

**COUNTYWIDE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATION COMMITTEE
MINUTES OF THE SEPTEMBER 18, 2013 MEETING**

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street, Room 140
Los Angeles, California 90012

MEMBERS AND ALTERNATES PRESENT

Chairman: Mark Ridley-Thomas, County Supervisor for the Second District and
Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors

Lee Baca, Sheriff and Vice Chair of CCJCC

Greg Blair for Sherri Carter, Superior Court Executive Officer

James Brandlin, Assistant Supervising Judge, Criminal, Superior Court

Bruce Brodie for Janice Fukai, County Alternate Public Defender

Ronald Brown, County Public Defender

Paul Cooper for Jim McDonnell, President, Los Angeles County Police Chiefs
Association

Bill Dance for Dan Bower, Chief, Southern Division, California Highway Patrol

Mark Fajardo, County Coroner – Medical Examiner

Xiomara Flores-Holguin for Philip Browning, Director, County Department of Children
and Family Services

*Eric Harden for Steven Bogdalek, Special Agent in Charge, U.S. Bureau of Alcohol,
Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

Jackie Lacey, District Attorney

*Karen Loquet for Tom Tindall, Director, County Internal Services Department

David Marin, Field Office Director, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Mary Marx for Marvin Southard, Director, County Department of Mental Health

Georgia Mattera for William Fujioka, County Chief Executive Officer

Edward McIntyre, Chair, County Quality & Productivity Commission

Don Meredith, President, County Probation Commission

Michel Moore for Charles Beck, Chief, Los Angeles Police Department

*Fred Nazarbegian for Richard Sanchez, County Chief Information Officer

Earl Perkins for John Deasy, 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

Jerry Powers, County Chief Probation Officer

Annemarie Sauer for Miguel Santana, Los Angeles City Chief Administrative Officer

*Peter Shutan for Mike Feuer, Los Angeles City Attorney

*Jimmy Singh for Jonathan Fielding, Director, County Department of Public Health

*Sue Stengel for Eric Garcetti, Mayor, City of Los Angeles

Robin Toma, Executive Director, County Human Relations Commission

*Robin Toma for Cynthia Banks, Director, County Department of Community & Senior
Services

*Gordon Trask for John Krattli, Acting County Counsel

Lance Winters for Kamala Harris, California Attorney General

***Not a designated alternate**

MEMBERS NOT PRESENT OR REPRESENTED

Bruce Barrows, California League of Cities
Jeffrey Beard, Secretary, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Andre Birotte, U.S. Attorney
Daniel Calleros, President, Southeast Police Chiefs Association
Michelle Carey, Chief U.S. Probation Officer
Arturo Delgado, Superintendent, County Office of Education
Mitchell Englander, Los Angeles City Council, 12th District
Peter Espinoza, Judge, Superior Court
Robert Fager, President, South Bay Police Chiefs Association
Christa Hohmann, Directing Attorney, Post Conviction Assistance Center
Sean Kennedy, Federal Public Defender
William Lewis, Assistant Director in Charge, Los Angeles Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Michael Nash, Supervising Judge, Juvenile, Superior Court
Charlaine Olmedo, Supervising Judge, Criminal, Superior Court
Jeffrey Prang, California Contract Cities Association
Richard Propster, Peace Officers Association of Los Angeles County
Joseph Santoro, Independent Cities Association
David Singer, United States Marshal
Jim Smith, President, San Gabriel Valley Police Chiefs Association
Mike Webb, County Prosecutors Association
David Wesley, Presiding Judge, Superior Court
Anthony Williams, Special Agent in Charge, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration

I. CONVENE/INTRODUCTIONS

Mark Ridley-Thomas, County Supervisor, Second District

The meeting was called to order at 12:00 noon by Los Angeles County Supervisor Mark Ridley-Thomas, Chairman of CCJCC.

Self-introductions followed.

II. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES

Mark Ridley-Thomas, County Supervisor, Second District

There were no requests for revisions to the minutes of the August 21, 2013 meeting. A motion was made to approve the minutes.

ACTION: The motion to approve the minutes of the August 21, 2013 meeting was seconded and approved without objection.

III. CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

There were no updates reported.

