

COUNTYWIDE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATION COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF THE **October 5, 2016** MEETING

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street, Room 739
Los Angeles, California 90012

MEMBERS AND ALTERNATES PRESENT

Chair: Supervisor Hilda Solis, First District and Chair of the County Board of Supervisors

Cynthia Banks, Director, County Department of Community & Senior Services
Reaver Bingham for Calvin Remington, Interim County Chief Probation Officer
Bruce Brodie for Janice Fukai, County Alternate Public Defender
Ronald Brown, County Public Defender
*Patricia Carbajal for Sachi Hamai, County Chief Executive Officer
David Cons for Eileen Decker, U.S. Attorney
*Charles Dempsey for Charlie Beck, Chief, Los Angeles Police Department
*Xiomara Flores Holguin for Philip Browning, Director, County Department of Children and Family Services
Donna Groman for Michael Levanas, Presiding Judge, Juvenile Superior Court
*Kimberly Guillemet for Eric Garcetti, Mayor, City of Los Angeles
Kelly Harrington for Jim McDonnell, Sheriff
David Herriford, Assistant Supervising Judge, Criminal Division, Superior Court
David Herriford for James Brandlin, Supervising Judge, Criminal Division, Superior Court
Christa Hohmann, Directing Attorney, Post Conviction Assistance Center
Dan Jeffries for Mike Feuer, Los Angeles City Attorney
Karen Loquet for James Jones, Director, County Internal Services Department
David Marin for David Jennings, Field Office Director, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Mary Marx for Robin Kay, Interim Director, County Department of Mental Health
Jonathan McCaverty for Mary Wickham, County Counsel
Fred Nazarbegian for Peter Loo, County Chief Information Officer
*Felicia Orozco for Miguel Santana, Los Angeles City Chief Administrative Officer
Earl Perkins for Michelle King, Superintendent, Los Angeles Unified School District
Ezekiel Perlo, Directing Attorney, Indigent Criminal Defense Appointments Program
Robert Philibosian for Isaac Barcelona, Chair, County Economy and Efficiency Commission
Devallis Rutledge for Jackie Lacey, District Attorney and Vice Chair of CCJCC
Lakshmanan Sathyavagiswaran, County Coroner – Medical Examiner
*Kay Watson for Doug Haubert, County Prosecutors Association
Lance Winters for Kamala Harris, California Attorney General

***Not a designated alternate**

I. CALL TO ORDER / INTRODUCTIONS

Chair Hilda Solis, County Supervisor, First District

The meeting was called to order at 12:05 p.m. by Los Angeles County Supervisor Hilda Solis, Chair of CCJCC.

Self-introductions followed.

II. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES

Chair Hilda Solis, County Supervisor, First District

There were no requests for revisions to the minutes of the September 7, 2016 meeting. A motion was made to approve the minutes.

ACTION: The motion to approve the minutes of the September 7, 2016 meeting was seconded and approved without objection.

III. DATA-DRIVEN JUSTICE INITIATIVE

Mark Delgado, Executive Director, CCJCC

Lynn Overmann, Senior Policy Advisor to the U.S. Chief Technology Officer, Office of Science and Technology Policy, The White House

Mark Delgado, Executive Director of CCJCC, appeared before the committee to provide a progress report on the Data-Driven Justice (DDJ) Initiative. Members were previously briefed about the DDJ Initiative at the CCJCC meeting on June 1, 2016.

As a reminder, this initiative is spearheaded by The White House with the goal of helping jurisdictions to develop and implement data-sharing solutions that can help inform decision-making within our justice and treatment systems.

The initial focus areas that were identified through The White House initiative are:

1. Real-time data exchanges across health, criminal justice, and education systems to identify and address the needs of “super utilizers”;
2. Building tools and capacities to support mental health and other diversion opportunities; and
3. Utilization of risk assessment tools to identify defendants suitable for pre-trial release.

Los Angeles County was invited to join this effort and, on May 31, 2016, the Board of Supervisors sent the White House a five-signature letter accepting this invitation.

Mr. Delgado introduced Lynn Overmann, Senior Policy Advisor to the U.S. Chief Technology Officer, and Kelly Jin, who also works on this initiative for The White House.

Ms. Overmann serves as The White House lead on this initiative and she was invited to address the committee.

