



HUMAN SERVICES AND PUBLIC SAFETY POLICY COMMITTEE (HSPSPC)

September 16, 2016
12:15 P.M.
Walter A. Scheiber Board Room

MEETING MINUTES

1. WELCOME, ANNOUNCEMENT(S), AND APPROVAL OF MEETING SUMMARY

Brenda Donald, Human Services and Public Safety Policy Committee Chair

Chair Donald opened the meeting at 12:15 P.M., welcomed everyone in attendance and asked that all present introduce themselves.

Chair Donald requested and received a motion to approve the July 29, 2016 HSPSPC draft meeting summary. The motion was seconded and unanimously approved.

2. ANNUAL CRIME REPORT AND 21ST CENTURY POLICING UPDATE

Chief Alan Goldberg, Police Chiefs Committee Chair

Chief Ronald Pavlik, Police Chiefs Committee Vice Chair

Lamar Greene, Metropolitan Police Department Assistant Chief

Patrick Burke, United States Marshal for DC

Richard Perez, Fairfax County Police Department Major

Chair Donald opened the floor for questions and/or comments on the Annual Crime Report and mentioned that the same report was presented at the last COG Board meeting at which time many of the members had an opportunity to review.

Chief Alan Goldberg, Police Chiefs Committee Chair:

- Criminal offenders arrested today are different than those in the past Present offenders have diversified their portfolio and are now committing crimes of convenience with little to no similarity in offenses.
- Chair Donald noted that the D.C. Mayor has introduced legislation that make current laws surrounding ankle bracelets more serious, and has stepped-up enforcement monitoring and penalties in the District.
- Neighborhood crews are on the rise and these crews are defined as those who grew up in the same neighborhood, and do not define themselves as gangs.
- Chair Donald noted in response to the neighborhood and inter-generational gang activities from a human services perspective has been added to the Mayors' agenda and labeled "Safer Stronger DC." This new initiative is data driven with a focus on areas where crime is on the rise. Data collection will focus on social economic indicators such as school drop-

- outs, low school grades, truancy, teen pregnancies, and unemployment. There will be enhanced community outreach efforts, and community business partnerships with all efforts geared toward improved community engagement. Chair Donald will plan to engage families that are known to have had criminal involvement or have had a number of law enforcement type service calls and will target the top 50 families. These families will be matched with juvenile justice system personnel, such as the child welfare system in hopes of putting them back on the right track and positioning them to be positive influences within the community. This strategy will hopefully give underserved or troubled youth the opportunity to participate in the youth summer programs, and other services that will lead to positive outcomes.
- More grants are being awarded and will be used to further community engagement such as hosting neighborhood block parties that will encourage residents to come together, build relationships, share information, and raise awareness of crime.
 - There are no known official data related to the legalization of marijuana and the impact it has on the community. However, there was a study conducted by Colorado that shows the impact marijuana use has on public safety. The data collected shows a decline in drug use amongst youth under the age of 18 since legalization. However, there has been an increase in drug use in those over the age of 18 with reported drug overdoses, self-injuries, and increased hospital admittances.
 - Chief Goldberg offered to forward a copy of the Colorado report.
 - Opioid use is on the rise because it is cheap, gives a quick high, and is easily found in abundance on the streets. Opioids have replaced prescription drugs and is normally mixed with fentanyl, which enhances the high, increasing the number of reported overdoses. This is a different and more powerful high for users that often leads to a lethal high.
 - It is noted that Montgomery County addresses each overdose encounter with an investigative team. According to Montgomery County, over the last three years, there is approximately two overdoses reported each night on average in the county.
 - Statewide opioid overdoses are on the rise and have drawn the attention of the Governor's office, primarily because officers are endangered due to ingestion of products during raids, resulting in officers being transported for treatment.
 - Tracking usage is difficult because every jurisdiction does not handle opioid overdoses the same way and there are occasions when emergency responders are not called. Many times family members will transport overdosed patients to the hospital themselves, making drug usage difficult to monitor. Baseline tracking is easier because overdoses result in fatalities that must be reported.
 - Heroin use is no longer depicted as the addict sitting in the back alley with a spoon. It has become more mainstream mostly due to stricter laws surrounding physicians writing prescriptions that contain opioids and other addictive ingredients. They are now limited to the number of addictive pain-killer ingredients prescribed. Additionally, drug companies are making less addictive formulas and users are now going outside of what they traditionally did in the past to obtain addictive drugs to get the high they are seeking.