IV. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Mark Delgado, Executive Director, Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee

Mark Delgado, Executive Director of the Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee (CCJCC), provided the Executive Director's Report to the committee.

Mr. Delgado provided the following updates:

Public Safety Realignment Team

The Public Safety Realignment Team (PSRT) and its work groups continue to meet regularly on realignment implementation issues. The most recent Realignment Implementation Report was presented to the Board of Supervisors on September 17, 2013. The report provides key departmental realignment data and addresses issues discussed at CCJCC meetings, including compliance checks protocols and prison population reduction efforts.

The report and accompanying PowerPoint presentation are available at:

<http://ccjcc.lacounty.gov/PublicSafetyRealignment.aspx>

Criminal Justice Research and Evaluation Services

CCJCC staff continue to work on the development of a Request For Statement of Qualifications (RFSQ) for criminal justice research and evaluation service providers. It is anticipated that the RFSQ will be released in October. Ultimately, the RFSQ will result in the establishment of a master agreement list with researchers and evaluators who can augment the county's ability to measure criminal justice outcomes and impacts of various programs.

Justice Automated Information Management System (JAIMS)

The Information Systems Advisory Body (ISAB) and CCJCC staff continue to work on the development of JAIMS. Current efforts include the procurement of necessary software and identification of program development staff to build the system.

Compliance Checks Best Practices

As referenced in previous CCJCC meetings, efforts have been made to develop a Best Practices document for compliance checks of individuals on post release community supervision, and in particular for those individuals located at treatment facilities, sober

living homes, and halfway houses.

Compliance checks can promote public safety and assist rehabilitative efforts by ensuring that an individual is complying with the terms of his or her supervision. However, without coordination, they also have the potential to be disruptive to an individual's reintegration efforts or a treatment setting at which he or she may be residing. They may also impact non-supervised persons at a visited location.

The PSRT Law Enforcement Subcommittee convened a working group to develop a Best Practices document for compliance checks. The group included representation from the following departments: Probation Department, Sheriff's Department, municipal police departments, treatment providers, Department of Public Health (DPH), and the Department of Mental Health (DMH).

A draft document has been completed that is in the process of being reviewed and finalized. This Best Practices document includes the following ten principles for conducting compliance checks:

1. Compliance Teams should strive to build strong relationships with providers.
2. Compliance Teams should build strong relationships with the Probation Department and co-located AB 109 Deputy Probation Officers to ensure that lines of communication remain open and that updates on Postrelease Supervised Persons (PSPs) are being quickly and efficiently disseminated to stakeholders.
3. Compliance Teams should prioritize their compliance checks based on PSP risk-level and compliance status.
4. Compliance Teams should engage in advanced planning activities prior to any compliance check, including verifying residence and reviewing previous compliance check activities at the location.
5. Compliance Teams should ensure that the interior is not unreasonably disturbed nor property damaged during the compliance check.
6. Compliance Teams should strive to communicate the objective and expectations of the compliance check effectively to each occupant of the residence to mitigate unintended disruptions.
7. Compliance Teams must be aware of and mindful of the other occupants at the facility, including children and those not currently on supervision.
8. Compliance Teams should exercise discretion and good judgment and take into account officer safety, public safety, and the therapeutic environment when determining appropriate resource allocation.

9. Following every compliance check, Compliance Teams should document all relevant details of the compliance check in their case management file, including updating any incorrect information as well as informing the co-located AB 109 Deputy Probation Officer of the results of the compliance check.
10. The Probation Department, Sheriff's Department, local law enforcement, and treatment provider representatives should convene periodically to assess compliance checks operations.

Mr. Delgado stated that the completed Best Practices document will be presented to this committee for consideration at the next CCJCC meeting.

Supervisor Ridley-Thomas asked for comments on the document from those departments that participated in its creation.

Los Angeles County Sheriff Lee Baca asked that Lieutenant Ken McWaid speak on behalf of the Sheriff's Department. Lieutenant McWaid was part of the working group that produced the Best Practices document.

Lieutenant McWaid stated that the original focus was on treatment facilities, but this was expanded to include sober living facilities and transitional housing. The ten principles were agreed to as a guide to be used by law enforcement agencies.

