

COUNTYWIDE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATION COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF THE **May 4, 2016** MEETING

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

MEMBERS AND ALTERNATES PRESENT

Chair Pro Tem: Jackie Lacey, District Attorney and Vice Chair of CCJCC

Reaver Bingham for Calvin Remington, Interim County Chief Probation Officer
Ronald Brown, County Public Defender
Daniel Calleros, President, Southeast Police Chiefs Association
*Dardy Chen for Sachi Hamai, County Chief Executive Officer
*Brenda Crowding for Scott Kernan, Secretary, California Department of Corrections
and Rehabilitation
Beatriz Dieringer, California League of Cities
*David Cons for Eileen Decker, U.S. Attorney
Peter Espinoza, Judge, Los Angeles Superior Court
Janice Fukai, County Alternate Public Defender
Scott Gordon, Assistant Supervising Judge, Criminal Division, Superior Court
Scott Gordon for James Brandlin, Supervising Judge, Criminal Division, Superior Court
*Kimberly Guillemet for Eric Garcetti, Mayor, City of Los Angeles
Kelly Harrington for Jim McDonnell, Sheriff
Dan Jeffries for Mike Feuer, Los Angeles City Attorney
*Robert Leventer for Michael Levanas, Presiding Judge, Juvenile Superior Court
Karen Loquet for James Jones, Director, County Internal Services Department
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
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
Ezekiel Perlo, Directing Attorney, Indigent Criminal Defense Appointments Program
Robert Philibosian for Isaac Barcelona, Chair, County Economy and Efficiency
Commission
Ben Polk for Supervisor Hilda Solis, First District and Chair of the County Board of
Supervisors
Lakshmanan Sathyavagiswaran, County Coroner – Medical Examiner
Jim Smith, President, Los Angeles County Police Chiefs Association
Robin Toma, Executive Director, County Human Relations Commission
Robin Toma for Cynthia Banks, Director, County Department of Community & Senior
Services
*Brian Whetsel for Charlie Beck, Chief, Los Angeles Police Department

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

Jackie Lacey, District Attorney

The meeting was called to order at 12:00 p.m. by Los Angeles County District Attorney Jackie Lacey, Vice Chair of CCJCC.

Self-introductions followed.

II. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES

Jackie Lacey, District Attorney

There were no requests for revisions to the minutes of the March 16, 2016 meeting. A motion was made to approve the minutes.

ACTION: The motion to approve the minutes of the March 16, 2016 meeting was seconded and approved without objection.

III. BEHAVIORAL HEALTH FRAMEWORK FOR THE CO-OCCURRING DISORDERS FORENSIC POPULATION

Emily Bell, LCSW, Director, SSG Project 180

Emily Bell, Director of SSG (Special Services for Groups) Project 180, appeared before CCJCC to provide an overview of best treatment approaches for justice-involved populations with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders.

SSG Project 180 is a behavioral health provider specializing in diversion and reentry programs and it is one of the treatment providers that are contracted by the County of Los Angeles to treat individuals with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders.

Some of the programs that SSG Project 180 is involved in include:

- AB 109 Outpatient Treatment;
- Co-Occurring Disorders Court (CODC);
- Misdemeanor Incompetent to Stand Trial (MIST) Community-Based Restoration Program;
- Federal Probation Intensive Outpatient Treatment;
- Federal DOJ/BJA Grant – Mentoring to Achieve Reentry Success; and
- Southwest Drug Diversion Pilot with City Attorney’s Office and LAPD

The standard definition of co-occurring disorders is the presence of a mental health disorder along with substance abuse. A significant portion of participants in any diversion program (substance abuse or mental health) are going to be co-occurring. Co-occurring clients tend to experience more medical, social, and emotional problems related to their disorders. Additionally, treatment is usually longer, more intense, and involves more crisis intervention.

Behavioral Health is a concept that is broader than traditional mental health services in that it incorporates substance abuse and other behaviors that affect well-being and functioning. When working with a justice-involved population, in addition to integrating mental health and substance abuse treatment, it is also necessary to focus on increasing pro-social behaviors and decreasing anti-social behaviors.

