED] pursued him. [REDACTED] also notice what appeared to be an L-shaped bulge in the suspect's right front pants pocket. At one point, the suspect turned toward the deputies and pointed a handgun at them. Fearing for his safety and partner's safety, [REDACTED] fired 6 shots at the suspect who was not hit. The suspect did not return fire, turned and ran north into the driveway and through the backyard of [REDACTED] Claude Street. Containment was established, but the suspect was not apprehended. A .380 semiautomatic pistol was located in the backyard of the location. File #910-
- **HIT SHOOTING/SUSPECT DECEASED** – On Wednesday, February 1, 2012, at 2102 hours, Lancaster Station's OSS Investigators and GET Team were in the process of serving a search warrant for narcotics. Once inside, deputies detained a person in the kitchen while [REDACTED] covered the entrance to the hallway. [REDACTED] ordered the occupants of the bedroom down the hall to exit the room and walk to him and [REDACTED]. A female adult complied with his commands and exited the bedroom. [REDACTED] detained the female and was in the process of guiding her toward another deputy so he could finish clearing the back bedroom when [REDACTED] emerged from the back bedroom. [REDACTED] saw the suspect holding a large, 4-foot long sword and was pointing it in the direction of [REDACTED]. As Suspect [REDACTED] lunged at [REDACTED] with the sword, [REDACTED] shot him three times. [REDACTED] dropped the sword and fell back into the

bedroom. He was pronounced dead at the hospital. File #0112

### **eSUBPOENA TRACKING SYSTEM**

In April 2012, Operation Safe Streets Bureau [REDACTED] conducted a subpoena-compliance audit in response to a complaint made by a Compton Court Deputy District Attorney who complained that Gang Enforcement Team deputies were not acknowledging their electronic subpoenas.

The audit revealed that of the 3078 subpoenas served, on average, 61% of them were not acknowledged. The following chart shows the top ten deputies with the highest percentages of subpoenas not acknowledged.

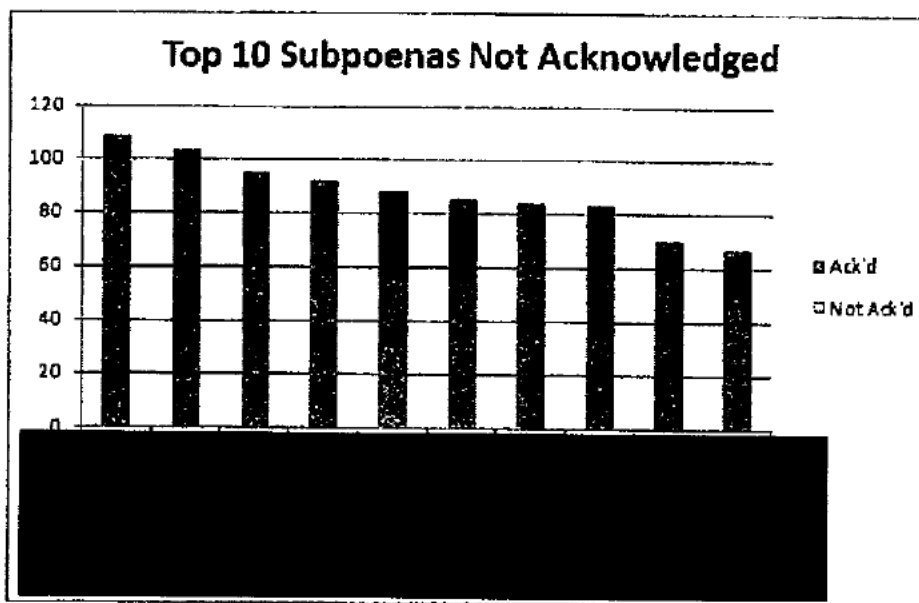


Figure 9

As a result of the compliance audit, supervisors assigned to the Gang Enforcement Team have all been properly trained in the eSubpoena tracking system and have ensured compliance efforts. It is the Audit Team's



recommendation that Operation Safe Streets Bureau supervisors conduct regular audits in the future to ensure compliance and to take corrective measures if deputies are not in compliance.