He noted that the Sheriff's Department will not proceed into a treatment facility unless there is probable cause for an open investigation, at which time there will be coordination with both the Probation Department and the treatment facility before making an entry.

Transitional housing and sober living facilities are often located in common neighborhoods, so it is not always apparent from the outside that they differ from other homes. Once it is recognized that transitional housing or sober living facilities are involved, the Sheriff's Department will follow the ten principles and focus on the specific target rather than the entire location.

Deputy Chief Michel Moore of the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) stated that the LAPD supports the use of these ten principles as guidelines for conducting compliance checks. He added that the LAPD is working with the treatment providers to build cooperative relationships and that officers are expected to conduct compliance checks in a manner that is least disruptive to the treatment facility, the rehabilitative process, and to other individuals that are there.

Los Angeles County Chief Probation Officer Jerry Powers complimented the Sheriff's Department and local law enforcement agencies for their willingness to accept suggestions concerning the best approaches to conducting compliance checks. He noted that feedback received from treatment providers indicates that there has been a significant improvement in the relationship with law enforcement agencies from the first

to the second year of public safety realignment.

Chief Powers added that compliance checks require a proper balance that considers public safety and the concerns of the treatment providers. The Best Practices document will assist in this effort.

Supervisor Ridley-Thomas inquired as to how these principles will be implemented so that both law enforcement agencies and treatment providers are aware of them.

Mr. Delgado stated that the PSRT Law Enforcement Subcommittee has created regional compliance teams throughout the county. The finalized Best Practices document will be disseminated to each of these teams, in addition to distribution within the Probation Department, Sheriff's Department, and LAPD.

Additionally, all law enforcement agencies will be provided with the names and contact information for the treatment providers in their jurisdictions. In turn, the information in the Best Practices document will be shared with the treatment providers.

Joint meetings with treatment providers will be convened regularly to determine how the principles are being applied and if any modifications are needed.

Sheriff Baca expressed confidence that the process for compliance checks will continue to improve as law enforcement and treatment providers become more experienced with the procedures.

V. RECIDIVISM MEASUREMENT EFFORTS

Deputy Chief Reaver Bingham, Probation Department
Captain Michael Bornman, Sheriff's Department

Deputy Chief Reaver Bingham of the Probation Department and Captain Michael Bornman of the Sheriff's Department appeared before CCJCC to provide an update on recidivism measurement efforts.

At last month's CCJCC meeting, sample recidivism data was presented using the definition of recidivism that was approved in concept by this committee in June.

As a review, the operational definition of recidivism is as follows:

"A qualifying return to custody during a specified time period."

The following sub-definitions accompany this:

1. **Time Period:** A three (3) year period immediately following custody release.
2. **Custody:** Jail, prison, and alternative sentencing options.

3. Qualifying Returns: This includes the following five categories:

- a. Misdemeanor arrests where there has been a new criminal filing or a violation in lieu of a new criminal filing.
- b. Felony arrests where there has been a finding of probable cause through a preliminary hearing or a grand jury indictment.
- c. Convictions.
- d. Revocation of community supervision.
- e. Flash incarceration.

Probation Department

At the previous CCJCC meeting, the Probation Department provided recidivism data that was based on the first year of public safety realignment implementation. For this meeting, the Probation Department compiled recidivism data based on the second year of public safety realignment implementation. Specifically, a sample of 500 cases was selected from the period of July 2012 through to July 2013.

For the purposes of this analysis, the qualifying time period is the 12 month period following the PSP's release from custody. During this time period, 254 PSPs (50.8%) of the 500 sampled were arrested (77.8% felony, 22.2% misdemeanor). Of these, 223 (87.8%) had charges filed against them and 31 (12.2%) were not filed on. Of the 223 PSPs with filed charges, 175 (78.5%) were convicted.

Additionally, of the sample of 500, 74 PSPs (14.8%) had their post release community supervision revoked and 214 PSPs (42.8%) were subject to flash incarceration. When using all five categories of qualifying returns, the recidivism rate of the sample is 60.2%, or 301 of the 500 PSPs.

Mr. Bingham noted that some individuals had multiple recidivist events. For example, the 254 arrested PSPs resulted in 445 arrests (which generated 556 charges). The District Attorney's Office and City Attorney's Office filed charges against 223 individuals, which represent 332 cases (248 with convictions). The amended filing charges resulted in 586 charges (60.8% felonies and 39.2% misdemeanors).

