

INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

February 28, 2018

1.4

TO: The Honorable Board of Police Commissioners

FROM: Chief of Police

SUBJECT: THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT'S 2017 YEAR-END REPORT ON HOMELESSNESS

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. It is recommended that the Board of Police Commissioners REVIEW and APPROVE the attached report titled *The Los Angeles Police Department's 2017 Year-End Report on Homelessness*.

DISCUSSION

The Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) in keeping with the City of Los Angeles' (City) priority to address the homeless crisis presents *The 2017 Year-End Report on Homelessness*. This report conveys the efforts of the LAPD to support the City's 2016 Executive Directive No. 16, Implementation of the Comprehensive Homeless Strategy. The City's *Comprehensive Homeless Strategy* (Homeless Strategy) is a Citywide coordinated response with long and short-term commitments, and focus. The Homeless Strategy provides the LAPD and its partners, with the framework for the appropriate role, collaboration, and response to the multi-faceted homeless crisis. The *2017 Year-End Report on Homelessness* reflects the LAPD's work to end the homeless crisis in accordance with the roles and responsibilities articulated by the City's Homeless Strategy.

If additional information regarding this report, please contact Commander Dominic H. Choi, Homeless Department Coordinator, Operations-Central Bureau, at (213) 833-3735.

Respectfully,



CHARLIE BECK
Chief of Police

Attachment



***The Los Angeles Police Department's
2017 Year-End Report on Homelessness***

CHARLIE BECK
Chief of Police

March 6, 2018

THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT'S 2017 YEAR-END REPORT ON HOMELESSNESS

I. PURPOSE

The Los Angeles Police Department (Department) in keeping with the City of Los Angeles' (City) priority to address the homeless crisis presents *The 2017 Year-End Report on Homelessness*. This end of the year report conveys the efforts of the Department to support the City's 2016 Executive Directive No. 16, "Implementation of the Comprehensive Homeless Strategy".¹ The City's *Comprehensive Homeless Strategy* (Homeless Strategy)² is a Citywide coordinated response with long and short-term commitments, and focus. The Homeless Strategy provides the Department and its partners, with the framework for the appropriate role, collaboration, and response to the multi-faceted homeless crisis. The *2017 Year-End Report on Homelessness* reflects the Department's work to end the homeless crisis in accordance with the roles and responsibilities articulated by the City's Homeless Strategy.³

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CITY'S HOMELESS STRATEGY

Homelessness directly and indirectly impacts all people the Department serves. Advancing the City's Homeless Strategy is a priority for the Department. It is the Department's policy to protect the rights of all individuals in the City, regardless of their housing status and assist those in need while fairly enforcing the law. It is the posture of the Department to seek voluntary compliance with the law when possible while resorting to taking enforcement action in more aggravated circumstances or as a matter of a last resort.

The City's Homeless Strategy designates a "No Wrong Door"⁴ approach, whereby any interaction with City staff by a homeless person can connect the individual to services. Often as the first point of contact for homeless individuals, the Department is positioned to connect the homeless with the appropriate City services.

¹ City of Los Angeles, "Implementation of the Comprehensive City Strategy," April 26, 2016, [https://www.lamayor.org/sites/g/files/wph446/f/page/file/ED%2016%20-%20Implementation%20of%20the%20Comprehensive%20Homeless%20Strategy%20\(1\).pdf](https://www.lamayor.org/sites/g/files/wph446/f/page/file/ED%2016%20-%20Implementation%20of%20the%20Comprehensive%20Homeless%20Strategy%20(1).pdf)

²City of Los Angeles, Homeless Comprehensive Strategy, February 10, 2016, http://clkrep.lacity.org/online/docs/2015/15-1138-S1_misc_1-7-16.pdf

³ City of Los Angeles, <https://www.lamayor.org/homelessness> Mayor Eric Garcetti, "Homelessness is the moral issue of our time. We are not here to address homelessness... or manage homelessness... or reduce homelessness... we are here to end homeless once and for all."

⁴ A "No Wrong Door" approach is a reference to the approach coined by the COLA, which means that there is no wrong door for a homeless person to connect to services regardless of which Department's door the person enters. Executive Directive No. 16, April 29, 2016 "Implementation of the Comprehensive Homeless Strategy."