In September 2012, Operation Safe Streets Bureau [REDACTED] conducted another subpoena-compliance audit. It revealed the Gang Enforcement Team is 88% in compliance. Additionally, there were no complaints from the Courts about the deputies' attendance.

### **DEPUTY DAILY WORKSHEET LOGS (DDWS)**

As mentioned earlier in this report, the Audit Team found an overwhelming majority of the DDWS logs did not match the activity in the deputies' Unit Details log. This has been an issue Department-wide for many years and the Gang Enforcement Team is not immune. The problems that arise as a result of not keeping a true and accurate DDWS are too numerous to list in this report, and it is our recommendation that this be made a training issue and that GET supervision do a better job ensuring compliance with the policy.

### **DEPARTMENT EMAIL REVIEW**

Audit Team members also reviewed the Department email of several random deputies assigned to the Gang Enforcement Team. We looked to see if there was any material contained in the emails that was directly related to or hinted at any activity involving the Jump out Boys. We found nothing of any relevance.

## CONTENT ANALYSIS

Although there were a handful of deputies assigned to the Gang Enforcement Team who did not fall within the parameters of our review in regards to sampling arrest and crime reports, the Audit Team **reviewed every use of force and every complaint attributed to the Gang Enforcement Team** throughout the audit period.

In reference to the use of force and complaint reports, it is important to note that the Audit Team did not review videotape or audio recordings of the interviews, nor did we conduct interviews with the deputies or parties involved in those incidents. It was our intent to objectively review the contents of the approved, completed investigative packets to ensure thoroughness and quality, as well as to determine if any patterns, or recurring scenarios emerged with an individual deputy, or groups of deputies.

The following crime reports were reviewed, along with any resultant court cases, to determine if any patterns in probable cause/curtilage infringement existed, if there were an alarming number of 1538.5 Motions to Suppress filed, or if there was a correlation between use of force incidents and obstruction-related arrests used as cover charges.

- Gun reports (151, 152, 155 Stats) – five random
- Narcotics reports (181, 184 Stats) – five random
- 148/69/243(B) PC reports (145 Stat) – five random
- Found gun reports (442 Stat) – five random

In reviewing the numerous reports related to narcotics and firearm-related arrests, the Audit Team found nothing remarkable regarding those reports.

**Most of the reports were well-written and documented, and nothing stood out to us in the form of obvious patterns of probable cause issues or repeated violations of property infringement.**

### **Obstruction Arrests**

Given the discretion afforded deputies in the field when it comes to making arrests, it is often the case with obstruction arrests where that discretion comes into question. Critics who believe these types of arrests occur solely in response to suspects who demonstrate verbal resistance or exhibit disrespectful behavior toward a deputy, and no other arrestable offense has been committed, have long perceived obstruction-type arrests as "contempt-of-cop" arrests.

Due to the large number of deputies included in our sample, our review was limited to five random obstruction cases per deputy. Most of the deputies included in the review did not have five obstruction arrest reports and some of the deputies included in the audit had no obstruction-type arrests at all. There were a few deputies who had significantly more.

In compiling the statistics of these types of arrests, we found that some of the deputies were witnesses to an obstruction arrest and merely authored a supplemental report. As a result, it should be noted that the statistical data attributing an obstruction-type arrest to a deputy includes not only those cases in which they were the primary deputy involved, but also those instances where they were witnesses to the event and completed a report.

While we did not find evidence of widespread overuse and/or abuse of the obstruction charges, we did come across some individual cases in which deputies made arrests simply because a suspect failed to comply with immediate orders.

In 2010, [REDACTED] conducted a traffic stop in Lancaster on a vehicle with a defective windshield. The driver pulled into a residential driveway and exited the vehicle. The deputies explained in their report that the driver/suspect was wearing oversized shorts and they wanted to conduct a pat-down search for weapons. When the suspect pulled his hands away from the deputies and voiced his displeasure with the situation, the deputies had to order the suspect several more times to place his hands behind his back before he eventually complied. The suspect was arrested for a stand-alone charge of obstructing/delaying a peace officer, File #910- [REDACTED]. The case was filed by the District Attorney's office and was later dismissed during trial.