It was also noted that there were 80 revocations against 74 individual PSPs and 345 flash incarcerations used against 214 PSPs.

The five most frequent charges were: (1) 11377(A) HS, Possession, Sale and Transportation of Methamphetamine; (2) 459 PC, Burglary; (3) 11350(A) HS, Possession of a controlled substance; (4) 14601.1(A) VC, Driving when privilege suspended or revoked; and (5) 211 PC, Robbery.

Of the 445 arrests, 197 did not have a conviction. Of the arrests without convictions, 69 had all charges rejected by the prosecutor, 50 had no charges filed, 19 had all charges dismissed by the Court, and 59 had all the charges pending.

Of the convictions, 48.3% were sentenced to probation, 28.4% were sentenced to state prison (20% are serving time in county jail), and 23.2% were sentenced to county jail.

Of the 74 PSPs who had their supervision revoked, 43 (58.1%) were due to new arrests, 22 (29.7%) were due to desertions, 3 (4.1%) were technical violations, and 6 (8.1%) were due to a combination of arrests, desertions, and/or technical violations.

Sheriff's Department

Captain Michael Bornman of the Sheriff's Department presented recidivism data taken from a sample of 665 AB 109 N3 (non-serious, non-violent, non-sex crime) inmates that were released from custody in the Los Angeles County Jail between the dates of October 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012. The individuals were each tracked for a year following release.

The inmates selected for this review were those who participated in the Maximizing Education Reaching Individual Transformation (MERIT) program (31 inmates), those who participated in programs offered by the contracted vendor LA Works (234 inmates), and a random cohort of inmates who did not participate in any programming (400 inmates). Included in the 400 non-programming inmate cohort is a subset of inmates (33) who had been treated for mental health disorders while in custody.

The overall recidivism rate for the 665 inmates evaluated was 46.3%. Breaking this group down further, 44.1% had been arrested and 31.3% were convicted during the time frame. An additional 2.3% were returned for a technical violation of their conditions of probation.

The analysis reveals that programming (i.e., treatment, education, life skills or vocational training, etc.) likely contributes to a lower recidivism rate. The following examples were given:

- Inmates that were enrolled in the LA Works Educational/Vocational/Life Skills program had a 12.5% lower reconviction rate than those inmates that did not engage in programming (36% versus 23.5%).
- Inmates enrolled in the LA Works Education/Vocational/Life Skills program had a 5.8% lower overall recidivism rate than inmates who did not engage in programming (48.5% versus 42.7%).
- Inmates with identified mental health issues have the highest arrest (54.5%), reconviction (51.5%), and overall recidivism rates (57.6%).
- While all populations have low incidence of technical violations, those enrolled in the MERIT program had none (0%).

A review of the reconviction charges for the AB 109 sentenced inmates reflects that the majority of recommitment offenses were for non-serious, non-violent, and non-sexual crimes (159, or 76.4%). However, 49 of the 665 inmates released were reconvicted for a violent crime (23.6%).

Other findings found for N3 individuals that were reconvicted include:

- The reconvicted inmates that had been enrolled in the MERIT program were primarily reconvicted for drug offenses (55.6%) and were the lowest in the cohorts for violent crimes (11.1%).
- The N3 inmates with mental health needs had the highest percent of violent crime convictions (47.1%) and had a low conviction rate for drugs (17.6%).
- The N3 offenders who attended LA Works programming had a higher percentage of violent crimes than those N3 inmates who received no programming (29.1% versus 22.2%) and those inmates that had been enrolled in the MERIT program (11.1%). This last finding will require further study.

Next Steps

Supervisor Ridley-Thomas inquired as to how the two reports can be reconciled.

Mr. Bingham stated that they will need to determine what commonalities can be utilized and where there is overlap. However, he noted that the Probation Department and Sheriff's Department reports are measuring recidivism among different individuals that are participating in different programs. He suggested that one point of commonality can be found where probation officers are participating in some of the in-custody programming.

Captain Bornman expressed confidence that the recidivism rate among N3s will decline as more programming becomes available for the N3s. More programs have been put into place since the time of the initial sentencing of N3 individuals.