Risk Need Responsivity (RNR) is the leading evidence-based treatment model for a justice-involved population. It consists of the following three principles:

- **Risk Principle (intensity of treatment):** The risk of re-offending must be assessed, and the intensity of service should match risk level.
- **Needs Principle (what should treatment address):** Treatment should address individual dynamic risk and need factors (aka criminogenic needs – characteristics, problems, and traits that increase the likelihood to reoffend).
- **Responsivity Principle (how treatment is delivered):** This refers to tailoring interventions to match the individual's learning style, strengths, abilities and level of motivation.

Standardized risk assessment tools include the following:

- SAQ (Self-Appraisal Questionnaire)
- COMPASS (Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions)
- LS/CMI (Level of Service/Case Management Inventory)
- LSI-R (Level of Service Inventory – Revised)

Each of these RNR risk assessment tools focus on eight (8) main categories. These are:

- Antisocial attitudes
- Antisocial associates
- History of antisocial behavior
- Antisocial personality pattern
- Problematic circumstances at home
- Problematic circumstances at work/school
- Problematic leisure circumstances
- Substance Abuse

RNR tools assess both static and dynamic risk factors. Static risk factors refer to historical factors such as past criminal behavior or the age of the person's first offense. Dynamic risk factors refer to changeable factors, such as substance abuse, anti-social associates, unemployment, and criminal thinking and attitudes. These factors should be the focus of treatment because they can be impacted by treatment interventions and resources.

Ms. Bell stated that addressing mental health and substance abuse alone will not eliminate offending behaviors when working with a criminal justice population. Programs that address dynamic risk factors and use RNR approaches have more of an impact on recidivism.

Treatment and evidence-based practices that are used when treating justice-involved populations include Trauma-Informed Care and Motivational Interviewing. Both of these approaches promote a collaborative, supportive, client-centered approach.

Examples of group curricula include:

- Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT)
- Thinking for a Change
- Path to Freedom (Mindfulness Curriculum for Forensic Population)
- Anger Management for a Co-occurring Population
- The Change Company Interactive Journals (The Con Game, Values, Thinking Errors)
- Seeking Safety

MRT is based on the 12-step model and Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment (CBT) principles. Its purpose is to develop a higher sense of moral reasoning (based on Kohlberg's stages of moral development). Structured exercises are introduced that aim to increase personal accountability for past actions, develop a positive self-concept, and change the way participants make decisions about what is right and wrong.

Ms. Bell reviewed levels and stages of moral reasoning where the goal is to help the client to move from an early level of thinking to a higher one. These levels and stages are:

Level 1 (Pre-Conventional – common in childhood)

Stage 1. Obedience & punishment orientation - (How can I avoid punishment?)

Stage 2. Self-interest orientation - (What's in it for me?)

Level 2 (Conventional – adolescents and adults)

Stage 3. Interpersonal accord & conformity - (Follow/obey social norms)

Stage 4. Authority & social-order orientation (Law & order morality)

Level 3 (Post-Conventional)

5. Social contract orientation - (The greatest good for the greatest number of people)

6. Universal ethical principles - (Principled conscience)

She observed that the goal in treatment is to help the individual move to the fourth stage of moral reasoning. At this stage, the person is not just following rules to be obedient and conform, but because the person sees value in it.

In terms of treatment design, ideally all of the following services would be provided by the same treatment agency:

- Intensive Case Management
- Behavioral Health
- Substance Abuse Treatment
- Mental Health Treatment
- Psychiatric Services
- Employment/Education Services
- Housing Services
- Medical Care

In addition, peer involvement is an important part of the treatment process as well. This includes the use of alumni groups, which can provide leadership opportunities within the program for graduates or current clients (i.e. peer-led groups, mentoring, client welcoming, jail pick-ups, and study groups). This helps to create a sense of community.

Another important feature of successful treatment is a focus on early engagement. The first few days following release from incarceration are crucial, and services should begin immediately. Conditional or coordinated release is ideal, and basic needs like housing, transportation, and clothing should be prioritized.

Fieldwork and outreach to clients is necessary in order to make the entry into treatment as convenient as possible. This should also include a welcoming, customer service approach, which is particularly important with justice-involved populations given that many of the individuals are mandated to be there.

In summary, Ms. Bell emphasized that forensic treatment providers should (1) Offer an integrated, holistic behavioral health program; (2) Assess risk and need and use it in treatment planning and service delivery; (3) Make services attractive and enjoyable; and (4) Think about the environment and culture of the agency.