In 2011, [REDACTED] was conducting a foot patrol of an apartment complex in Lancaster plagued with narcotics and gang activity, when he came upon the suspect who was crouching down in front of an apartment. When [REDACTED] attempted to ascertain the suspect's identity and address, the suspect refused to identify himself or comply with orders to stand up.

[REDACTED] grabbed the suspect's wrist to conduct a pat-down search and the suspect pulled away stating that he "didn't have to do anything." The suspect then knocked on the door of the apartment he was in front of, and a female exited and provided identifying information on the suspect.

It was determined that the suspect was on active parole and he was arrested for a stand-alone charge of obstructing/delaying a peace officer, File #911- [REDACTED].

The District Attorney's office chose to refer the case for a Parole Violation in lieu of charging the suspect with the misdemeanor obstruction.

These cases seemed to occur more often in the Antelope Valley patrol station areas as opposed to the station areas in the Los Angeles Basin. We also noted that deputies assigned to the Antelope Valley area were more prone to adding

obstruction-type charges to existing charges than the deputies working in the southern regions of the County.

The Audit Team also looked at how obstruction arrests related to use of force incidents in the field. We found that arrests occurred in all 80 of the force incidents involving the Gang Enforcement Team during the audit period. Of the 80 force incidents, we found that 31 of them (38%) resulted in arrests where an obstruction charge was the primary or stand-alone charge for which the individual was arrested.

In March of this year, the Department issued a Field Operations Directive (FOD 12-01) detailing obstruction arrest procedures. The Directive included placing more responsibility on supervisors to ensure the arrest has a strong factual basis and can withstand legal scrutiny, and also required the creation of an Obstruction Arrest Database for compiling information related to these types of arrests.

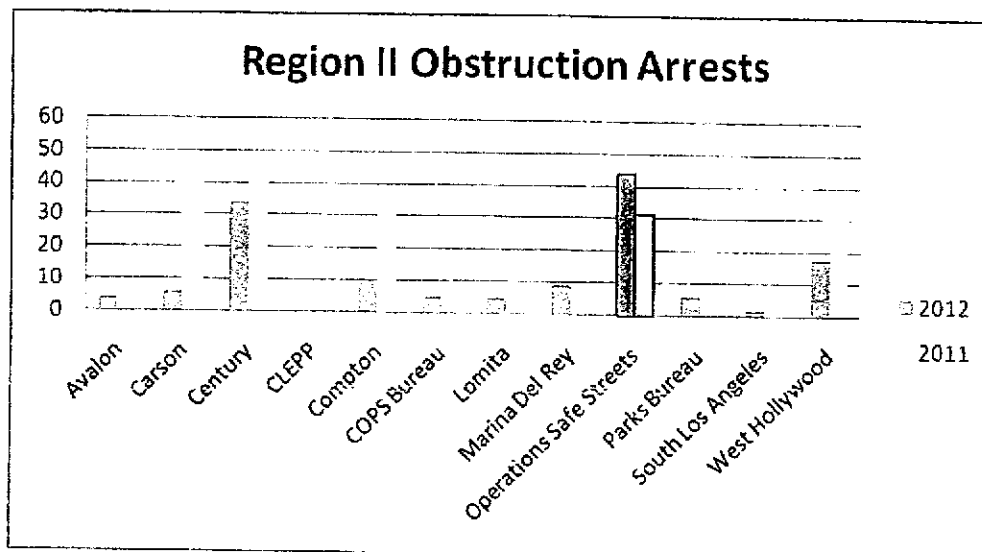


Figure 10

With the implementation of this Field Operations Directive, it is expected that the number of obstruction arrests will be reduced Department-wide. However, as the above chart indicates, it should be noted that although Field Operations Region II

has experienced a 33% reduction in obstruction arrest, the number of obstruction arrests has been trending upward at Operation Safe Streets Bureau according to data provided spanning the last two years.