The White House assembled representatives from 26 jurisdictions last October. These representatives were from criminal justice coordinating councils located throughout the country, which included CCJCC. It was recognized that these organizations have the ability to regularly bring together key stakeholders to address issues that can be resolved through data-sharing.

The DDJ Initiative was shaped from this initial meeting. Attendees were asked to identify problems that they are dealing with in their respective jurisdictions. This led to a discussion of how data and technology could be utilized to address these problems.

General agreement was reached that there are two populations in local jails that should not be there.

One of these populations consists of those individuals that are awaiting trial and do not pose a risk to the community, but are nevertheless in jail because they cannot afford to post bond.

The other population consists of individuals that face one or more of a number of challenges, among which include having a serious mental illness, having a co-occurring substance use disorder, and/or a chronic health problem(s). These individuals tend to be highly vulnerable, struggling with major life challenges, and have a high number of encounters with multiple public entities.

One obstacle to delivering needed services to this second population is that the different agencies that interact with these individuals often do not communicate with one another concerning these interactions. This results in a fragmented, uncoordinated, and inefficient approach to addressing the needs of this population.

Given that many of the entities that interact with this population are county and city departments, it was recognized that the focus on improving data-sharing would need to be at the local level.

Since the initial gathering in October 2015, over 100 jurisdictions have now joined the DDJ Initiative. In addition, there are more than two dozen commitments to this effort from private sector, non-profit, academic, and other organizations.

There is widespread agreement across all of the participating jurisdictions that innovative approaches and coordination are needed. With so many jurisdictions now involved, there will be an opportunity to learn from one another concerning what works in different areas.

Ms. Overmann stated that she looks forward to hearing of the work that is done in Los Angeles County in furtherance of the DDJ Initiative. She also welcomed suggestions for

how she can provide assistance from the national level to support and accelerate these efforts.

Mr. Delgado thanked Ms. Overmann and Ms. Jin for their attendance at this meeting. He next provided a brief overview of the current status of the DDJ Initiative in this county.

The team members that have been assembled to implement this locally are currently working on an assessment of the current data-sharing capacity in Los Angeles County. They are also working on an approach for fully implementing the Initiative's goals by December 2017.

Assessment

There are a number of longstanding criminal justice data exchanges in the county. These include the Proactive Information Exchange (PIX) system, the Countywide Criminal History Reporting System (CCHRS), and the Justice Automated Information Management System (JAIMS). These are real-time data-sharing systems of the kind envisioned by the DDJ Initiative.

The PIX system was implemented in 1989 as an enterprise messaging platform. It supports operational processes for the full justice lifecycle by transmitting and monitoring near real-time data on case transactions between over 100 systems across over 60 agencies and departments. Approximately 1.3 million datagrams are exchanged through PIX each day.

PIX also provides for the aggregation of criminal history information on individuals that have come into contact with the local criminal justice system. This dataset is CCHRS, which is relied upon daily by justice agencies throughout the County of Los Angeles.

JAIMS, which has been discussed at previous CCJCC meetings this year, leverages PIX and the CCHRS dataset, among other systems, to match records through common identifiers. This generates an ongoing, real-time justice data set.

With respect to health-related data in the county, an important data sharing initiative is the Countywide Master Data Management (CWMDM) Initiative. This is scheduled to be implemented in November of this year. The initial participating departments are the Department of Health Services (DHS), Department of Mental Health (DMH), and the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS).

CWMDM is being developed to provide a Countywide Person Registry in order to identify common clients among departmental systems. The system utilizes a probabilistic algorithm to match and link records across data sources in real-time. The goal is to proactively identify individuals that are being served by multiple county agencies so that linkages can be made and services enhanced.

Goals/Challenges

The focus of discussions at this time is how to bridge the justice data with the non-justice (health) data. In addition to technical issues, there are legal issues regarding what is allowed under Criminal Offender Record Information (CORI) and Health Insurance Portability and Accountability (HIPAA) regulations.

The team that is working on local implementation of the DDJ Initiative has opted to approach this in two phases.

Phase 1

The first phase will focus on the transmission of limited and specific justice-related data to the health data set for matching and identification of high system utilizers.

This will enable the Office of Diversion and Reentry (ODR) and other clinical personnel to offer enhanced outreach efforts and service coordination to high utilizers of the County Jail, emergency rooms, homeless shelters, and other venues.

