



MEMORANDUM

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
From: Howard W. Brown, Jr., City Manager *HWB*
CC: City Department Directors
Date: August 12, 2016
Re: **Bi-Monthly Update and Report (Week Ending Saturday, August 13, 2016)**

Upcoming Meetings:

- August 17, 2016 – City Manager's Evaluation – Closed Session
- August 17, 2016 – City Attorney's Evaluation – Closed Session
- August 17, 2016 – Residential Code Task Force – Public Meeting
- August 23, 2016 - Planning Commission Workshop – Public Meeting
- August 29, 2016 – Community Workshop – Redevelopment of the Western Auto Site – Public Meeting

Administration

- Approximately two months ago, the Council authorized an alternative work schedule for employees of the city; the collective bargaining group employees are the employees eligible to take part in the alternative work schedule program, approximately six (6) employees are participating in the program. This was the first week of the program's implementation. The alternative work schedule is the same for each employee; their typical hours of duty are from 8:30 a.m. to 6:30 pm, Monday through Friday and alternating Fridays off. Please see me if you have any questions.
- **Public Works and Engineering:** Interwest will start providing monthly updates to the City Council on September 14, 2016. The purpose of this Council update is to provide the public and city staff with an overview of all capital or special projects that the company is working on, on behalf of the city. This update will specifically provide the names of the projects, cost of the projects, estimated completion dates, and budget allocations. Our goal is to provide an update every three months.
- I am handling various personnel matters, creating a minor lag in my responses to individual requests. Please be patient with me over the next week. I am available by cell phone should you have any requests that need immediate attention.

- On August 2, 2016, staff conducted the last community outreach for general plan comments at Little Bear Park for Bell youth and their parents. Approximately sixty (60) people attended. Also in attendance was Mayor Alicia Romero and Vice-Mayor Fidencio Gallardo. The community outreach program entailed the youth building model cities out of legos, and the parents providing recommendations on what the city should consider for development in the general plan. The input from the meeting will be used to prepare policies for the general plan. General plan adoption may take place in October during *National Community Planning* month.

Police Department

- In light of recent police shootings, the Police Department will provide a public update of crime statistics every other month, starting at the August 24, 2016 City Council meeting.
- On Thursday, August 11, 2016, the Chief met with surrounding police chiefs and the LA Sheriff's office to discuss an action plan to address recent gang activity. According to an e-mail from the chief, LA Sheriffs want to be involved and will start working with the newly created gang task force on Friday, August 19, 2016.
- I have attached the latest crime statistics provided by the Department.
- The Police Department held a neighborhood watch meeting at the Community Center on July 28, 2016. The next meeting will be held on August 31, 2016 at 7:00 pm in the Community Center.
- The Chief of Police attended the Advancing 21st Century Policing Briefing in Washington, DC on August 4, 2016. I have attached the final report for your review, as well as the August 4th program for your review.

Community Services Department

- On August 6, 2016, the Community Service Department hosted the Youth Baseball Awards Ceremony located at Veterans Park.
- **REMINDER:** Every Thursday during the month of August, we will host *Concerts in the Park* starting at 7:00 pm. The Location will be at the Bell Community Center on Pine Avenue.
- The Mayor's Cleanup program will start **Saturday, August 20, 2016** from 10:00 a.m. to 12 pm. The meeting location will be Prospect and Randolph Avenues.
- The seniors held a summer picnic on Wednesday, August 10, 2016. Forty-three (43) seniors signed up and participated in the event.
- Youth soccer picture day will be on Saturday, August 13, 2016 at 9 am at Nueva Vista Elementary School.
- Pee Wee Tee Ball Awards Ceremony will be held on Saturday, August 27, 2016 at 9 a.m. at Veterans Memorial park.