### Found Guns

In recent years, there has been an increased focus by the Gang Enforcement Team to “get guns off the street” in an effort to reduce murders and assaults in the communities hardest hit by these crimes. Their efforts have certainly made a positive impact evidenced by the dramatic reduction in those crimes over the last few years. In addition to arresting numerous individuals for gun-related crimes, members of the Gang Enforcement Team were very active in recovering discarded firearms, and those not attributed to arrested individuals. According to the data provided by AJIS, Gang Enforcement Team deputies were credited with **over 200 firearms classified as “found” over the three-year audit period.**

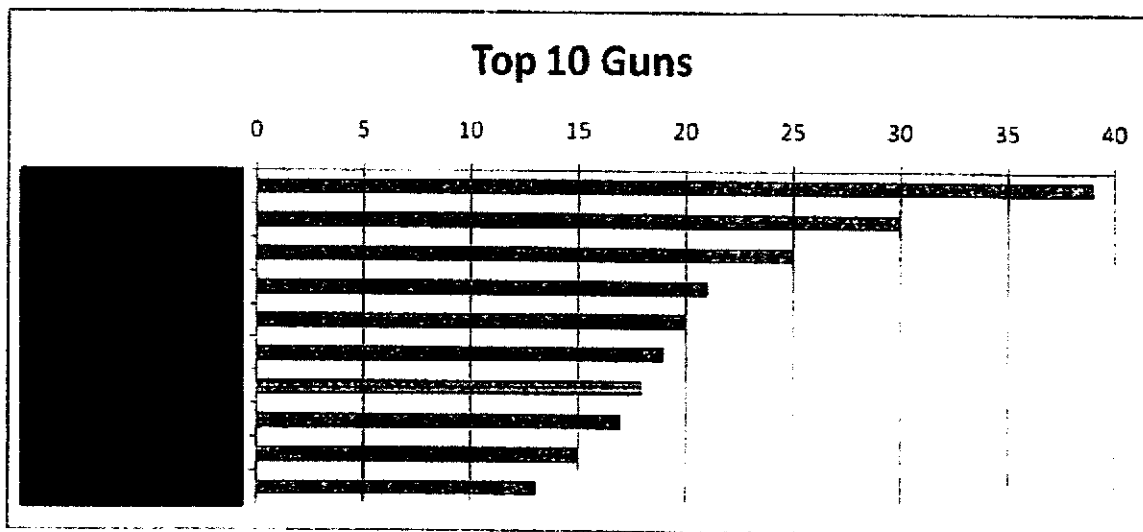


Figure 11

While placing an emphasis on the removal of guns from the streets is a just and worthwhile endeavor, the Department must be cognizant of the enormous pressures brought upon the deputies, both from peers and supervisors alike, to

do their part in finding guns. What lengths would deputies go to get a gun taken off the street? Due to time constraints we were unable to review every found gun report, but it was our belief that reviewing five random found gun reports for each deputy would at least provide some sort of indication if patterns of civil rights violations or curtilage-infringement issues existed requiring a closer look.

We did not find patterns of misbehavior regarding found guns, however, we did come across some isolated instances where a complaint was filed alleging the overzealous actions of deputies trying to get a gun.

**CASE 1:** [REDACTED]

In November 2009, an individual who was on parole filed a complaint (WCSCR #: [REDACTED]) against [REDACTED] alleging that [REDACTED] threatened to send him back to prison if he did not provide information related to where he could arrest someone for possessing a gun. This incident was investigated properly and the deputy's conduct was determined to be reasonable.

However, we did come across another complaint (WCSCR #: [REDACTED]) involving [REDACTED] in which he and [REDACTED] made a traffic stop on four individuals and found a picture on the cover of a music CD featuring the driver posing with an AK-47 rifle. In the complaint, which was filed one year later by the driver's father-in-law, the Reporting Party alleged that after the deputies demanded the weapon, the Involved Party took the deputies to a home and obtained the rifle. The Reporting Party further alleged that the deputies never reported or booked the weapon into evidence, but rather sold it to unknown gang members.