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**III. ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES IN SUPPORT OF THE CITY'S
HOMELESS STRATEGY**

The following section corresponds to the Department's organizational changes which support the City's Homeless Strategy. This section includes those resources that the Department has implemented for homeless outreach and enforcement.

a. HOMELESS OUTREACH AND PROACTIVE ENGAGEMENT (HOPE)

The City's Homeless Strategy recommended that first responders and city services coordinate a thoughtful, consistent response to homelessness assuring that no matter which government door a homeless individual entered, they would be connected to social services, medical, and housing resources. Subsequently, the Homeless Outreach and Proactive Engagement (HOPE) first responder tripartite was created, consisting of the Los Angeles Homeless Service Authority (LAHSA), the Los Angeles Public Works' Bureau of Sanitation (LASAN), and the Department. Citywide HOPE teams began to launch in early 2016.

By January 2017, all four Department HOPE Units were operating in the Department's four bureaus: Operations-Central Bureau (OCB), Operations-South Bureau (OSB), Operations-West Bureau (OWB), and Operations-Valley Bureau (OVV). The Department's HOPE Units respond to the complex and diverse needs of individuals who are experiencing homelessness. By working in conjunction with LAHSA and LASAN dedicated resources, HOPE Units strive to assure individuals experiencing homelessness are connected to the appropriate services. This effort includes responding to quality of life issues that arise among homeless individuals, as well as neighborhood issues and concerns.

**b. RESOURCES ENHANCEMENT AND SERVICES ENFORCEMENT
TEAM (RESET)**

The Resources Enhancement Services Enforcement Team's (RESET) mission and data capture became standardized with the Department's work to end homelessness in August of 2017. The RESET Unit is tasked with the deployment of resources, homeless outreach, and enforcement within a 54-square block (3.4 miles) area known as Skid Row. The unit is tasked with the following mission directives in the Skid Row area; crime suppression, LAMC ordinance violations, Penal Code violations, Health & Safety Code violations, California Vehicle Code, Business & Professional Code, and crime deterrence through high visibility patrols. Resources Enhancement Services Enforcement Teams also supports LASAN's Operation Healthy Street Clean Up. The mission of RESET is a fine balance of crime suppression, problem solving and homeless outreach. The work of RESET is key to reducing the incidences of crime and fear in Skid Row.

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c. COMPSTAT

In 2016, the Department incorporated its work with the homeless crisis into its problem-solving process, COMPSTAT. Currently, the Department schedules COMPSTAT three times a year for homelessness. The objective for designating the homeless crisis as a dedicated COMPSTAT session is to continue identifying concerns, and to expeditiously and effectively formulate and carry out solutions, while analyzing results for effectiveness.

The Department's partners are also invited to participate in COMPSTAT following the four COMPSTAT principles: 1) accurate and timely intelligence, 2) effective tactics, 3) rapid deployment, and 4) relentless follow-up and assessment.

d. CENTCOM

Since September of 2017, the Department has been participating in Central Communication (CENTCOM), the Mayor's data-driven, problem-solving framework designed to improve the efficacy and impact of services provided to Angelenos City-wide. Central Communication uses statistical information and near real-time intelligence to evaluate City departments and rapidly deploy resources and assets. The primary focus of CENTCOM currently is unsheltered homelessness; it is the City's single biggest challenge and the Mayor's top priority. The Mayor established CENTCOM in support of his goal of reducing the population of unsheltered Angelenos by 50 percent in five years.

Through CENTCOM, as well as the Office of Economic Opportunity and Office of Economic Development, the Mayor's Office is exploring alternative forms of housing and shelter for individuals or families experiencing homelessness, these range from modified villages of tiny homes to modular, temporary communities to emergency tents.

The first such emergency project is on Lot 5 in El Pueblo. The Mayor's Office, in partnership with Council District 14, El Pueblo, the City Attorney's Office, LAHSA, City Administrative Officer (CAO), and other City departments identified Lot 5 as suitable to establish temporary facilities to provide emergency shelter beds, storage, personal hygiene facilities, supportive services, and community engagement services for up to 60 single, adult homeless men and women. The site will also have 24-hour security, with controlled access. Ongoing services will be managed by a non-profit service provider under contract with LAHSA. Funding for the project is from savings from the City's Fiscal Year 2016-17 LAHSA budget.

The Mayor's Office has also been working with LAHSA, LASAN and the Department to increase services to El Pueblo. These include, but are not limited to, increased foot beats and assigning a dedicated Senior Lead Officer to El Pueblo, daily outreach in the area by LAHSA workers, weekly engagements by the Operations-Central Bureau HOPE Team, weekly comprehensive clean-ups, installing sharps receptacles on site, and expanding needle exchange and HIV and Hepatitis A testing services through the City's AIDS Coordinator's Office.