Bell Police Department



WEEKLY DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

July 25- July 31, 2016

CRIME	JUL 25- JUL 31 , 2016	JUL 18 - JUL 24 ,2016	% Change	YTD-16	YTD-15	% Change
PART 1 CRIMES						
Homicide	1	1	0%	5	0	-
Rape	0	0	0%	7	13	-46%
Robbery	3	0	-	36	41	-12%
Aggravated Assault	1	6	-83%	89	93	-4%
Simple Assault	4	0	-	49	47	4%
Burglary	1	1	0%	124	110	13%
Larceny	4	5	-20%	264	248	6%
Vehicle Theft	2	2	0%	90	68	32%
Arson	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Part 1 Crimes Totals	16	15	7%	664	620	7%
OTHER						
Narcotics Arrests	13	13	0%	265	111	139%
DUI Arrests	12	8	50%	123	87	41%
T/C Non-Injury	7	4	75%	240	191	26%
T/C Injury	0	0	0%	92	98	-6%
T/C Fatal	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Citations	59	38	55%	1866	1506	24%
Total Incidents	631	469	35%	18201	15607	17%
Graffiti	2	1	100%	110	71	55%

Bell Police Department
Officer Productivity Report
JUL 25 - JUL 31

Shift 1											
Name	Available	Calls for Service	Self Initiated Activities	Traffic Stops	Total Reports	Arrests		Citations			
						Felony	Misd.	Moving	Non Moving	Cit vs T-stops	
Sgt Rodriguez	63%	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Sgt Clark	51%	11	10	1	1	0	3	2	0	0	200%
1 Lopez	52%	33	14	4	7	1	2	1	0	0	25%
2 McCullah	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
3 Sanchez	29%	26	10	5	7	0	2	5	0	0	100%
4 Fernandez	37%	46	32	9	9	1	5	2	0	0	22%
5 M. Henry	19%	49	17	4	11	0	5	1	1	1	50%
6 M. Hector	34%	42	23	5	8	2	4	0	1	1	20%
7 E. Lopez	41%	59	36	18	8	1	4	8	1	1	50%
Officer Totals	212%	255	132	45	50	5	22	17	3	3	44%
Officers Average	35%	42.5	22.0	7.5	8.3	0.8	3.6	2.8	0.5	0.5	

Shift 2											
Name	Available	Calls for Service	Self Initiated Activities	Traffic Stops	Total Reports	Arrests		Citations			
						Felony	Misd.	Moving	Non Moving	Cit vs T-stops	
Sgt J. Jimenez	37%	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Sgt Carrera	41%	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
8 Balandran	47%	19	4	4	6	0	0	2	3	3	125%
9 Jose Garcia	36%	41	28	2	7	1	3	0	0	0	0%
10 Carranza	50%	30	22	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0%
11 Jara	73%	19	6	4	5	0	1	2	0	0	50%
12 Persinger	27%	21	10	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0%
13 Silva	39%	46	41	4	3	0	2	0	0	0	0%
14 Dowdell	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
15 Walker	26%	40	35	27	4	0	5	24	0	0	89%
Officer Totals	298%	216	146	44	34	2	12	28	3	3	70%
Officers Average	43%	30.8	20.8	6.3	4.8	0.3	1.7	4.0	0.4	0.4	



Bell Police Department



WEEKLY DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

August 1- August 7, 2016

CRIME	AUG 1- AUG 7, 2016	JUL 25 - JUL 31, 2016	% Change	YTD-16	YTD-15	% Change
PART 1 CRIMES						
Homicide	0	1	-100%	5	0	-
Rape	1	0	-	8	13	-38%
Robbery	1	3	-67%	37	41	-10%
<i>Aggravated Assault</i>	4	1	300%	93	93	0%
<i>Simple Assault</i>	0	4	-100%	49	48	2%
Burglary	5	1	400%	129	111	16%
Larceny	10	5	100%	275	261	5%
Vehicle Theft	2	2	0%	92	69	33%
Arson	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Part 1 Crimes Totals	23	17	35%	688	636	8%
OTHER						
Narcotics Arrests	18	13	38%	283	112	153%
DUI Arrests	1	11	-91%	124	91	36%
T/C Non-Injury	3	8	-63%	244	198	23%
T/C Injury	0	0	0%	92	100	-8%
T/C Fatal	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Citations	38	61	-38%	1906	1583	20%
Total Incidents	572	631	-9%	18773	16174	16%
Graffiti	1	2	-50%	111	72	54%