HIPAA provisions do not preclude this data-sharing model. Protected health information would remain with authorized clinical personnel and justice data will be carefully selected to ensure CORI compliance.

Santa Clara County has implemented a model similar to the Phase I approach.

Phase 2

The focus of the second phase of implementation will be on whether limited health information can flow to the justice system to help inform decision-making processes.

With guidance from the County Counsel, the following two areas will be explored:

- Can the matched list of “high utilizers” from Phase 1 be available to justice system personnel?
- Can non-clinical treatment data be shared with JAIMS when treatment is Court ordered?

As an example of the second question, can information be provided to justice data systems as to whether an individual completed treatment?

Mr. Delgado stated that a report on the progress of DDJ Initiative implementation in this county will be provided to the Board of Supervisors next week.

Robert Philibosian of the County Economy and Efficiency Commission inquired as to how the implementation of this Initiative in Los Angeles County is being funded. Mr. Delgado stated that a number of the data systems are already funded by departments,

including the implementation of CWMDM in November. Additionally, ISAB has been able to access AB 109 funding to support work on the justice data portion.

Ms. Overmann stated that the combining of data sets may allow for more opportunities to intervene with at-risk populations. Additionally, by recognizing patterns, agencies may be able to identify the potential high utilizers at an earlier stage and provide them with needed services.

In response to a request from Supervisor Solis to provide more information on what Santa Clara County is doing with data sharing, Ms. Overmann reported that Santa Clara County has partnered with a private company to utilize a data platform that gathers records from diverse data sources. The platform was used to focus on homeless individuals who were identified as high utilizers and provide them with proactive housing and healthcare outreach.

Santa Clara County has a program called Housing First that places individuals into housing and provides wrap-around case management services for them. This has resulted in a decrease in the number of encounters that these individuals have had with law enforcement.

Ms. Overmann noted that programs such as this can be studied to learn lessons as to what intervention efforts work for some individuals, but also to learn why the same efforts may not be effective with others.

Supervisor Solis thanked Ms. Overmann and Ms. Jin for attending this meeting. She noted that her visit to The White House last year impressed upon her the importance of having this county join the DDJ Initiative in order to improve upon the efficiency with which available resources are used. She invited Ms. Overmann and Ms. Jin to visit county facilities and departments to learn about the programs that are in place locally.

ACTION: For information only.

IV. STATE LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Patricia Carbajal, Office of Intergovernmental Relations, County CEO's Office

Patricia Carbajal of the County CEO's Office of Intergovernmental Relations and External Affairs appeared before CCJCC to provide a summary of the Governor's actions on public safety bills passed by the State Legislature.

On September 30, 2016, Governor Brown completed action on all of the bills remaining on his desk that were approved by the Legislature prior to adjournment of the second year of the 2015-16 Legislative Session. The Governor received over a thousand bills this year and signed all but 15% of them.

Human Trafficking

With respect to criminal justice-related legislation, a total of 15 bills concerning human trafficking and child sex exploitation made it to the Governor, and 11 were signed into law.

There were two Los Angeles County-supported bills that were signed into law. One was Assembly Bill (AB) 1276 and the other was Senate Bill (SB) 1322.

AB 1276 authorizes a minor that is 15 years of age or younger to testify in another place and out of the presence of a judge, jury, defendants, and attorneys in a human trafficking case.

SB 1322 does the following: (1) Makes a minor under the age of 18 exempt from provisions that declare it a crime to engage in any act of prostitution; and (2) Authorizes peace officers to take the commercially sexually exploited minor into temporary custody and report the suspected abuse to the county child welfare agency.

Ms. Carbajal observed that the state appears to be moving in the direction of the county on this issue in terms of treating minors as victims rather than as criminals.

