

COUNTYWIDE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATION COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF THE August 3, 2016 MEETING

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

MEMBERS AND ALTERNATES PRESENT

Chair Pro Tem: Ronald Brown, County Public Defender

- *Joanne Baeza for Jackie Lacey, District Attorney and Vice Chair of CCJCC
- *Matt Blake for Charlie Beck, Chief, Los Angeles Police Department
- James Brandlin, Supervising Judge, Criminal Division, Superior Court
- Daniel Calleros, President, Southeast Police Chiefs Association
- *Dardy Chen for Sachi Hamai, County Chief Executive Officer
- Beatriz Dieringer, California League of Cities
- Janice Fukai, County Alternate Public Defender
- David Herriford, Assistant Supervising Judge, Criminal Division, Superior Court
- Christa Hohmann, Directing Attorney, Post Conviction Assistance Center
- *Ed Johnson for Calvin Remington, Interim County Chief Probation Officer
- *Robert Leventer for Michael Levanas, Presiding Judge, Juvenile Superior Court
- *Chris Marks for Jim McDonnell, Sheriff
- Mary Marx for Robin Kay, Director, County Department of Mental Health
- Emilio Mendoza for Philip Browning, Director, County Department of Children and Family Services
- Don Meredith for Joe Gardner, President, County Probation Commission
- William Montgomery for James Jones, Director, County Internal Services Department
- Fred Nazarbegian for Peter Loo, County Chief Information Officer
- Chris O'Quinn for Bill Siegl, Chief, Southern Division, California Highway Patrol
- *Felicia Orozco for Miguel Santana, Los Angeles City Chief Administrative Officer
- Sharon Papa, President, South Bay Police Chiefs Association
- Earl Perkins for Michelle King, Superintendent, Los Angeles Unified School District
- Ezekiel Perlo, Directing Attorney, Indigent Criminal Defense Appointments Program
- Ben Polk for Supervisor Hilda Solis, First District and Chair of the County Board of Supervisors, Chair of CCJCC
- Lakshmanan Sathyavagiswaran, County Coroner – Medical Examiner
- Lance Winters for Kamala Harris, California Attorney General
- *Alexandra Zuiderweg for Mary Wickham, Interim County Counsel

***Not a designated alternate**

I. CALL TO ORDER / INTRODUCTIONS

Ronald Brown, Los Angeles County Public Defender

The meeting was called to order at 12:00 p.m. by Los Angeles County Public Defender

Ronald Brown, Chair Pro Tem.

Self-introductions followed.

II. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES

Ronald Brown, Los Angeles County Public Defender

There were no requests for revisions to the minutes of the July 6, 2016 meeting. A motion was made to approve the minutes.

ACTION: The motion to approve the minutes of the July 6, 2016 meeting was seconded and approved without objection.

III. UPDATE ON JUSTICE AUTOMATED INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JAIMS)

Ali Farahani, Director, Information Systems Advisory Body

Ali Farahani, Director of the Information Systems Advisory Body (ISAB), appeared before CCJCC to provide an update on the Justice Automated Information Management System (JAIMS) and present a live demonstration of how it works in practice. This is a follow-up to the status update on JAIMS that was presented at the CCJCC meeting on June 1st of this year.

As a reminder, JAIMS will provide justice data aggregation and analysis by collecting key operational data from the multiple systems providing services to an individual. By linking these records in an automated fashion and anonymizing data, a number of criminal justice impacts can be measured on a real-time basis.

An Executive Governance Committee will be established and led by CCJCC. This committee will take a broad, big-picture perspective on the development of JAIMS. This will complement the efforts of the ISAB-led JAIMS Steering Committee, which will continue to focus on day-to-day decisions concerning the operation of JAIMS.

The goals of JAIMS are as follows:

- Establish a “Single Source of Truth” for criminal justice data analytics. Departments will draw from the same data sets. The system will be available for use when reports are needed or an analysis of a policy or program needs to be conducted.
- Develop a consistent Business Glossary and Taxonomy of Terms. This is needed for consistency in reporting data. Without this, certain words and terms may be defined in different ways by different users.

- Standardize methodologies for statistically valid and reliable analytics. This is also needed for consistency in reporting data. The same methodologies need to be used in producing different reports.
- Develop JAIMS Dashboard for real-time analytics and make microdata (raw data) available for research.

Data sources that provide information to JAIMS include the Consolidated Criminal History Reporting System (CCHRS), Adult Probation System (APS), and the Trial Court Information System (TCIS).

All of the CCHRS arrest and case data is available in JAIMS. In addition, all N3 (AB 109 sentenced) data is now in the system, as well as every adult probation case (which includes identities of probationers, conditions of probation, and probation dispositions).