Action:

- a) Include D.C. homicide report on website, since it was not included in meeting handouts.
- b) It was noted that a request was made at one of the past HSPSPC meetings to add to the agenda discussion surrounding heroin and opioid use in the region. Would like to see added in a future agenda.
 - Noted a Washington Post article that highlighted the danger of heroin use to the responding officers. There is concern about the capacity of departments to handle follow-up investigations. There are detectives who have a certain workflow focused on these types of cases. What happens when cases skyrocket or spike? Who and/or how will these cases be handled?

- c) Suggest inviting and getting advice from the Police Chiefs Committee about what is needed in regards to adding new positions and how can new positions be incorporated in the current budget, etc. There is a need to provide the appropriate amount of capacity and protection to police officers. There is also concern about emergency fire and rescue personnel safety when making house-calls. They should be included in a future discussion.
 - o There is also a need to look regionally at the problem, particularly from a human service perspective as there is a rise in the number of youth coming into the foster care system with drug addictions.

3. JURISDICTION UPDATES ON 21ST CENTURY POLICING

Chief Alan Goldberg, Police Chiefs Committee Chair (Facilitator)

Chief Ronald Pavlik, Police Chiefs Committee Vice Chair

Lamar Greene, Metropolitan Police Department Assistant Chief

Patrick Burke, United States Marshal for DC

Richard Perez, Fairfax County Police Department Major

Richard Perez, Fairfax County Police Department Major:

- a) The President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing report of December 2014 is designed to strengthen community policing and build trust between residents and police officers. Given the recent incidences involving police and community, the President became involved and developed this taskforce, which held seven listening sessions thus far throughout the nation.
- b) As a result of the sessions, 57 recommendations with six pillars were developed:
 - o Pillar One: Building Trust and Legitimacy
Recommendation 1.3: Fairfax County Supervisors have put together an ad-hoc commission to make recommendations on police policy and practices and provided the board of supervisors with 202 recommendations, many of which are now being implemented. For example, a community recommendation is to adopt a philosophy that has a predisposition to disclose information in everything, and the police department has begun a process that will adhere to this recommendation. Officer involved shootings now have a review committee within the police department that include community members in which logistical, training, or policy issues are identified and suggestions for improvement are made to the chief. In an effort to be transparent, there is no longer review with police officers by police officers or peer-to-peer review. Community member participation gives a different perspective to the review process and provides unique input as to how to move forward.
 - o Pillar Two: Policy and Oversight
The Board of Supervisors sought the input from the community, asking what they would like to see within the police force. The community response touched on many of the same recommendations that came from the presidential taskforce, such as data collection, supervision and accountability, comprehensive approach to protecting the citizen rights with police encounters, for example, body worn cameras, in-car cameras during pursuits, which are reviewed at the end of each shift by a supervisor in its entirety for better debriefing with involved police officers, etc.
 - o Pillar Three: Technology and Social Media
Adopt technology that improves effectiveness and efficiency without infringing on individual rights. Technology has a large impact on almost every aspect of the police department, for example, a video that goes viral or citizen's/community members video-taping the police, resulting in a need to better identify what are the rights of police officers and when does taping become illegal. Although there were in-depth policy searches conducted throughout the various jurisdictions, very few policies were found related to police rights and video-taping. As a result, the police department came up with a comprehensive policy, based on sound legal advice from the justice department, where three pending cases were referenced related to citizen recording. Once the policy was in place, training sessions were developed, which required every member of law enforcement to participate. In addition, a video was created to educate

the public as to what is and is not acceptable in regards to video recording law enforcement. The training was well received by officers and the community because they felt it generated clear guidelines and expectations.

Pilot programs are underway with regards to body worn cameras. A body-worn camera working group has been established that falls under the chief's sub-committee, and they look at best practices that focus on different jurisdictional laws and requirements. It has been recognized that Maryland is in need of an amendment to the two-party consent due to the privacy issues for victims and people involved in domestic and sex offenses, and from the political perspective, there is a desire to see restrictions put on what is released to the public.