Other human trafficking bills that were passed include the following:

- AB 1678 – (1) Authorizes the Attorney General, district or city attorney, or the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing, to investigate, mediate, and prosecute complaints alleging, and bring civil actions for, a victim of human trafficking; and (2) Provides that any civil damages be awarded to the victim.
- AB 1702 – Expands the court’s ability to deny reunification services to the parent or guardian of a dependent child if the court finds that the parent or guardian participated in, or consented to, the sexual exploitation or human trafficking of the child, except if the parent or guardian was also victimized and coerced.
- AB 1761 – Creates an affirmative defense against a charge of nonviolent crime that was committed as a result of being a human trafficking victim.
- AB 2221 – Requires, in a case involving a charge of human trafficking, that a minor who is a victim of human trafficking be provided with assistance from the local county Victim Witness Assistance Center if the minor so desires.
- AB 2498 – (1) Exempts disclosure of the names, addresses, and images of victims of human trafficking and their families pursuant to the California Public Records Act; and (2) Authorizes a court to grant a priority hearing to cases of human trafficking as appropriate.

- SB 420 – Recasts commercial sex offenses into three parts, one applicable to a person who agreed to: (1) Receive compensation in exchange for a sexual act; (2) Pay compensation for a sexual act; or (3) Pay compensation to a minor for a sexual act.
- SB 823 – Allows an individual convicted of a nonviolent crime while he or she was a human trafficking victim to apply to the court to vacate the conviction at any time after it was entered.
- SB 1064 – Deletes the January 1, 2017 sunset date of the Sexually Exploited Minors Project, and expands the program statewide to all 58 counties, contingent upon local funding.

Gun Control

There were 9 bills signed by the Governor that concern gun control. Included are the following:

- AB 1135 and SB 880 – Redefines what constitutes an assault weapon in order to close the bullet button loophole.
- AB 1511 – Provides an exemption to current law by allowing the loan of a firearm to occur between a spouse or registered domestic partner, a parent, child, sibling, grandparent, or grandchild.
- AB 1695 – Makes falsely reporting that a firearm has been stolen or lost to a local law enforcement agency a misdemeanor, and prohibits a person convicted of violating this provision from owning a firearm within 10 years following a conviction.
- AB 1999 – Requires the State Department of Justice to complete an initial review of a match in the Armed Prohibited Persons System within seven days of the match being placed in the queue.
- AB 2510 – Requires the Attorney General to develop a uniform license that may be used as indicia of proof of licensure to carry a concealed weapon.
- SB 869 - Requires an individual who leaves a handgun in a vehicle to secure it in the trunk or in a locked container out of plain view.
- SB 1235 - Creates a new regulatory framework for the sale and purchase of ammunition in California, supplementing the Safety for All Act of 2016 if enacted, or establishing it entirely.
- SB 1446 – Prohibits a person from possessing any large-capacity magazine, regardless of the date the magazine was acquired.

Other Bills of Interest

Ms. Carbajal discussed two other bills of interest that were sponsored by this county and signed into law. One of these, AB 2765, extends the time period for individuals to petition for resentencing of specified felonies to misdemeanors pursuant to Proposition 47 of 2014. Specifically, the deadline for filing is extended by five years, from November 4, 2017 to November 4, 2022. AB 2765 will provide counties with more time to do resentencing under Proposition 47.

The other county-sponsored bill is SB 1008. This will provide an extension of the Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System (LA-RICS) project's current California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) exemption from January 1, 2017 until January 1, 2020. This will help the county to continue moving forward with the LA-RICS project.

Other bills of interest that were passed into law include the following:

- SB 1143 – Places restrictions on the use of solitary confinement for minors in juvenile facilities. This was signed into law and will move the state in a direction similar to what this county is already doing.
- SB 1182 – This legislation makes it a felony to possess certain drugs known commonly as “date rape” drugs. With the passage of Proposition 47, possession with intent to use these drugs could no longer be charged as a felony. SB 1182 addresses this unintended consequence of Proposition 47. This bill became law without the Governor’s signature.
- AB 1014 – Specifies the process and standards by which the state would solicit proposals and award grants for the truancy prevention program funded by Proposition 47 of 2014.

2017-18 State Legislative Session

The first year of the 2017-18 Legislative Session is scheduled to convene on December 5, 2016. The County CEO’s Office of Legislative Affairs and Intergovernmental Relations is in the process of working with the offices of the Board of Supervisors, departments, and commissions to update the County’s State Legislative Agenda.

The County State Legislative Agenda contains principles and policies that serve as the basis for the development and advocacy of positions on legislative, administrative, and budget issues.

Concurrently, the CEO is also working with offices of the Board of Supervisors, departments, and commissions to begin vetting proposals for potential County-sponsorship initiatives for the highest legislative priorities.