JAIMS also now contains Geographic Information System (GIS) Geocode information that permits for mapping of data and analysis based on location.

The Sheriff's Department has approved the adding of custody data to JAIMS from the Automated Jail Information System (AJIS). Discussions are ongoing with other justice partners to include other data sets in the future.

The system is expected to be made available to users in September of this year.

Mr. Farahani introduced Eugene Cabrera of ISAB to present a live demonstration of JAIMS.

Mr. Cabrera explained how application programming interfaces can extract data to produce reports. He also showed the Dashboard feature of JAIMS and how it can be used.

JAIMS utilizes a Microsoft tool called Power BI. This includes both a desktop and a cloud component.

Data on Proposition 47 was used to provide an example of how the system works and how reports can be generated. JAIMS is interactive in that the data can be presented in different visual formats and the user can focus on specific components of the report.

In response to a question from Commissioner Robert Leventer of the Juvenile Superior Court, Mr. Farahani stated that data on juveniles is not included in JAIMS at this time.

Mr. Brown inquired as to how the system resolves conflicting data. Mr. Farahani noted that there are some areas where there may not be agreement between departments, such as with definitions of certain terms. There may be a range of interpretations. Mr. Farahani stated that he believes that JAIMS will be able to accommodate these

differences. He suggested that reports could indicate the differing views in the data where needed.

Mark Delgado, Executive Director of the Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee (CCJCC), noted that one aspect of JAIMS is that it is a real-time system in which the data is updated automatically on a daily basis.

In response to a query about the source of the information that goes into JAIMS, Mr. Farahani stated that CCHRS provides arrest and case data, TCIS provides N3 data, and APS provides probation data.

Changes that occur in the life of a case, such as a change in defense representation (i.e., Public Defender, Alternative Public Defender, Private Counsel, etc.), will be reflected in the final report if the information is provided in the source data.

ISAB is seeking to add defense data to JAIMS to add to the source data available to the system.

On the issue of conflicting data, Beatriz Dieringer from the California League of Cities inquired as to whether JAIMS currently has the ability to disclose conflicts in data reporting between departments. Mr. Farahani stated that it will be in the more modern approaches to the reports so that the methodology on the data side and technical side will be made available. This disclosure will be available when the system goes live in September of this year.

ACTION: For information only.

IV. PUBLIC SAFETY PUBLIC OPINION IN LOS ANGELES: OFFICER-WORN CAMERAS

Brianne Gilbert, Associate Director, Center for the Study of Los Angeles
Berto Solis, Research Associate, Center for the Study of Los Angeles

Brianne Gilbert, Associate Director of the Thomas and Dorothy Leavey Center for the Study of Los Angeles (CSLA), and Berto Solis, Research Associate with CSLA, appeared before CCJCC to make a presentation on a public opinion survey, with particular emphasis on the aspects of the survey that relate to public safety and to officer-worn cameras. CSLA is part of Loyola Marymount University in Los Angeles.

CSLA was founded in 1996 and conducts research through public opinion surveys, exit polling, and leadership and community studies.

An annual public opinion survey of residents in Los Angeles County is conducted by CSLA and the data is presented at an annual event called Forecast LA. The three components of this are:

1. Residence (Public Opinion) Survey: A telephone survey of approximately 2,400 individuals in the Los Angeles County area.
2. Leaders Survey: Surveys selected leaders in particular fields in the Los Angeles County area.
3. Economic Forecast: An outside vendor conducts this study.

Forecast LA now consists of six independent studies. These are:

- 2016 Los Angeles Public Opinion Survey
- 2015 Los Angeles Public Opinion Survey
- 2014 Los Angeles Public Opinion Survey

- 2016 Leaders Survey of Los Angeles: Superintendents of Los Angeles County
- 2015 Leaders Survey of Los Angeles: City Managers of Los Angeles County
- 2014 Leaders Survey of Los Angeles: Mayors of Los Angeles County

The public opinion surveys are conducted during the month of January and the first part of February. The 2016 public opinion survey that today's presentation is based on is titled, *Public Safety Public Opinion in Los Angeles: Los Angeles Public Opinion Survey Report*. This report can be found online at:

<https://lmu.box.com/v/160803CCJCCREPORT>

The findings of the survey show that levels of optimism are increasing and continue to be higher than similar national data. There is also overall satisfaction among residents with respect to issues pertaining to police services, police conduct/professionalism, and crime and safety.

The survey respondents also overwhelmingly support the use of body-worn cameras by law enforcement officers.