In response to an inquiry from District Attorney Lacey, Ms. Bell stated that the annual budget for SSG Project 180 is about \$3 million. Most of their programs are funded by the Department of Mental Health (DMH).

SSG Project 180 treats about 300 individuals per year. The success rate varies depending upon the program and what is being measured. For instance, one measure of success may be completions, such as finishing the probation period and graduating from a treatment program. Another measure may be life enhancement, such as

obtaining housing or employment. Still another measure of success is whether the person is more stable in terms of mental health and/or no longer has a substance use disorder.

Ms. Bell noted that recidivism is difficult for community based organizations to track because the information must be obtained from law enforcement agencies.

More information on SSG Project 180 can be found at the following link: www.project180la.com

ACTION: For information only.

IV. TASKFORCE FOR REGIONAL AUTO-THEFT PREVENTION (TRAP)

Captain Randal Stover, Sheriff's Department

Captain Randal Stover of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department appeared before CCJCC to present the Taskforce for Regional Auto-theft Prevention (TRAP) semi-annual progress report.

TRAP is a multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional auto theft task force that was formed in 1993 to combat complex auto theft rings in Los Angeles County. TRAP personnel are comprised of representatives from the Sheriff's Department, LAPD, and other participating law enforcement agencies.

The mission of TRAP is to reduce the number of auto thefts, increase the recovery rate of stolen automobiles, identify trends and patterns of vehicle theft, provide training and expertise to participating law enforcement agencies, and coordinate a deterrence program with the private sector.

TRAP was previously funded by one dollar from every vehicle registration fee paid in the county (\$2 for commercial vehicles). In real terms, the budget for TRAP had been shrinking due to increases in salary, costs of equipment, and other expenses necessary for the taskforce to function.

On May 5, 2015, the County Board of Supervisors passed a resolution that increased the funding to \$2 per vehicle and \$4 per commercial vehicles, thereby doubling the funding. This increase will help TRAP to recruit and begin to bring staffing levels back up to where they had previously been when the program began.

The breakdown of current staffing by law enforcement agency is as follows:

- Sheriff's Department – 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 4 Sergeants, 10 Detectives, and 7 professional staff
- LAPD – 1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant, and 11 Detectives
- CHP – 3 Investigators
- Other Participating Law Enforcement Agencies – 7 Detectives

- District Attorney's Office – 2 Prosecutors
- NICB – 1 Special Agent
- DMV – 1 Investigator
- DOI – 1 Investigator

Other participating law enforcement agencies are El Monte Police Department, Bell Police Department, Huntington Park Police Department, and Long Beach Police Department. TRAP is seeking to include seven more law enforcement agencies beginning on July 1st of this year.

Captain Stover reported the following auto theft statistics:

California Highway Patrol (CHP) statewide statistics for 2014 and 2015 show a total of 159,271 auto thefts in 2014 and 180,000 in 2015, which is an increase of 13%.

CHP statistics for the County of Los Angeles show a total of 39,470 auto thefts in 2014 and 46,612 in 2015, which is an increase of 18.9%.

Neighboring counties have also experienced increases in auto thefts. The increase is 37% in Orange County, 18% in Riverside County, 17% in San Bernardino County, and 18% in Ventura County.

In 2013, TRAP was responsible for 262 arrests, 82 warrants served, 199 Vehicle Code Section 2805 business inspections¹, and 476 vehicle recoveries. The value of the recoveries was \$13,849,990.

In 2014, TRAP was responsible for 269 arrests, 58 warrants served, 387 Vehicle Code Section 2805 business inspections, and 668 vehicle recoveries. The value of the recoveries was \$10,176,177.

In 2015, TRAP was responsible for 213 arrests, 73 warrants served, 161 Vehicle Code Section 2805 business inspections, and 586 vehicle recoveries. The value of the recoveries was \$11,558,554.

During the third and fourth quarters of 2015, TRAP was responsible for 86 arrests, 27 warrants served, 1 parole/probation (AB 109) arrest, 42 Vehicle Code Section 2805 business inspections, and 249 vehicle recoveries. The value of the recoveries was \$4,914,858.

The following are current trends with respect to auto theft:

- Mid-1990s series of Hondas are being targeted and stolen at a high rate.
- Financial-based auto thefts have increased.