Both proposed changes to the County's State Legislative Agenda and proposals for County-sponsored legislation are scheduled to be presented to the Board of Supervisors in December of this year.

The CEO will also consider where the state may be willing to provide funding to the county for issues related to the local criminal justice system. This may include funding for diversion and rehabilitation services.

County departments are encouraged to contact the CEO's Office of Legislative Affairs and Intergovernmental Relations or Ms. Carbajal directly regarding issues of concern that can be advocated for at the state level.

Supervisor Solis thanked Ms. Carbajal for her assistance with the County's efforts to advocate for some of the recently passed legislation. She noted that AB 2765 will be important in providing more time for Proposition 47 resentencing. She thanked the Public Defender, Alternate Public Defender, and community stakeholders for their assistance with this as well.

The Supervisor also noted the importance of advocating for state funding to cover the costs of local efforts to address criminal justice issues.

ACTION: For information only.

V. OPIOID ABUSE TRENDS AND SAFETY ISSUES

Assistant U.S. Attorney Ben Barron, Deputy Chief, Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force, United States Attorney's Office - Central District of California

Assistant U.S. Attorney Ben Barron, Deputy Chief of the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force with the United States Attorney's Office of the Central District of California, appeared before CCJCC to provide an overview of opiate abuse trends and responses, as well as discuss a safety advisement for first responders.

Opioid Epidemic

The current national opioid epidemic began in the mid-1990's and has grown since that time. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), deaths from prescription painkillers have reached epidemic levels. Deaths by overdose were three times higher in 2008, with 15,000 deaths, than in 1999. By 2014, this number had risen to 19,000 deaths.

Also on a national level, heroin-related deaths more than tripled between 2010 and 2014. This increase has been shown to be closely tied to opioid pain reliever misuse and dependence.

In 1999, opioid-involved drug poisoning had a U.S. national rate of 1.4 deaths per 100,000 people. By 2013, the national rate had increased to 5.1 deaths per 100,000 people.

Within Los Angeles County, opiates account for more emergency room visits than any other cause. The abuse of opiates is a problem with both adults and teenagers.

Also within this county, Fentanyl overdose deaths increased 50% between 2013 and 2014 (40 to 62).

Mr. Barron noted that there has been a plateau recently in overdose deaths resulting from prescription opioid drugs. This is the result of law enforcement activity targeting corruption in the medical field as well as efforts to educate doctors and pharmacists on this issue. However, at this same time, there has been an escalation in heroin overdose deaths as opioid addicts obtain illegal narcotics.

Heroin overdoses are not as big a problem locally as they are in other areas of the country, but this may be only temporary as Los Angeles is a major waystation for the illegal transportation of this narcotic.

Examples of opiates that are commonly prescribed include the following: Oxycodone, Hydrocodone, Hydromorphone, Codeine, Oxymorphone, Methadone, and Fentanyl. These narcotic prescription drugs are in the same chemical family as heroin. Oxycodone is a synthetic form of heroin.

These prescription medications have legitimate medical uses for palliative care, but can be abused.

Fentanyl

Of the opiates listed above, fentanyl is the only one that is fully synthetic, which means that a poppy plant is not needed to create it. As a result, it can be manufactured illegally in foreign countries and distributed throughout the United States.

Fentanyl is 50 times stronger than heroin. It can be absorbed through the skin and even a miniscule amount (2 mg) can be lethal. It is imported in powder form from China and Mexico.

Mr. Barron noted that fentanyl has dozens of analogues, one of which is carfentanil. This is 10,000 times stronger than morphine and 100 times stronger than fentanyl. It originated as an elephant tranquilizer.

These substances can come in several forms, including powder, blotter paper, tablets, patch, and spray. Drug traffickers are using these drugs as cutting agents. For example, they may cut heroin with fentanyl to increase their supply. Fentanyl-related drugs have also been used to create counterfeit pills. As a result, the presence of

fentanyl and carfentanil may not always be readily apparent since they could appear to be another drug.