While there are positive perceptions about public safety in the county, it was noted that some challenges still remain.

General Overview Survey Results

In terms of a general overview of how residents view the quality of life in the area, the following information was obtained:

- The survey found that 65% of respondents think that things are going in the right direction in the Los Angeles region. This compares to 69% in 2015 and 59% in 2014.

- Within their respective cities, the percentage of respondents that believe that things are going in the right direction is 74%. This compares to 75% in 2015 and 70% in 2014.
- Within their own neighborhoods, the percentage of respondents that stated that things are going in the right direction is 75%. This compares to 80% in 2015 and 75% in 2014.
- When asked if they would recommend moving into their city, 79% answered yes. This compares to 83% in 2015 and 81% in 2014.
- When asked if they would recommend moving into their neighborhood for its overall quality of life, 82% answered yes. This compares to 84% in 2015 and 82% in 2014.
- When asked if they would recommend moving into their neighborhood as a safe place to live, 84% answered yes. This compares to 86% in 2015 and 83% in 2014.

Ms. Gilbert stated that the margin of error for their data is 3%.

Public Safety

In terms of how residents view public safety in the area, Mr. Berto reported the following results:

- In response to the question of how respondents rate crime and safety as a characteristic related to their respective cities or the county as a whole (if unincorporated), 30% said good, 45% said fair, and 26% said poor. This compares to 35% good, 41% fair, and 24% poor in 2015.
- When asked how they would rate police services in their cities or county as a whole, 53% said good, 35% said fair, and 12% said poor. This compares to 55% good, 32% fair, and 12% poor in 2015 and 53% good, 34% fair, and 13% poor in 2014.
- When asked how they would rate police conduct and professionalism as a service in their cities or county as a whole, 47% said good, 37% said fair, and 16% said poor. This compares to 50% good, 35% fair, and 16% poor in 2015 and 47% good, 36% fair and 18% poor in 2014.

Body-Worn Cameras

On the question of having law enforcement officers wear body-worn cameras to record interactions with the public, 91% of respondents indicated that they thought that this was a good idea.

When broken down by race and ethnicity, 92% of African Americans, 91% of Asians, 93% of Whites, and 89% of Latinos stated that body-worn cameras by law enforcement officers were a good idea.

With respect to the potential impact of body-worn cameras, the following results were obtained:

- 85% said that it would increase police transparency;
- 89% said that it would increase police accountability;
- 50% said that it would reduce crime;
- 80% said that it would minimize confrontations and/or use of force;
- 88% said that it would result in fewer false accusations by police; and
- 86% said that it would result in improved police conduct.

These percentages can be further broken down by race and ethnicity as follows:

- 80% of African Americans, 90% of Asians, 88% of Whites, and 81% of Latinos stated body-worn cameras would increase policy transparency.
- 83% of African Americans, 93% of Asians, 93% of Whites, and 87% of Latinos stated that body-worn cameras would increase police accountability.
- 45% of African Americans, 60% of Asians, 40% of Whites, and 55% of Latinos stated that body-worn cameras would reduce crime. (Mr. Berto noted that Asians and Latinos will likely include more recent immigrants, but it is not clear why higher percentages in these two groups believe that the policy will reduce crime.)
- 76% of African Americans, 87% of Asians, 78% of Whites, and 81% of Latinos stated that body-worn cameras would minimize confrontations and/or use of force with police.
- 76% of African Americans, 91% of Asians, 90% of Whites, and 87% of Latinos stated that body-worn cameras would result in fewer false accusations by police.
- 80% of African Americans, 87% of Asians, 87% of Whites, and 85% of Latinos stated that body-worn cameras would result in improved police conduct.

Equal Treatment

Finally, when asked how confident they are that police officers in their communities treat people of all races equally, 25% of respondents answered very confident, 46% answered somewhat confident, and 28% answered not confident.

These percentages broke down by race and ethnicity as follows:

- African Americans: 16% very confident, 42% somewhat confident, and 42% not confident.
- Asians: 31% very confident, 50% somewhat confident, and 20% not confident.
- Whites: 32% very confident, 43% somewhat confident, and 25% not confident.
- Latinos: 21% very confident, 49% somewhat confident, and 30% not confident.

Mr. Berto summarized the overall findings with public safety-related questions as being generally positive, but there are areas for improvement in terms of the public's perception. There are also some noticeable differences by race and ethnicity with certain topics.

With respect to body-worn cameras, there is strong support for their use, although some differences do exist concerning their expected impact.