- COG Public Safety Planner Elliot Harkavy noted that there is a body-worn camera working group, which meets quarterly that provides an avenue for different jurisdictions to meet and share best practices. Also, there is a policy repository on a SharePoint site that is open to law enforcement, which includes best practice documents, news articles, technical documents, etc. The region is surveyed every six-months to keep track of agency statuses.
- Databases are being established and jurisdictions across the region are being asked to participate in data collection. Raw data is used to the greatest extent possible and is also being shared with the public, where applicable. Officer involved shootings, there are eleven years' worth of data and there are plans to upload the diversity score-card that tells how well the police department is doing with maintaining diversified employment.
- Because of social media it is difficult for police to get ahead of a story (i.e., due to live video streams, commentaries, and media exacerbating many issues accompanied with televised panel speculations). However, law enforcement continues to work to be transparent. Live-feeds and Facebook are good communication avenues and are effective with getting messages out to the public during high-profile events. Police department branding is becoming more important than ever and presenting the facts from the police perspective more quickly, in front of the media, has become essential; getting the right word out in a timely manner.
- Pillar Four: Community Policing and Crime Reduction
Mutual trust and cooperation (community partnership and engagement) is a theme that is revisited continuously, and this theme serves as the foundation for all the reforms and reorganizations being done in Fairfax County under the direction of the Board of Supervisors and the Police Chief going forward.

Some non-punitive types of strategies or tactics that the Fairfax County Police Chief have challenged officers with are to find different methods for engaging the young community. In response to the challenge, last year two exploratory posts were established and the diversity exploratory post did exceptionally well. As a result, there are now three exploratory posts targeting youth engagement that are designed to expose young people early to positive police interactions. Another example is an increase in community-based meetings. Recently, one received great input related to the auditor's program, in which there was good dialogue between the police, community, and the church, and partnerships were developed.

- Pillar Five: Training and Education
As the national dialogue began related to high profile incidences, one of the most common responses echoed in police based meetings and conferences was the need for more training. The gap in training appears to have widened within the police department. To remedy the problem, a re-shift in training was established that focused on the five pillars. for example, the T-3 (trust, tact and tactics) training was established: tact (being tactful to an individual and gaining an individual's trust within the first few minutes of contact), tactics and trust (to make an encounter a positive experience for both the police officer and the resident). These T-3's are at the root of every encounter a police officer has with the community. Specialized trainers were brought in to enhance police officer's communication, interaction, and social skills The training is mandated annually.



Crisis intervention where mental health issues play a significant role; approximately 47 percent of patrol officers received training in critical incidence with a goal of training 100 percent of the police officers trained.

Language and cultural responsiveness have improved and the community has buy-in. There is a desire that the police department continues to diversify staff to reduce communication gaps within the community. The community should be better engaged in recruitment effort for law enforcement because it is felt that residents are better positioned to identify persons who can help represent them in critical situations where the police are involved, and are more effective with encouraging neighbors to apply for various open positions within the police department. Law enforcement is challenged to find ways to retain personnel once they are recruited.

- Pillar Six: Officer Wellness and Safety
This pillar is particularly important because an officer's wellness and safety will directly impact community relationships and the services being delivered.

The final report of the *Presidents' Task Force on 21st Century Policing* can be found on the website listed on page 23 of the handout.

Discussion:

It is recommended that the report-card be re-introduced as a reporting mechanism so that it is easier to visualize what is being done throughout the various jurisdictions, as well as developing a list of the different programs/services being implemented.