Supervisor Ridley-Thomas requested that the report at the next meeting should be more integrated and should seek to provide instruction and any indication of progress being made, as well as where gaps exist.

Chief Powers emphasized that the two recidivism reports presented at this meeting focus on two distinct populations. The Probation Department's data concerns PSPs released from state prison, while the Sheriff's Department report concerns N3s released from county jail. In this sense, the Sheriff's Department data that concerns N3s that received programming can serve as a control group in comparison to PSPs that did not receive programming in state prison.

He also stated that the reports suggest that providing a continuity of local treatment services to the AB 109 population, both in custody and then out in the community, will reduce recidivism. Ultimately, as the number of individuals released from state prison

on post release community supervision declines, the success of public safety realignment will depend upon the success in reducing recidivism among the N3 population.

Sheriff Baca noted that there are studies concerning successful programs and how they are conducted. One such study is from the Rand Corporation, which has published a study on recidivism. He recommended that the committee obtain information on this report.

Deputy Chief Moore suggested that the recidivism data be broken down among risk assessments to determine the variation of recidivism rates among each group. This could prove to be useful in knowing how predictable the risk assessments are and may provide a more detailed analysis of the data. As an example, it may be found that that a recidivism rate of 60% among a particular high risk population may indicate a positive trend.

He also observed that the data presented speaks to the need for continued supervision and services once the N3s are released from custody. He added that, in addition to the N3s and PSPs, individuals on pretrial release should also have access to appropriate treatment and services.

Deputy Chief Moore congratulated the departments on these reports and stated that these and future recidivism reports will be very useful.

Los Angeles County District Attorney Jackie Lacey remarked that there have been drug treatment programs in the state prison system. The results have shown that (1) an individual who begins treatment prior to release has a better chance of succeeding and that (2) aftercare services for the mentally ill are needed for that population.

She also commended the Sheriff's Department and Probation Department for providing these recidivism reports and stated that the information will be useful for all criminal justice agencies that are addressing public safety realignment.

District Attorney Lacey noted she has spoken with academics who advised that an evaluation of local programs should consider how the N3 individuals would do had they been sent to state prison.

Supervisor Ridley-Thomas stated that these continued discussions and data reports will serve to improve the confidence level of program evaluations and determinations of success. He added that he looks forward to next month's report.

ACTION: For information only.

VI. GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION INITIATIVE

George Mattera, Senior Assistant Chief Executive Officer

Georgia Mattera, Senior Assistant Chief Executive Officer with the County Chief Executive Office, appeared before CCJCC to provide an update on the Gun Violence Prevention Initiative.

As background, on January 8, 2013, Supervisor Ridley-Thomas introduced a motion asking for the development of a comprehensive approach to reduce gun violence in the County of Los Angeles. This motion was passed by the County Board of Supervisors.

The motion requested a report back with respect to the following four required tasks:

1. Los Angeles County Office of Education (LACOE) to conduct a survey of all 80 public school districts to determine safety compliance.
2. The County Chief Executive Office (CEO), Sheriff's Department, and Internal Services Department (ISD) to conduct a facilities assessment and recommend improvements to training of County employees and contract security guards, where appropriate.
3. The County CEO and CCJCC to convene a task force of law enforcement, public health, and mental health entities to discuss the issue of gun violence and to develop recommendations to assist in reducing future incidents.
4. Direct the County legislative advocate to notify the Board of Supervisors of any proposed Federal or State Legislation pertaining to the regulation of firearms or ammunition.

The County CEO issued its report back to the Board of Supervisors on September 5, 2013. This report focused on the first three items of the Board's motion (the County CEO Intergovernmental Relations and External Affairs has addressed Item 4 of the Board's motion separately). Ms. Mattera provided the following overview on the report and progress that has been made to date:

Task 1 – LACOE to conduct a survey of all 80 public school districts to determine safety compliance.

- LACOE completed a countywide survey of all 80 public school districts and all were found to be in compliance to the state's mandatory safety plans and requirements.
- School districts are required to comply with Education Code Section 33280: Comprehensive Safe School Planning, which involves community stakeholders such as local police, Sheriff's Department, Probation Department, the District Attorney's Office, fire departments, and local leaders in the planning and

development of strategies aimed at the prevention of, and education about, potential incidents involving crime and violence on the school campus.