During [REDACTED] investigation, he discovered a Found Gun report dated November 13, 2010. The report was authored by the two deputies who were involved in the above traffic stop, which occurred the night before the report was written. The weapon in the found gun report matched the description of the

rifle the deputies were accused of taking. [REDACTED] drove to the Reporting Party's home and showed him a copy of the report. This satisfied the Reporting Party's allegation of the rifle being sold to gang members; however, it did not address the issue of a residence having been searched and a rifle having been recovered as alleged in the original complaint.

**It is our recommendation that this complaint investigation should be re-opened, and contact be made with the occupants of the vehicle to address the issue of whether or not a search of a residence took place, and if a rifle was recovered.**

Although the incidents of complaints generated from found guns were very low, we did notice that in reviewing the found gun reports, a good majority of the reports seem to follow a **pattern of deputies having been contacted by an anonymous informant who provided information on where they could find a discarded firearm. Most of these firearms were found in alleys or abandoned houses.**

That is not to say the pattern is evidence of wrongdoing or improper behavior on the parts of the deputies. Rather, it could be reflective of the environment in which the Gang Enforcement Team deputies operate. Gang members are a violent and dangerous lot, and the "penalty" for "talking to the police" can be severe. Deputies must take the appropriate steps to protect the identities of the individuals who provide information related to these types of recoveries.

Conversely, the large number of found guns attributed to anonymous informants **may give rise to a perception** that the deputies are pressuring individuals to give up the locations of those guns by withholding their property and over-detaining them. If there is an issue with deputies keeping property from or detaining individuals too long for the purposes of trying to extract intelligence, it is not manifesting in complaints alleging such activity.



Nevertheless, it is the Audit Team's recommendation that GET supervisors continue to pay close attention to these types of reports to ensure the actions of the deputies are within reason and not counterproductive to the efforts to keep the communities safe.

## **SUBJECTIVE ANALYSIS**

For each member reviewed, five (5) random citizen contacts were selected from the deputy's log and an Audit Letter (refer to **Appendix B**) was mailed to solicit input regarding the deputy's performance. A voice mailbox was set up to facilitate follow-up. The letters began mailing on August 1, 2012.

An audit survey questionnaire (refer to **Appendix C**) was created and distributed to the respective Presiding Judges, and Head Deputies of the District Attorney's and Public Defender's offices at the courts where the GET deputies spend most of their court-related activity:

- Compton Court
- East Los Angeles Court
- Downtown Criminal Courts (CCB)
- Torrance Court
- Long Beach Court
- Antelope Valley Court
- Hill Street Court
- Airport Court

### **Response from the Public**

Of the 350 letters mailed to the public, we heard from 24 members of the public. With the exception of one citizen, none of the folks who responded to the letter could remember their specific contact with law enforcement on the date indicated in their respective letter. Of those, several people shared recent experiences they had with local law enforcement (various Sheriff's stations, LAPD and CHP) and the stories were mixed both positive and negative. For example, one caller, [REDACTED] could not remember his contact with Gang Enforcement Team members, but wanted to know why the "Lancaster Sheriffs are always stopping me for my tinted windows." Another caller, [REDACTED] stated he did not remember being contacted by deputies on the date in his letter, but said he was impressed that the Sheriff's Department took the time to check up on its members and that the deputies "do a hell of a job."

We spoke to Mr. [REDACTED] who told us he remembered having contact with deputies on the date indicated in his letter, January 31, 2012. While he could not remember the names of the deputies, or which unit they were assigned, he recalled having been stopped on Palmdale Boulevard in Palmdale for having tinted windows. Mr. [REDACTED] said he was detained briefly in the back seat of the patrol car and was then released with a warning. He said that while he wished the deputies had done a better job explaining why they had detained him, he understood they were doing their jobs and that they did it well. Records showed that [REDACTED] were the deputies who made contact with Mr. [REDACTED] on that day.

#### **District Attorney's Office Response**

The largest response from the members of the court community came from the District Attorney's Office, the Antelope Valley Branch in particular.