¹ Vehicle Code (V.C.) Section 2805 allows full-time auto theft investigators to inspect auto dismantling yards, repair and body shops, and other auto dealerships to determine if they are illegally chopping vehicles or are otherwise involved in fraud.

- Social media is facilitating more auto related crimes. Examples include the use of Craigslist and eBay. Some vehicles are found to be listed for sale within hours after the theft.
- Title washing and sub-leasing are being use to commit auto theft.

Auto thieves have found ways that make it easier for them to steal mid-1990's Hondas. Many of the individuals that have had these Hondas repeatedly stolen have been provided by TRAP with auto theft prevention clubs and mirror hangers indicating that the vehicle is being watched by TRAP. About 580 clubs have so far been issued to community members by law enforcement.

The other trends in auto theft are indicative of the greater complexity among the cases that TRAP is working. These are sophisticated crimes that require more time and investigative resources.

As an example, identity theft and cyber crime can be used to steal a vehicle, change the registration, and then sell it online. These cyber fraud crimes require intensive investigations and may take a long time to solve.

Captain Stover reported that over 200 plumbing vans have been stolen in this and surrounding counties because the tools inside are valuable. The majority of the vans have been recovered in Los Angeles County. A taskforce was created to address this problem and the investigation is ongoing.

Another major investigation involved the breaking of a motorcycle theft ring. Several individuals have been arrested and 262 motorcycles have been recovered.

A long-term case involving financial-based auto thefts from a dealership has resulted in the arrest of 22 individuals. The dealership had lost over 150 vehicles due to financial fraud. Most of the vehicles have been recovered by TRAP.

TRAP partners with its counterpart law enforcement taskforces in neighboring counties. In addition, it has had a partnership with its counterpart in Las Vegas, Nevada, for about two years. Many of the suspects involved in auto theft crimes work both the Los Angeles County and Las Vegas areas.

TRAP held a multi-county symposium for auto theft investigators in March of this year. Over 150 investigators from neighboring counties and out-of-state attended.

Also in March of this year, TRAP was presented with the Centurion Award for multi-agency taskforce of the year by the Police Officers Association of Los Angeles County.

Robert Philibosian of the County Economy and Efficiency Commission inquired about the geographic distribution of TRAPs teams. Captain Stover reported that TRAP currently consists of four teams, which are the San Gabriel Valley Team, South Team, West Team, and North Team. With the added funding, TRAP intends to create a

Central Team and a Countywide Team (the latter would address storefront operations and facilitate other long-term investigative cases throughout the county).

ACTION: For information only.

V. PROPOSITION 47 IMPLEMENTATION

Otto Solorzano, Chief Deputy, Community and Senior Services

Josie Marquez, Assistant Director of Workforce Development, Community and Senior Services

Dr. Mark Ghaly, Interim Director, Office of Diversion and Reentry, Department of Health Services

Otto Solorzano, Chief Deputy of Community and Senior Services (CSS), appeared before CCJCC to provide an update on efforts to coordinate delivery of services to populations impacted by Proposition 47.

On December 1, 2015, the Board of Supervisors passed a motion related to the implementation of Proposition 47. One component of the motion called for identifying the Proposition 47 population, collecting data, and exploring legislation to extend or eliminate the sunset date. Another component of the motion called for engaging multiple public-private partnerships to support Proposition 47 efforts and linking participants to supportive services and workforce development.

At the CCJCC meeting held on February 17th of this year, a presentation was made on the first component of the motion, which included an update on outreach and legal relief efforts. Today's presentation will focus on the second component of the motion.

Over the course of the next few months, the county will be undertaking an outreach campaign to help over 500,000 residents who may be eligible for a Proposition 47 sentence reduction. Business, labor, local government, higher education, foundations, faith-based organizations, and other community-based organizations will work together to facilitate this effort.

The county is working with 369 companies that hire formerly incarcerated individuals and the Los Angeles County Chamber of Commerce has been assisting the county in identifying businesses that are willing to participate. Mr. Solorzano noted that this organization represents more than 235,000 businesses and more than 35 industry sectors.

Other organizations that are assisting with the public-private partnership include the Los Angeles County Economic Development Corporation, San Gabriel Valley Economic Partnership, Greater Antelope Valley Economic Alliance, and the Santa Clarita Valley Economic Development Corporation.