4. 2016 GANG VIOLENCE UPDATE

*Lieutenant Dundas Orr, COG Corrections Gang/Intelligence Subcommittee Chair
Special Agent Mark Murawski, COG Corrections Gang/Intelligence Subcommittee Vice- Chair (not present)*

Lieutenant Dundas Orr, COG Corrections Gang/Intelligence Subcommittee Chair:

- a) Acknowledged Mr. Harkavy for facilitating and ensuring that Correction Committee meetings take place and for being a repository for documentation collection. His efforts help with information dissemination resulting in improved networking and information sharing throughout the jurisdictions.
- b) Three jurisdictions within the federal government each have different definitions for gangs, which creates a unique problem particularly for the District of Columbia because D.C. has a lot of mini-neighborhoods and streets that identify themselves as crews and not gangs. These crews represent the street on which they reside, the neighborhood in which they were raised or the apartment complex where they live. This also occurs in Prince George's County where neighborhoods are represented as opposed to gang representation. These crews get involved in activities such as shootings, tagging walls, selling drugs, bullying high school students, etc. It is noted that the federal government has its own definition for gangs, which blankets all jurisdictions. The criminal aspect of gangs is similar throughout jurisdictions.
- c) Jurisdictions can be easily changed by riding the metro, or stepping over state lines, thus, a crime can be committed in D.C. and the culprit could walk-across the street to another jurisdiction, and there is nothing D.C. can do until a warrant is obtained along with the other various time consuming processes required to transfer a person from one jurisdiction to another.
- d) Partnerships within correctional facilities throughout jurisdictions have improved, excluding Prince George's and Montgomery Counties, since they are stand-alone agencies. D.C. has assistance from the attorney general's office, and a relationship with the metropolitan police department. Prince George's County is working toward replicating D.C.
- e) Police partnerships are important with exposing jail activity that would not routinely be reported outside of the confines of prison. Given new technologies and recent public perceptions, it was



quickly realized by the correctional facility that reaching externally, beyond the correctional facility, was warranted. There is value with building relationships with the law enforcement and federal agencies. Most Virginia correctional facilities are a part of the sheriff's office and they have someone to whom they can reach-out to for assistance and help with investigations and obtaining information, etc.

- f) Many correctional facilities face problems, such as drug infestation, mental health issues, and medical problems. By developing partnerships, assistance with housing and health issues are easier to obtain for outgoing inmates.
 - o Correctional facilities have developed taskforces designed for networking and relationship building with law enforcement agencies.
- g) One of the challenges faced by corrections are gang definitions and the manner in which crimes are prosecuted. Virginia has strong laws and there are charges/sentences related to gang crimes. Maryland has gang laws geared more toward the sentencing because prosecutors would rather charge for the actual crime committed rather than try to prove that the crime was gang related.
- h) The Maryland "Impact" program has been helpful with distributing stats and reports to correction facilities, which helps with keeping them informed about what is happening outside of the confines of the jails. Information is retrieved from around the different states.
- i) Maryland department of corrections are now releasing a lot of inmates, and those who participated in gang activities while incarcerated, leave the jail to join community street gangs, creating a revolving door to the jail system. Gang membership is cultural and not necessarily immigration or minority related. There is a direct correlation between incarcerated members and members on the street, and gang related criminal behavior will most likely continue.
- j) Families who may have a member incarcerated are more likely to move closer to the state in which the family member is jailed to avoid having to travel long distances for visits, and once the inmate is released these families tend to maintain residence in the new state.
- k) Social media is now being used for gang recruitment, i.e., You-Tube (serves as big promoter for gangs), Instagram, skip parties (youth skip school to hang-out together), etc.
- l) Virginia gangs are making more money, primarily through firearms, human trafficking, and prostitution amongst juvenile runaways. Recruiting for gangs have gone from age 14 to age 12 with active recruitment in middle schools (8 and 9 year olds).
 - o There is a human trafficking task force under the Governor's office which coordinates efforts with various agencies. A call for service during disturbances is mainly how law enforcement becomes aware of trafficking hot-spots (i.e., motels). Otherwise they do not know where these hot-spots are located because traffickers are from other parts of the country and arrive during large events, conduct business, and then leave.
- m) Gang memberships are becoming increasingly diversified and are no longer founded or identified by race.
- n) D.C. is popular for neighborhood based street gangs which are responsible for community violence, drug trafficking, robberies, and assaults, and are active across the D.C. and Maryland lines.
- o) Some barriers for correctional facilities with deterring gang activity are funding, insufficient personnel as many of the correctional officers are at retirement age, language barriers, lack of knowledge, and lack of multi-agency/multi-jurisdictional collaboration.