Advisory

The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has issued an advisory for first responders and law enforcement officers that may encounter carfentanil, fentanyl, or a fentanyl-related substance. The safety alert states that the following safety protocols should be followed to avoid accidental exposure:

- Exercise extreme caution. Only properly trained and outfitted law enforcement professionals should handle any substance suspected to contain fentanyl or a fentanyl-related compound.
- Be aware of any sign of exposure. This may include respiratory depression or arrest, drowsiness, disorientation, sedation, pinpoint pupils, and clammy skin.
- Seek immediate medical attention. In cases of suspected exposure, Emergency Medical Services should be contacted immediately. Carfentanil and other fentanyl-related substances can work very quickly.
- Be ready to administer naloxone in the event of exposure. Naloxone is an antidote for opioid overdose. Immediately administering naloxone can reverse an overdose of carfentanil, fentanyl, or other opioids.
- Remember that carfentanil can resemble powdered cocaine or heroin. If the presence of carfentanil or any synthetic opioid is suspected, do not take samples or otherwise disturb the substance, as this could lead to accidental exposure. Rather, secure the substance and follow approved transportation procedures.

Additional safety information can be found at the following links:

CDC Health Advisory: <http://emergency.cdc.gov/han/han00384.asp>

CDC Health Update: <http://emergency.cdc.gov/han/han00395.asp>

DEA Fentanyl Warning Video:

https://www.dea.gov/video_clips/Fentanyl%20Roll%20Call%20Video.mp4

Response From U.S. Attorney's Office

With respect to prosecutions, the U.S. Attorney's Office has focused on stopping corruption within the medical community. More than two dozen medical professionals have been prosecuted for diversion in the last five years.

There has also been increased cooperation with administrative counterparts, such as the California Medical Board and Pharmacy Board, as well as with local law enforcement agencies.

The U.S. Attorney's Office is also continuing to aggressively prosecute individuals engaged in the international and large-scale trafficking of heroin and fentanyl-related drugs.

In addition to prosecutions, the U.S. Attorney's Office has also placed an emphasis on educating students on prescription drugs and the counterfeiting of pills. Programs have been held or planned at Cal State Los Angeles, Cal State Northridge, Occidental College, and Chapman University. This outreach effort also includes nationwide law enforcement training on opioid diversion.

In referencing the earlier presentation at this meeting on the Data-Driven Justice Initiative, Mr. Barron observed that data collection and sharing among organizations is also essential for law enforcement and public health in addressing the opioid epidemic. For example, he stated that his office works closely with the Coroner's Office and that access to data is an important tool when investigating deaths by prescription drug overdose.

Dr. Lakshmanan Sathyavagiswaran, County Coroner – Medical Examiner, stated that staff in the Coroner's Office have access to justice data that is helpful in their work with federal and local prosecutors.

Xiomara Flores Holguin from the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) thanked Mr. Barron for the presentation on the DEA alert to law enforcement officers and first responders. She noted that DCFS employees are often involved in taking custody of the children of drug traffickers when the adults are arrested. As a result, DCFS employees also need to be aware of this danger as they may be at locations where these drugs are present.

ACTION: For information only.

VI. ANNUAL HATE CRIMES REPORT

Cynthia Banks, Director, County Department of Community and Senior Services

Cynthia Banks, Director of the County Department of Community and Senior Services, reported that the County's Hate Crime Report for 2015 was released on September 29, 2016. This annual report is produced by the County Human Relations Commission. Copies of the report were distributed at the meeting.

After trending downward in previous years, hate crimes in Los Angeles County rose by 24%, from 390 in 2014 to 483 in 2015. By comparison, the California Attorney General's Office reported a 10% statewide increase in hate crimes during 2015.

Robin Toma, Executive Director of the County Human Relations Commission, will be present at the next CCJCC meeting to answer any questions that members may have about the report.

Supervisor Solis remarked on the importance of encouraging victims of hate crime to come forward and report these incidents. She emphasized that the Board of Supervisors has taken a strong stand against discrimination, harassment, and violence directed at individuals or groups of individuals.

Ms. Banks thanked law enforcement agencies throughout the county for providing the crime data that is needed to produce the Annual Hate Crime Report.

The full report can be accessed online at the following link:

<http://www.lahumanrelations.org/hatecrime/reports/2015%20Hate%20Crime%20Report%20PDF.pdf>

VII. OTHER MATTERS / PUBLIC COMMENT

A public comment was made by Mr. Joseph Maizlish.

VIII. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 1:07 p.m.