At the federal level, many companies have taken a Fair Chance Business Pledge in which they agreed to hire formerly incarcerated individuals to the extent that they meet

the eligibility requirements. The county is working with those companies to determine what vacancies they have and if there are positions available locally.

Mr. Solorzano introduced Josie Marquez, Assistant Director of Workforce Development with CSS, to discuss the locations of clients. She identified areas of the county with the largest numbers of individuals impacted by Proposition 47. A key task for the county will be to ensure that resources are made available in those areas.

The County Office of Diversion and Reentry (ODR) is working closely with community-based organizations to mobilize and provide services in those areas with large concentrations of the Proposition 47 population. For example, many of the individuals in need of assistance are in the central region of the county, within the 2nd Supervisorial District.

Dr. Mark Ghaly, Interim Director of ODR, addressed the efforts being made to provide supportive services. Dr. Ghaly is also Deputy Director of Community Health and Integrated Programs in the Department of Health Services.

Four town hall meetings have been held and two more are scheduled in order to solicit community input on the current resources and needs in the community in three main areas:

1. Community-based mental health and substance use treatment
2. Truancy and dropout prevention
3. Victim services

A written report that summarizes the findings from the town hall meetings will be prepared and provided to the Board of Supervisors in June. This report will include recommendations for what the county should apply for when state funding is made available to the counties through Proposition 47.

ODR is partnering with the Department of Public Health Substance Abuse Prevention and Control (DPH-SAPC) and the Los Angeles City Attorney's Office (LACA) to create a pilot program that will offer a condensed course in substance use treatment for participants. This will also provide assistance in the location of housing and job training as needed.

ODR and Housing for Health are working to identify housing options for the diversion population, including those eligible for Proposition 47 services. ODR has been tasked with creating over 1,000 units of permanent supportive housing for diversion eligible populations over five years.

Along with this, ODR is advocating for an integrated reentry network that will assist individuals leaving custody with substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, and other health issues in a coordinated manner. ODR will be submitting an application

to the state for additional Medicaid funding that will help build the integrated reentry network.

Community-based mental health and substance use treatment

With respect to community-based mental health and substance use treatment, ODR will seek to develop more reentry services that include counseling and case supervision, partnerships with community-based organizations, and a continuum of health and social services.

Other recommended actions include: Obtain increased funding and options for medically assisted treatment; provide child-centered support for children who have parents in treatment programs; increase field-based clinical mental health services to help people transition; provide sober living facilities; provide a continuum of care for special populations; and emphasize trauma informed care during and after jail release.

Truancy and dropout prevention

With truancy and dropout prevention services, ODR will seek to develop more diversion related programming for juvenile offenders with simple misdemeanors or a multi-step program in lieu of simple misdemeanors.

Other recommended efforts include: Provide more resources to assist with the language barriers among parents of school-aged children; provide mental health and counseling resources in the schools to address trauma experiences; provide school-based mentoring programs; invest in current community-based programs and vocational training in high school curriculums; and increase before and after school student programming to assist students with academic needs, as well as gang/drug use prevention.

Victim services

With victim services, ODR will recommend: Developing programming to assist recently released individuals with access to victims services for trauma treatment; developing programs in partnership with local law enforcement agencies and gang/crime interventionists as first responders to be dispatched both to the scene and to the community; training intervention workers in Trauma Informed Care; streamlining the process for victims to access restitution; and improving awareness of existing victim services.

Dr. Ghaly stated that another issue that was raised in the town hall meetings is that of providing additional services to the victims of sex trafficking.

Dr. Ghaly next introduced Kimberly Guillemet from the Los Angeles City Mayor's Office of Reentry. He noted that the county and city have been coordinating their efforts.

Ms. Guillement thanked the county for its collaboration with the city in seeking solutions to issues that impact the community. She reported that participants at the town hall gatherings have expressed appreciation in having government representatives listen to them concerning the needs in their communities.

With respect to victim services, Ms. Guillement advised that ex-offenders themselves may oftentimes have also been victims of crime. These individuals may need access to victim services as part of a holistic approach toward assisting with reentry.

Dr. Ghaly stated that the information obtained from the town halls has been very helpful and will be taken into account in the report back to the Board of Supervisors.

ACTION: For information only.

VI. OTHER MATTERS / PUBLIC COMMENT

There were no public comments.

VII. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 1:05 p.m.