Discussion:

The Gang Intelligence Sub-Committee has been recognized by the FBI as a best practice, combining corrections and law enforcement and has been rolled-out by the FBI across the country. The Virginia state police have adopted the model and is working to incorporate it throughout.

5. CORRECTIONS CHIEFS UPDATE ON PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES

Major Jimmie Barrett, Corrections Chiefs Committee Chair

Brandan Foster, Corrections Chiefs Committee Vice Chair

Thomas Faust, District of Columbia Department of Corrections Director,



Reena Chakraborty, DC Department of Corrections Chief of Strategic Planning & Analysis,
Marcia Keene LPC, ADC Forensic Release Planner/Clinician, Court and Correctional Services,
Loudoun County MHSADS

- a) The corrections chiefs survey consisted of the participation of nine jurisdictions and data was collected from 24 metrics. It is noted that some jurisdictions do not keep statistics on some of the categories that were surveyed.
- b) The regional capacity for the jails consist of approximately 10,500 beds, which is approximately 80 more beds than last years' report. The one-day snapshot capacity was at approximately 61 percent, noting a 1.3 percent increase of inmates jailed since 2015.
- c) Inmate population by legal status varied regionally throughout facilities, which reflects jurisdictional differences that were based on the mission of the facility.
- d) The average length of stay for confined inmates are not recorded by many of the agencies.
- e) Annual intakes increased by 4 percent over last year. Pretrial admissions were the single largest order of intakes.
- f) Over 70,000 releases were processed in 2016 resulting in 2.7 percent decline from 2015.
- g) Inmate releases from one facility to another is a problem and networking amongst facilities is very important because criminals are committing the same type crimes in a number of other jurisdictions (they bounce around) resulting in the same people re-entering the system.
- h) Bond, sentence expiration and court-ordered releases were the top three, which comprised of 60 percent of releases back into the community. Most releases were within one-month of intake.
- i) Mental health courts are only in the District and Prince George's County; Loudoun County is currently working on a diversion program.
- j) Mental illness varied regionally; Charles County reported the fewest mentally ill inmates at 54 while the District reported the most at 378.
- k) Treatment for the mentally ill is a challenge because finding hospital beds is difficult, particularly in Maryland, resulting in those with mental illnesses remaining housed in correctional facilities. Maryland does not foresee building or adding hospital beds for the mentally ill, leaving jails to be the default mental health institution.
 - o Many inmates return to the jail due to mental illness; some are pre-diagnosed, while others are diagnosed during incarceration. To address the needs of the mentally ill, crisis prevention and step-down units have been established such as special or restrictive housing, counseling, medication, and other types of treatments. Diversion and other mental health services work to keep the mentally ill out of jail.
- m) The justice reinvestment act recently passed affects both police and correctional officers. As of recent, there appears to be an effort to keep more people out of jail, and there are concerns that the new law may have a dramatic impact on police officers on the street due to anticipated spikes in crime.

Action:

Invite juvenile criminal system representatives.

6. OTHER BUSINESS

- a) The next HSPSPC committee meeting is scheduled for Friday, November 18, 2016 with a focus on health. Chair Donald requested the help of committee members to shape the next agenda. There were some topics from last year that may need to be revisited such as obesity, healthy life-style initiatives, initiatives to address the needs of seniors, drug abuse, and more.
- b) COG Directors Paul DesJardin and Dave McMillion will schedule a conference call, and those interested in helping to shape the next meetings' agenda are encouraged to participate.

7. ADJOURN

With no further business, Chair Donald adjourned the meeting at 2:15 P.M.



Committee documents can be obtained at:

https://www.mwcog.org/events/2016/?F_committee=128

Attachments/Handouts:

1. Agenda
2. Draft Meeting Minutes of July 29, 2016
3. Annual Report on Crime and Crime Control 2015 Edition
4. Correction Indices
5. President's Task Force 21st Century Policing Issued May 2015
6. MWCOG Corrections Gang/Intelligence Sub-Committee Regional Gang Activity
7. HSPSPC Draft 2016 Work Plan
8. HSPSPC Committee Roster of July 27, 2016