Bell Police Department
Officer Productivity Report
AUG 1 - AUG 7

Shift 1											
Name	Available	Calls for Service	Self Initiated Activities	Traffic Stops	Total Reports	Arrests		Citations			
						Felony	Misd.	Moving	Non Moving	Cit vs T-stops	
Sgt Rodriguez	74%	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0%	
Sgt Clark	57%	9	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0%	
1 Lopez	60%	34	12	6	4	0	3	1	0	17%	
2 McCullah	43%	29	13	3	5	0	0	0	0	0%	
3 Sanchez	49%	11	10	1	0	0	0	1	0	100%	
4 Fernandez	31%	22	14	3	6	0	7	1	0	33%	
5 M. Henry	46%	30	10	4	5	2	7	0	0	0%	
6 M. Hector	34%	56	25	5	8	3	10	1	0	20%	
7 E. Lopez	55%	29	15	5	7	2	2	4	0	80%	
Officer Totals	318%	211	99	27	35	7	29	8	0	30%	
Officers Average	45%	30.1	14.1	3.9	5.0	1.0	4.1	1.1	0.0		

Shift 2											
Name	Available	Calls for Service	Self Initiated Activities	Traffic Stops	Total Reports	Arrests		Citations			
						Felony	Misd.	Moving	Non Moving	Cit vs T-stops	
Sgt J. Jimenez	63%	8	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0%	
Sgt Carrera	56%	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0%	
8 Balandran	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	
9 Jose Garcia	32%	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	#DIV/0!	
10 Carranza	53%	45	24	2	8	0	4	0	0	0%	
11 Jara	57%	32	12	5	8	0	2	1	0	20%	
12 Persinger	23%	24	12	0	5	0	3	0	0	#DIV/0!	
13 Silva	37%	33	22	4	8	0	3	1	0	25%	
14 Dowdell	53%	50	37	24	3	0	0	6	2	33%	
15 Walker	31%	43	30	17	5	0	3	13	0	76%	
Officer Totals	286%	229	139	52	38	0	16	21	2	44%	
Officers Average	41%	32.7	19.8	7.4	5.4	0.0	2.2	3.0	0.3		



White House Advancing 21st Century Policing Briefing

Opening Remarks

Elias Alcantara

Associate Director, White House Office of Intergovernmental Affairs

21st Century Policing Update

Broderick Johnson

Assistant to the President and Cabinet Secretary, White House

Ron Davis

Director, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, U.S. Department of Justice

Chief Bobby L. Cummings

Wilmington Police Department, Wilmington, Delaware

Breakout Sessions

Officer Safety and Wellness

Michael Keith

Senior Project Manager, Officer Safety and Wellness Initiative

Police Data Initiative

Clarence Wardell

Digital Services Expert, White House Office of Management and Budget

Implicit Bias Training

Noble Wray

Chief, Policing Practices and Accountability Initiative

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, Department of Justice

Bryant Marks, Ph.D.

Director, Program for Research on Black Male Achievement, Morehouse College

Presidential Advisor, White House Initiative on Educational Excellence for African-Americans

Social Media Storytelling & Next Steps

Simon Harari, Social Impact and Public Policy Analyst, Tumblr



FINAL REPORT OF

THE PRESIDENT'S TASK FORCE ON
21ST CENTURY POLICING

MAY 2015

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Trust between law enforcement agencies and the people they protect and serve is essential in a democracy. It is key to the stability of our communities, the integrity of our criminal justice system, and the safe and effective delivery of policing services.

In light of recent events that have exposed rifts in the relationships between local police and the communities they protect and serve, on December 18, 2014, President Barack Obama signed an executive order establishing the Task Force on 21st Century Policing. The President charged the task force with identifying best practices and offering recommendations on how policing practices can promote effective crime reduction while building public trust.

This executive summary provides an overview of the recommendations of the task force, which met seven times in January and February of 2015. These listening sessions, held in Washington, D.C.; Phoenix, Arizona; and Cincinnati, Ohio, brought the 11 members of the task force together with more than 100 individuals from diverse stakeholder groups—law enforcement officers and executives, community members, civic leaders, advocates, researchers, academics, and others—in addition to many others who submitted written testimony to study the problems from all perspectives.

The task force recommendations, each with action items, are organized around six main topic areas or “pillars:” Building Trust and Legitimacy, Policy and Oversight, Technology and Social Media, Community Policing and Crime Reduction, Officer Training and Education, and Officer Safety and Wellness.

The task force also offered two overarching recommendations: the President should support the creation of a National Crime and Justice Task Force to examine all areas of criminal justice and pro-

pose reforms; as a corollary to this effort, the task force also recommends that the President support programs that take a comprehensive and inclusive look at community-based initiatives addressing core issues such as poverty, education, and health and safety.