[REDACTED] assigned to the Antelope Valley Branch, related that the Gang Enforcement Team is a "much-needed unit in the Antelope Valley for gang suppression," and that he was particularly impressed with the efforts of [REDACTED]

Deputy District Attorney [REDACTED] assigned to the Antelope Valley Branch, was also impressed with the work of [REDACTED] and related the following, *"I think GET and OSS are very good LASD units and work well together. The units are very helpful and professional and assist in the prosecution of serious gang members."*

Deputy District Attorney [REDACTED] assigned to the Antelope Valley Branch, related that the Gang Enforcement Team members he has worked with respond appropriately to court, testify well and truthfully, and that their reports are mostly well done and take into account nearly all of the relevant information needed for trial. [REDACTED] added he was particularly impressed with [REDACTED]

██████████ and stated, *"(He) testifies well, is very thorough, and has a great command of the facts in the matter. I also believe that his testimony comes across well and impartial. He also thoroughly investigates his cases and follows up on all leads."*

Deputy District Attorney ██████████ of the Norwalk Branch related that he spoke to the majority of his staff regarding our request, but no deputy could provide any information that would be considered useful to our efforts. He stated that a few of his deputies believed they handled a case involving the Gang Enforcement Team, but could offer nothing further.

#### **Public Defender's Office Response**

Despite the dozens of surveys that were distributed to the various Head Deputies, we did not receive a response from any of the members of the Public Defender's Office.

#### **Judicial Response**

We received response from Judge ██████████, the Presiding Judge of the Southwest Judicial District. In his response, Judge ██████████ advised that the judicial officers of his district would not participate in our survey. He explained that despite our best intentions, any input his judicial officers provided would compromise the duty of impartiality by giving advice to one side of the judicial process. We did not hear from any other judges.

The Audit Team was somewhat surprised in the low numbers of response we received from members of the court community, particularly from the Public Defender's office. However, when you consider that if an officer of the court has something adverse or negative to say about one of our deputies in the survey, and he/she did not voice their concerns about the deputy at the time of the court proceeding, especially if their concerns would have had some direct impact on

the outcome of that particular case, then their reticence to participate in our survey is understandable.

## Acknowledgements

We offer our thanks and appreciation to the following for their valuable assistance during this project: Captain Victor Trujillo, Captain Joseph Gooden, Captain Eddie Rivero, Lieutenant [redacted] Administrative Services Manager II [redacted], Operations Assistant III [redacted], Lieutenant [redacted], Law Enforcement Technician [redacted], Supervising Crime Analyst [redacted], Crime Analyst [redacted], Management Secretary V [redacted], Administrative Services Manager I [redacted], Operations Assistant II [redacted], Deputy District Attorney [redacted], Deputy District Attorney [redacted], Paralegal [redacted], the Century, Compton, South Los Angeles, Palmdale and Lancaster station's Operations Staff for assisting with access to crime reports, Sergeant [redacted] and his staff at Technical Services Division. Special thanks also to Office of Independent Review (OIR) Attorney [redacted] for her valued input throughout.

**ATTACHMENT “A”**

OPERATIONS SAFE STREETS BUREAU / GANG ENFORCEMENT TEAM  
AUDIT

JANUARY 1, 2009 THROUGH FEBRUARY 29, 2012

Name: [REDACTED]

Date(s) Assigned to G.E.T.: August 1, 2010 – February 29, 2012 (17 months) (currently assigned to GET)

ARRESTS STATS	
Total Arrests:	61
Gun	18
Found Gun	2
Narcotics 181/184	27
148 / 69 PC	2
Observations (OBS)	158
Citations	53

	TOTAL NUMBERS
Complaints	2
Use of Force Incidents	2
Pitchess Motions	17
1538.5 Motions	
Civil Claims	1(Shooting)
Civil Lawsuits	0
Shootings	0
Commendations	2
Administrative Investigations	1 (Pfm to Stand, Pending)
Criminal Investigations	0

\*Personnel Complaints – Harassment, Improper Detention, Search, Arrest, Discourtesy, Dishonesty and Neglect of Duty – Conduct was Reasonable.