- All grade levels from kindergarten to twelfth grade are required to update their comprehensive school safety plan by March 1st of each calendar year.
- In addition to the state’s requirements, the school districts also provide active shooter training, which provides training to properly assess threats and review school site security and crisis response. This includes evacuations, hide-outs, and actions.

Task 2 – Conduct a facilities assessment and recommend improvements to the training of County employees and contract security guards, where appropriate.

- All 37 Los Angeles County Departments participated in the facilities assessment survey. The questions asked in the survey were designed to thoroughly understand the level of preparedness of each facility. The survey covered the following areas:
 - Physical security of each building: Interior, exterior, and perimeter of the facility.
 - Level of preparedness of security: Policy, procedures, and protocols regarding security issues.
 - Alarm systems: Intrusion, fire, panic, and surveillance.
 - Security Guards: Los Angeles County Sheriff security or private security.
 - Weapon Screening: Method and type (wand or magnetometer).
 - Training: Delivery of workplace violence/threat management policy.

The following table provides a breakdown of the facilities assessment survey results:

Subject	Assessed	Yes	No
Identification Cards	Worn by Employees	84%	16%
	Required of Visitors	44%	56%
Training and Reports	Workplace Violence Training	84%	16%
	Security Incidents Reported	85%	15%
Emergency Preparedness	Emergency Preparedness Training	92%	8%
	Emergency Preparedness Exercises	76%	24%

(continued)

Subject	Assessed	Yes	No
Equipment	Surveillance Cameras	34%	66%
	Cameras Recorded	30%	70%
	Panic Alarms	29%	71%
	Weapon Screening (Public Only)	20%	80%
	Weapon Screening (Employees)	11%	89%
Security Personnel	Overall Security Personnel Stationed at County Facilities	47%	53%

The report makes the following recommendations concerning this survey:

Identification Cards

- Assemble a County Identification Committee to review all existing policies and develop a countywide Identification card program with the goal of providing a uniform set of identification standards and polices.
- Request departments to insure countywide compliance with 2001 identification card mandate: Employees and visitors.
- Mandate departments to document employee acknowledgement of Department of Human Resources workplace policies.

Weapons Screening

- Identify County weapons screening locations and develop a policy to set standards that would require weapons screening equipment.

Workplace Safety

- Develop a comprehensive County policy to address possession of firearms, replicas, and ammunition on County property or used by County employees on or off duty.
- Address the large volume of backlogged Security Incident Reports.
- Office of Emergency Management to assist departments on emergency drills planning.

Task 3 - Convene a task force to discuss the issue of gun violence and to develop recommendations to assist in reducing future incidents.

The Gun Violence Task Force was created with representatives from the following departments/organizations: (1) Second Supervisorial District Appointee; (2) California Endowment; (3) California Attorney General's Office; (4) Center for the Study of Social Policy; (5) County Chief Executive Office, Intergovernmental Relations; (6) County Chief Executive Office, Public Safety Cluster; (7) County Counsel; (8) Countywide Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee (CCJCC); (9) Sheriff's Department; (10) District Attorney's Office; (11) Department of Mental Health (DMH); (12) Department of Public Health (DPH); (13) Los Angeles County Police Chiefs Association; (14) Los Angeles County Office of Education; (15) Los Angeles Police Department; (16) Probation Department; and (17) United States Marshal.

The task force focused on the following seven areas in approaching the issue of gun violence:

- School Safety
- Mental Health Awareness
- Access and Availability
- Proposed Legislations or Ordinances
- Consideration of Los Angeles County Employees Retirement Association Divestiture from Fire Arm Companies

The Gun Violence Task Force has made the following recommended actions:

School Safety

- Determine the feasibility of a County-staffed Office of Violence Prevention and Youth Development to ensure the continued coordination of efforts to prevent and reduce violence as well as duplication of efforts by County departments and other entities.
- Identify gaps in existing Department of Mental Health (DMH) community education campaigns and expand resources to educate the public on stigma, discrimination, suicide prevention, social norms of youth violence, and available mental health resources and hotline, through partnerships with other County agencies and media campaigns.