Pillar One: Building Trust and Legitimacy

Building trust and nurturing legitimacy on both sides of the police/citizen divide is the foundational principle underlying the nature of relations between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve. Decades of research and practice support the premise that people are more likely to obey the law when they believe that those who are enforcing it have authority that is perceived as legitimate by those subject to the authority. The public confers legitimacy only on those whom they believe are acting in procedurally just ways. In addition, law enforcement cannot build community trust if it is seen as an occupying force coming in from outside to impose control on the community. Pillar one seeks to provide focused recommendations on building this relationship.

Law enforcement culture should embrace a guardian—rather than a warrior—mindset to build trust and legitimacy both within agencies and with the public. Toward that end, law enforcement agencies should adopt procedural justice as the guiding principle for internal and external policies and practices to guide their interactions with rank and file officers and with the citizens they serve. Law enforcement agencies should also establish a culture of transparency and accountability to build public trust and legitimacy. This is critical to ensuring decision making is understood and in accord with stated policy.

Law enforcement agencies should also proactively promote public trust by initiating positive non-enforcement activities to engage communities that typically have high rates of investigative and enforcement involvement with government agencies. Law enforcement agencies should also track and analyze the level of trust communities have in police just as they measure changes in crime. This can be accomplished through consistent annual community surveys. Finally, law enforcement agencies should strive to create a workforce that encompasses a broad range of diversity including race, gender, language, life experience, and cultural background to improve understanding and effectiveness in dealing with all communities.

Pillar Two: Policy and Oversight

Pillar two emphasizes that if police are to carry out their responsibilities according to established policies, those policies must reflect community values. Law enforcement agencies should collaborate with community members, especially in communities and neighborhoods disproportionately affected by crime, to develop policies and strategies for deploying resources that aim to reduce crime by improving relationships, increasing community engagement, and fostering cooperation.

To achieve this end, law enforcement agencies should have clear and comprehensive policies on the use of force (including training on the importance of de-escalation), mass demonstrations (including the appropriate use of equipment, particularly rifles and armored personnel carriers), consent before searches, gender identification, racial profiling, and performance measures—among others such as external and independent investigations and prosecutions of officer-involved shootings and other use of force situations and in-custody deaths. These policies should also include provisions for the collection of demographic

data on all parties involved. All policies and aggregate data should be made publicly available to ensure transparency.

To ensure policies are maintained and current, law enforcement agencies are encouraged to periodically review policies and procedures, conduct nonpunitive peer reviews of critical incidents separate from criminal and administrative investigations, and establish civilian oversight mechanisms with their communities.

Finally, to assist law enforcement and the community achieve the elements of pillar two, the U.S. Department of Justice, through the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office) and Office of Justice Programs (OJP), should provide technical assistance and incentive funding to jurisdictions with small police agencies that take steps toward interagency collaboration, shared services, and regional training. They should also partner with the International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training (IADLEST) to expand its National Decertification Index to serve as the National Register of Decertified Officers with the goal of covering all agencies within the United States and its territories.

Pillar Three: Technology & Social Media

The use of technology can improve policing practices and build community trust and legitimacy, but its implementation must be built on a defined policy framework with its purposes and goals clearly delineated. Implementing new technologies can give police departments an opportunity to fully engage and educate communities in a dialogue about their expectations for transparency, accountability, and privacy. But technology changes quickly in terms of new hardware, software, and other options. Law enforcement agencies and leaders need to be able

to identify, assess, and evaluate new technology for adoption and do so in ways that improve their effectiveness, efficiency, and evolution without infringing on individual rights.

Pillar three guides the implementation, use, and evaluation of technology and social media by law enforcement agencies. To build a solid foundation for law enforcement agencies in this field, the U.S. Department of Justice, in consultation with the law enforcement field, should establish national standards for the research and development of new technology including auditory, visual, and biometric data, “less than lethal” technology, and the development of segregated radio spectrum such as FirstNet. These standards should also address compatibility, interoperability, and implementation needs both within local law enforcement agencies and across agencies and jurisdictions and should maintain civil and human rights protections. Law enforcement implementation of technology should be designed considering local needs and aligned with these national standards. Finally, law enforcement agencies should adopt model policies and best practices for technology-based community engagement that increases community trust and access.