Dr. Lakshmanan Sathyavagiswaran, County Coroner – Medical Examiner, inquired as to what steps were taken to eliminate bias in the survey. Ms. Gilbert stated that CSLA works with Interviewing Service of America (ISA) to obtain the sample of individuals for the survey. Every person in the county has a chance of being selected for the sample, a number of methods are used to reach out to the sample members, and the questionnaire is made available in different languages. She also noted that ISA has call centers throughout the county and local individuals are used to conduct the interviews.

A copy of the presentation at today's meeting can be found at the following link:

<https://lmu.box.com/v/160803CCJCCPRESENTATION>

The website for CSLA can be found at this link:

<http://academics.lmu.edu/studyla/>

A Save The Date notice was given for Tuesday, September 13, 2016, which will be LMU Day in LA. Information can be found at:

<http://academics.lmu.edu/studyla/events/lmudayinla/>

ACTION: For information only.

V. SAFE MED LA

Gary Tsai, M.D., Medical Director and Science Officer, Department of Public Health, Substance Abuse Prevention and Control

Dr. Gary Tsai, Medical Director and Science Officer with the Department of Public Health (DPH) Substance Abuse Prevention & Control (SAPC), appeared before CCJCC to provide an overview of Safe Med LA. This is a broad, cross-sector coalition that will take a coordinated and multi-pronged approach to comprehensively address the prescription drug abuse epidemic in Los Angeles County.

Background

Prescription drug abuse has impacted communities across the country. While the United States comprises approximately 5% of the world's population, Americans use approximately 80% of global opioids and 99% of Hydrocodone.

Overdoses from prescription drugs comprise almost half of the deaths resulting from drug overdoses in Los Angeles County. Opioid-related overdose deaths in the county have remained consistent at about 400 per year. Drug overdose deaths as a whole have in some recent years exceeded the number of deaths in the county resulting from motor vehicle or firearm injuries.

There has also been an increase in emergency room visits and hospitalizations resulting from opioids. From 2005 through 2014, the number of opioid-related emergency room visits increased by 217% while the number of opioid-related hospitalizations increased by 31%.

Also from 2005 through 2014, the number of heroin-related emergency room visits increased by 72% and the number of heroin-related hospitalizations increased by 34%.

Data from 2012 indicates that 25% of Los Angeles County prescribers were responsible for writing about 91% of opioid prescriptions. Therefore, changing prescribing practices among the top prescribers could make an impact on the overall prescriptions that are available to the general public.

Core Rationale

Given that the reasons for prescription drug abuse are complex, multi-factorial, and involve numerous entities, the solution needs to be similarly broad and inclusive.

Safe Med LA seeks to organize and coordinate various concurrent projects that involve prescription drug abuse and focus them into a unified effort. Some of these projects include the Los Angeles County Prescription Drug Abuse Medical Task Force, Los Angeles Overdose Prevention Task Force, Department of Health Services (DHS) Pain Management Workgroup, and Safe Drug Drop-Off Boxes at Sheriff's Department stations.

The Safe Med LA coalition takes a "blanket approach" by addressing complex problems along the full continuum of interventions so as to avoid the phenomenon of addressing one aspect of the issue only to lead to the worsening of another, interconnected aspect of the problem. For example, suppressing the availability of prescription drugs without offering the community addiction treatment could result in an increase in heroin use.

Coalition Members

Coalition members include a cross-sector of public-private representation. While not an exhaustive listing, the following are some of the participating organizations in Safe Med LA:

- **County Departments** – Health Services, Mental Health, Public Health, Public Works, Sheriff’s Department;
- **Health Plans** – LA Care, Health Net, Kaiser Permanente, Blue Shield of California, Care 1st, Molina, Anthem Blue Cross, Cigna, etc.;
- **Healthcare Organizations** – Community Clinic Association of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles County Medical Association, Hospital Association of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles Dental Society, Health Services Advisory Group, etc.;
- **Health Providers** – Los Angeles County Department of Health Services, UCLA Health System, Kaiser Permanente, HealthCare Partners, Los Angeles LGBT Center, Exer Urgent Care, Venice Family Clinic, Synovation Medical Group, AltaMed, Facey, Providence, US HealthWorks, etc.;
- **Behavioral Health Providers** – Tarzana Treatment Centers, Behavioral Health Services, Prototypes, JWCH Institute, Los Angeles Community Health Project, Homeless Health Care Los Angeles, etc.; and
- **Others** – Pharmacist Associations, City of Long Beach, City of Pasadena, etc.

Strategic Plan

A five-year strategic plan has been developed that guides the work of Safe Med LA. The overall goal is to decrease prescription drug abuse deaths in Los Angeles County by 20%.