[REDACTED]

Which Court(s) handles most of their cases: Compton

Date request sent to review Department email from July 1, 2011 to July 1, 2012:

July 12, 2012

Identify five (5) citizen contacts from DDWS with most current address:

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

July 13, 2012



**ATTACHMENT “B”**



LEROY D. BACA, SHERIFF

County of Los Angeles  
Sheriff's Department Headquarters  
4700 Ramona Boulevard  
Monterey Park, California 91754-2169



August 2, 2012



Dear [REDACTED]

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department is dedicated to providing its citizens with professional and quality services. The Department is currently conducting an audit of routine police contacts with members of the public.

Our records indicate you may have had contact with a Deputy Sheriff on Thursday, November 4, 2010. If our records are accurate, please contact Lieutenant Monday through Friday between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., at

Your comments and assistance are greatly appreciated in helping us provide the community with the highest level of police services.

Sincerely,

LEROY D. BACA, SHERIFF

*Original Signed*

JAMES R. LOPEZ, CHIEF  
FIELD OPERATIONS REGION II

*A Tradition of Service*

**ATTACHMENT “C”**



LEROY D. BACA, SHERIFF

County of Los Angeles  
 Sheriff's Department Headquarters  
 4700 Ramona Boulevard  
 Monterey Park, California 91754-2169

COPY  
 MUST LATE



July 25, 2012

The Honorable Judge  
 Stanley Mosk Courthouse  
 111 North Hill Street  
 Los Angeles, California 90012-3014

Dear Honorable Judge :

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department is dedicated to providing its citizens with professional and quality services. In order for us to effectively determine the performance of our Department's Gang Enforcement Team, we are currently conducting an audit of all members of the Gang Enforcement Team from the previous three years (2009 -2012).

The purpose of this audit is to evaluate our performance, measure our progress, identify areas that need attention, and strengthen our mutual support for law enforcement and the judicial system together.

I would like the opportunity to meet with you to discuss our Audit Team's mission and the feasibility to survey a few of your colleagues.

Should you have any questions about our internal audit, please feel free to contact me at \_\_\_\_\_, or Lieutenant \_\_\_\_\_ of my staff, at \_\_\_\_\_.

Sincerely,

LEROY D. BACA, SHERIFF

*Original Signed*

JAMES R. LOPEZ, CHIEF  
 FIELD OPERATIONS REGION II

*A Tradition of Service*

## Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

### Gang Enforcement Team Survey

1. Are you familiar with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department's Gang Enforcement Team (GET)? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Are there any particular deputies who are assigned to the GET team that cause you concern when they testify or when you see their name on an arrest report? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Have you noticed any recurring patterns in reports or arrest scenarios involving members of the GET Team? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Have you noticed any patterns/issues involving GET team members and 1538.5 motions? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Have you experienced any delays or difficulties in any of the criminal cases as a result of a GET team member's tardiness or refusal to show up in court? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Are you aware of any specific GET team members with credibility issues? If so, please explain \_\_\_\_\_
7. Are there any GET team members that you are particularly impressed with or who stand out in a positive way? \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Assignment \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_



# OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

HALL OF JUSTICE

ALEX VILLANUEVA, SHERIFF



July 18, 2019

Miss Ingrid Williams  
Sheriff Civilian Oversight Commission  
350 South Figueroa Street, Suite 288  
Los Angeles, California 90071

Dear Miss Williams:

## RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

This letter is in response to your request for records under the California Public Records Act dated and received by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) on July 2, 2019.

### REQUEST

Paper documents referenced in the "Gang Enforcement Team Audit" that were discovered by supervisors that made reference to a group of deputies who called themselves "The Jump Out Boys" as part of Operation Safe Streets Bureau's Gang Enforcement Team.

### RESPONSE

Enclosed please find the paper documents discovered that made reference to a group of deputies who called themselves "The Jump Out Boys." Should you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact me or Lieutenant William Jaeger at

Sincerely,

ALEX VILLANUEVA, SHERIFF

TIMOTHY R. MURAKAMI  
UNDERSHERIFF

211 WEST TEMPLE STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012

*A Tradition of Service*  
— Since 1850 —