- Request the Los Angeles County Office of Education (LACOE) to work with all public schools to conduct annual active shooter safety drills to ensure that students and personnel are adequately prepared.
- Instruct LACOE to implement the Safe Firearm Storage letter campaign that targets parents/guardians in order to generate awareness on the importance of proper firearm storage.
- Instruct LACOE to encourage the use of the Universal Violence Prevention Curriculum as part of the standard academic curriculum to aid in the development of positive social skills in students.
- Recommend that LACOE examine the feasibility of coordinating with all County school districts to develop and maintain a roster of community based organizations that can be deployed in the event a student or faculty member needs information or support in areas typically not addressed by school personnel.
- Request DMH and LACOE to inventory all school mental health professionals to determine how many are devoted to mental and emotional health issues in each school to identify resource gaps. To this end, direct LACOE to develop a benchmark of student-to-mental health professional ratio for each school to ensure that each school has an appropriate amount of mental health professionals to address the needs of the student population. The findings are to be reported back to the Board of Supervisors.
- Direct LACOE, the District Attorney's Office, and DMH to identify high risk schools that may serve as candidates for the expansion and implementation of the Strategies Against Gang Environments (SAGE) program to abate gang violence and narcotics-related activities. Report back with the implementation costs per school location.

Centralization of Data

- Develop a standardized evaluation and reporting tool for collection of basic service and outcome data, success and challenges, that will be required of all violence reduction efforts.
- Instruct the Department of Public Health (DPH), Sheriff's Department, Probation Department, Chief Information Office (CIO), Coroner, and Human Relations Commission to coordinate with municipal law enforcement agencies, schools, and local trauma centers to develop a set of interagency protocols with the goal of supporting Los Angeles County's full participation in the Violent Death Reporting System, which will serve as the common data collection system for countywide incidents of violent death. This will provide Los Angeles County with

a tool to identify trends in violent deaths and more accurately guide violence reduction efforts.

Legislation

- Support Assembly Bill 1020, which will standardize a letter campaign from the California Attorney General's Office to gun owners educating them on their responsibilities to other municipalities and unincorporated communities.
- Support Senate Bill 363, which will educate gun owners and organizations regarding their responsibility to keep firearms from distressed persons and on methods for safe storage.

County Patient Awareness

- Instruct the Department of Mental Health (DMH), Department of Public Health (DPH), Department of Health Services (DHS), Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) and Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) to work together to develop tailored protocols and tools, based on best practices, to encourage doctors, nurses, mental health clinicians, and social workers to counsel patients/clients regarding firearm safety. This should include, but not be limited to: Risk, safety, storage, and referrals to counseling and other resources as applicable. In addition, there should be a plan to pilot protocols and evaluate the feasibility of implementing protocols or policies countywide.

LACERA

- The Gun Violence Prevention Task Force recommended that the Board of Supervisors either enlist a more qualified body to provide a recommendation, including an analysis of the likely impact divestiture would have on LACERA's investment portfolio, or require the LACERA Board to engage LACERA members in a vote as to what the will of the members may be as it relates to this social issue.

Ms. Mattera stated that some recommendations can be implemented within the next six months and others can be implemented within the next year. Still others would require policy directions from the Board of Supervisors concerning certain actions to be taken by departments.

Xiomara Flores-Holguin from Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) volunteered to participate on the Gun Violence Prevention Task Force. Supervisor Ridley-Thomas agreed that she will be a representative from DCFS on the task force.

ACTION: For information only.

VII. LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Kenna Ackley, County Chief Executive Office, Intergovernmental Relations and External Affairs

Kenna Ackley of the County Chief Executive Office Intergovernmental Relations and External Affairs appeared before CCJCC to provide an overview of legislative actions that were taken by the State Legislature prior to its adjournment on September 13, 2013.

The State Legislature considered over 400 bills prior to going into recess until January 2014. The Governor has until October 13th to either sign or veto the bills that were passed and that he has not already taken action on.

Ms. Ackley highlighted several bills relating to public safety or criminal justice that were addressed in the final days of the legislative session.

Prison Population Plan

The Governor and legislative leaders created a compromise plan in the form of Senate Bill 105 (SB 105). This combines elements of the Governor's plan and a proposal from State Senate President pro Tem Darrell Steinberg.