A “9-6-10” approach is taken, which refers to 9 action teams focusing on 6 priority areas and 10 objectives. The 9 action teams consist of the following: (1) Safe Prescribing Pharmacy Practice Action Team; (2) Safe Prescribing Medical Practice Action Team; (3) Medication-Assisted Addiction Treatment Action Team; (4) Naloxone Access Action Team; (5) Safe Drug Disposal Action Team; (6) Law Enforcement Action Team; (7) Data Collection Action Team; (8) CURES Action Team; and (9) Community Education Action Team.

More information on the strategic plan can be found at this link:

<http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/sapc/Plan/StrategicPlan.htm>

Law Enforcement Action Team

The Law Enforcement Action Team focuses on the following three efforts to address prescription drug abuse:

- Continue the Safe Drug Drop-Off Program within the Sheriff's Department. There are currently 21 safe drug drop-off boxes throughout the county.
- Increase information-sharing in order to help identify problematic prescribers and instances of "doctor shopping."
- Collaborate with Naloxone Access Action Team to explore Naloxone access in the criminal justice setting.

Naloxone

Naloxone is a very easy to use opioid overdose (OD) prevention medication that can rapidly reverse an opioid OD within minutes, similar to epinephrine pens commonly used for life-threatening allergic reactions.

It has been demonstrated that up to 1 life is saved for every 36 Naloxone kits that are distributed.

Naloxone is an opioid antagonist that binds the opioid receptor and blocks its effects. It is not a narcotic or opioid, is not addictive, and has no abuse potential. Dr. Tsai stated that Naloxone will induce uncomfortable opioid withdrawal symptoms if given to someone actively taking opioids.

Safe Med LA recommends making Naloxone available for substance users and their friends and family, as well as to first responders, law enforcement, and health professionals.

The benefits for law enforcement of implementing an overdose reversal program using Naloxone include:

- Potential lifesaving opportunity for officers;
- Improved job satisfaction as a result of being able to "do something" at the scene of an overdose;
- Improved community relations, leading to enhanced intelligence-gathering capabilities; and
- Improved cross-agency communications with public health, substance use systems, and other sectors.

San Diego County law enforcement officers have carried Naloxone since July 2014. Approximately 35 to 40 lives are estimated to have been saved since the implementation of this program in that county.

Further information on the use of Naloxone by law enforcement can be found at the following link:

<https://www.bjatrainng.org/tools/naloxone/Naloxone-Background>

Summary

The misuse and abuse of opioids is one of the fastest growing public health issues confronting American communities. Safe Med LA is an effort to address this problem in Los Angeles County through comprehensive approaches.

The Safe Med LA coalition is looking to expand its efforts by forming partnerships and coordinating with law enforcement and criminal justice agencies throughout the county. In particular, the Law Enforcement Action Team is interested in engaging with law enforcement around Naloxone education and implementation of Naloxone programs.

Ms. Dieringer inquired as to what steps are being taken to focus on medical prescribers that are writing most of the opioid prescriptions.

Dr. Tsai stated that the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has released guidelines concerning the prescribing of opioids for chronic pain. These guidelines focus on tailoring the prescriptions to what the need is.

Two Safe Med LA action teams, the Safe Prescribing Pharmacy Practice Action Team and the Safe Prescribing Medical Practice Action Team, are focused on implementing these safe prescribing guidelines in emergency rooms, urgent care centers, dental offices, and primary care clinics.

Further information on Safe Med LA can be found at the following link:

www.SafeMedLA.org

Law enforcement agencies that are interested in partnering with Safe Med LA may contact Dr. Tsai via email at gtsai@ph.lacounty.gov.

ACTION: For information only.

VI. CCJCC MEMBERSHIP

Ronald Brown, Los Angeles County Public Defender

Ben Polk, Justice Deputy for Los Angeles County Supervisor Hilda Solis, Chair of the Board of Supervisors and Chair of CCJCC, stated that Supervisor Solis asked that he make a motion for the Director of the Office of Diversion and Reentry (ODR) to be included as a standing member of CCJCC. The current ODR Director is Judge Peter Espinoza.

ODR was created last year by the County Board of Supervisors. Given the centrality of diversion and reentry efforts in the County's focus on the criminal justice system, the Director of ODR can provide important and valuable input to CCJCC.

Mr. Polk formally made the motion on behalf of Supervisor Solis.

ACTION: The motion to make the Director of the Office of Diversion and Reentry (ODR) a standing member of CCJCC was seconded and approved without objection.

VII. OTHER MATTERS / PUBLIC COMMENT

A public comment was made by Mr. Nyabingi Kuti.

VIII. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 12:57 p.m.