Pillar Four: Community Policing & Crime Reduction

Pillar four focuses on the importance of community policing as a guiding philosophy for all stakeholders. Community policing emphasizes working with neighborhood residents to co-produce public safety. Law enforcement agencies should, therefore, work with community residents to identify problems and collaborate on implementing solutions that produce meaningful results for the community. Specifically, law enforcement agencies should develop and adopt policies and strategies that reinforce the importance of com-

munity engagement in managing public safety. Law enforcement agencies should also engage in multidisciplinary, community team approaches for planning, implementing, and responding to crisis situations with complex causal factors.

Communities should support a culture and practice of policing that reflects the values of protection and promotion of the dignity of all—especially the most vulnerable, such as children and youth most at risk for crime or violence. Law enforcement agencies should avoid using law enforcement tactics that unnecessarily stigmatize youth and marginalize their participation in schools (where law enforcement officers should have limited involvement in discipline) and communities. In addition, communities need to affirm and recognize the voices of youth in community decision making, facilitate youth participation in research and problem solving, and develop and fund youth leadership training and life skills through positive youth/police collaboration and interactions.

Pillar Five: Training & Education

As our nation becomes more pluralistic and the scope of law enforcement’s responsibilities expands, the need for expanded and more effective training has become critical. Today’s line officers and leaders must be trained and capable to address a wide variety of challenges including international terrorism, evolving technologies, rising immigration, changing laws, new cultural mores, and a growing mental health crisis.

Pillar five focuses on the training and education needs of law enforcement. To ensure the high quality and effectiveness of training and education, law enforcement agencies should engage community members, particularly those with special expertise, in the training process and provide leadership training to all personnel throughout their careers.

To further assist the training and educational needs of law enforcement, the Federal Government should support the development of partnerships with training facilities across the country to promote consistent standards for high quality training and establish training innovation hubs involving universities and police academies. A national postgraduate institute of policing for senior executives should be created with a standardized curriculum preparing participants to lead agencies in the 21st century.

One specific method of increasing the quality of training would be to ensure that Peace Officer and Standards Training (POST) boards include mandatory Crisis Intervention Training (CIT), which equips officers to deal with individuals in crisis or living with mental disabilities, as part of both basic recruit and in-service officer training—as well as instruction in disease of addiction, implicit bias and cultural responsiveness, policing in a democratic society, procedural justice, and effective social interaction and tactical skills.

Pillar Six: Officer Wellness & Safety

The wellness and safety of law enforcement officers is critical not only for the officers, their colleagues, and their agencies but also to public safety. Pillar six emphasizes the support and proper implementation of officer wellness and safety as a multi-partner effort.

The U.S. Department of Justice should enhance and further promote its multi-faceted officer safety and wellness initiative. Two specific strategies recommended for the U.S. Department of Justice include (1) encouraging and assisting departments in the implementation of scientifically supported shift lengths by law enforcement and (2) expanding efforts to collect and analyze data not only on officer deaths but also on injuries and “near misses.”

Law enforcement agencies should also promote wellness and safety at every level of the organization. For instance, every law enforcement officer should be provided with individual tactical first aid kits and training as well as anti-ballistic vests. In addition, law enforcement agencies should adopt policies that require officers to wear seat belts and bullet-proof vests and provide training to raise awareness of the consequences of failure to do so. Internal procedural justice principles should be adopted for all internal policies and interactions. The Federal Government should develop programs to provide financial support for law enforcement officers to continue to pursue educational opportunities. Finally, Congress should develop and enact peer review error management legislation.

Implementation Recommendations

The administration, through policies and practices already in place, can start right now to move forward on the recommendations contained in this report. The President should direct all federal law enforcement agencies to implement the task force recommendations to the extent practicable, and the U.S. Department of Justice should explore public-private partnership opportunities with foundations to advance implementation of the recommendations. Finally, the COPS Office and OJP should take a series of targeted actions to assist the law enforcement field in addressing current and future challenges.

Conclusion

The members of the Task Force on 21st Century Policing are convinced that the concrete recommendations contained in this publication will bring long-term improvements to the ways in which law enforcement agencies interact with and bring positive change to their communities.

“CACEO – California Association of Code Enforcement Officer Code Enforcement Workshop – August 9, 2016

Fourth Amendment/Search and Seizure/ Sovereign Immunity Training