SB 105 will request an extension from the Federal Three-Judge Panel that will allow the state more time to meet the prison population reduction requirements. Currently, the state has until December 31, 2013 to comply with the order.

The bill includes an appropriation of up to \$315 million that will allow the state to invest in capacity solutions in the event that the Three-Judge Panel does not approve the extension. Also included is the development of longer term solutions for recidivism reduction.

Ms. Ackley noted that SB 105 strengthens SB 678, which provides funding to probation departments that reduce the number of felony probationers that return to state prison. Specifically, the both bill stabilizes the funding mechanism (the formula that is used to calculate savings) and removes the sunset date.

SB 105 was passed in one day by the State Senate and State Assembly and was signed the next day by the Governor. As the bill was an urgency measure, it took effect immediately so as to allow the state to put in place the contracting capacity and the appropriations that may be needed.

Gun Violence

The State Senate leadership had eight bills that addressed gun violence, collectively named the Life Act. Of these, four were passed by the State Legislature last week and are being sent to the Governor. Three others stalled in the State Assembly and a final

one was passed several months ago.

The four that passed (SB 374, SB 567, SB 755, and SB 683) relate to specific, limited issues concerning the classification of assault weapons and shotguns, and the possession of firearms.

The measure that passed several months earlier, SB 140, was supported by the County of Los Angeles and involves additional funding for the Armed Prohibited Persons System.

Of the three that stalled, one (SB 53) was a Los Angeles County supported bill that, among other provisions, would require those who wish to purchase ammunition to get authorization from the California Department of Justice. The other two that stalled (SB 47 and SB 396) involved expanding the definition of assault weapons and revising the definition of a large capacity magazine.

Public Safety Realignment

Many of the bills that were introduced concerning public safety realignment have become two-year bills. One bill that did pass was a Sheriff sponsored bill (AB 624) that gives additional credit to individuals who complete vocational, education, and other rehabilitative programs.

Sex Trafficking

SB 473 is a co-sponsored bill by the counties of Los Angeles, San Diego, and Alameda that would have added pimping, pandering, and human trafficking to the crimes that establish a pattern of gang activity. Individuals convicted under this bill would be eligible for enhanced sentencing. However, SB 473 was amended in the final weeks to remove the pimping and pandering provisions. The bill has now become a two-year bill.

GPS Monitors

SB 57 passed the State Legislature and is with the Governor. This bill would impose a mandatory penalty for the removal of GPS monitors, or other monitoring device affixed as a condition of parole, by sex offender parolees.

Other Bills

AB 65, a District Attorney sponsored bill, closes a loophole in rape laws concerning individuals that impersonate significant others. This was signed into law.

SB 333, a Sheriff sponsored bill, increases the penalties for making false 911 reports. This was signed into law.

SB 649 would allow prosecutorial discretion to decide whether to charge an unlawful possession of certain controlled substances as a felony or as a misdemeanor. This bill passed the State Legislature and is with the Governor.

With respect to advocacy, the County of Los Angeles will continue to pursue legislation to make individuals once classified as Mentally Disordered Offenders ineligible for AB 109.

The County CEO's Office will also work with the District Attorney's Office on legislation related to sexually violent predators, as well as the recent motion passed by the Board of Supervisors related to prostitution and the sexual exploitation of children (focusing more intensely on the "Johns").

ACTION: For information only.

VIII. LOS ANGELES COUNTY CONFIDENTIAL VOTER REGISTRATION PROGRAM

Carol Williams, Coordinator, Confidential Registration Program, Registrar Recorder – County Clerk's Office

This item was tabled until the next meeting date.

ACTION: For information only.

IX. OTHER MATTERS/PUBLIC COMMENT

Supervisor Ridley-Thomas reported that the September 17th meeting of the Board of Supervisors included a discussion on a potential civilian commission pertaining to the Sheriff's Department. This discussion will be continued at the October 8th meeting of the Board of Supervisors.

With respect to the state's prison population reduction plan, the Board of Supervisors gave the County Counsel permission to file an amicus brief in support of the proposed actions.

Public Comments

Public comments were made by the following two individuals:

Joseph Maizlish
Annabella Mazariegos

X. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 1:20 p.m.