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In 2018, CENTCOM has expanded its areas of focus to include homelessness in Hollywood and the Los Angeles River.

e. RESOURCES

The Homeless Strategy includes a concerted multi-faceted response, which includes the following partners:

- Office of the Mayor – CENTCOM;
- LASAN for LAMC 56.11 compliance and enforcement;
- LAHSA for shelter, placement, and all service needs of homeless individuals;
- The City Attorney's Office for the Homeless Court Citation Clinic (HEART) for citation relief and services;
- The Department of Mental Health for any case that does not meet the response or requirements of the Mental Evaluation Unit;
- Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD) a "no wrong door" partner who is available to address gang violence in a comprehensive and coordinated effort. Presently, GRYD accepts direct referrals from LAHSA and LAPD Hope Units, and when eligible, a homeless individual may be co-enrolled in LAHSA and GYRD services; and,
- The LAPD's Systemwide Mental Assessment Response Team (SMART) to prevent unnecessary incarceration and/or hospitalization, provide alternate care in the least restrictive environment and to support patrol. The SMART Unit consists of a specially trained LAPD officer and a clinician from the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health. Systemwide Mental Assessment Response Teams respond to mental illness calls in support of patrol operations, provide guidance to field officers during mental illness investigations and respond to critical incidents involving persons suffering from mental illness.

IV. MEASURABLE RESULTS⁵

Measurable results are imperative in demonstrating and shaping the forward momentum of the Homeless Strategy. In 2017, the Department commenced dedicated efforts to assure data points in its role to end homelessness were captured. This report is the first year-end report on the state of the LAPD's role and responsibilities for the Homeless Strategy.

⁵ Data Methodology: All data gathered for this report has been obtained through multiple resources including internal LAPD divisions and City partner resources. A data plan was created for this report to assure data is replicable. Data contributions include Department entities which capture and maintain data in keeping with their role in the organization including, but not limited to Force Investigation Division, COMPSTAT Division, Use of Force Review Division, and Operations- Central Bureau.

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As of January 1, 2017, the California Department of Finance approximated the City of Los Angeles' population to be 4,041,707. During the last week of January 2017, a homeless count was performed by LAHSA finding 34,189 homeless individuals living within the City of Los Angeles.⁶ The LAHSA count of 2017 reflected a total of 8,952 sheltered homeless and 25,237 unsheltered homeless. Based on these counts, homeless individuals represent approximately 1 percent of all Angelenos in 2017. In comparison, the LAHSA homeless count of 2016 showed a total count of 28,464 homeless individuals. This total count captured 7,126 sheltered homeless, and 21,338 unsheltered homeless. The LAHSA count represents a 20 percent increase from the year 2016 to 2017.

The following sections of this report present the data associated with the victimization of persons experiencing homelessness, arrests of homeless individuals, incidents of field request to the LAPD's mental evaluation unit related to homeless individuals, uses of force involving homeless individuals, dedicated Department homeless outreach and enforcement, and the efforts of the Department's partners.

V. VICTIMIZATION OF THE HOMELESS

In 2017, there were 1,716 instances involving an individual identified as experiencing homeless as a victim of a Part I crime, compared to 1,509 the previous year, a 14 percent increase. Nearly 80 percent of the total Part I crimes were crimes of violence. The Department believes an unknown portion of the reported increase is directly attributed to the growing awareness by Department personnel of the involvement of individuals experiencing homelessness as a victim, witness, or offender. As in all crime reporting statistics the Department is aware that in many crime categories there exists an under reporting of occurrences to the police.

VI. ARRESTS OF HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS

a. FELONY ARREST

Felony arrests consist of warrants and open charges. There were 6,477 homeless felony arrests in 2017 compared to 5,786 the previous year, an increase of 12 percent. The most significant increases in arrests were for robbery, aggravated assaults, burglary, and grand theft auto. Here again, the Department believes an unknown portion of the reported increase is directly attributed to the growing awareness by Department personnel of the involvement of individuals experiencing homelessness as a victim, witness or offender.

⁶ January 2017: Los Angeles Homeless Service Authority (LAHSA), <https://www.lahsa.org/homeless-count/reports>

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b. MISDEMEANOR ARREST

Misdemeanor arrests consist of open charges and failure to appear warrants. There were 6,652 homeless misdemeanor arrests in 2017 compared to 6,106 the previous year, an increase of nine percent.⁷ The most significant increases in arrests were for trespassing (+477) and narcotics (+154). A trespassing arrest is initiated by a call for service by a private person or posted signage, when the trespassing party refuses to leave. In 2015, Californians approved Proposition 47 which reduced the classification of most non-serious and nonviolent drug crimes from a felony to misdemeanor, subsequently increasing the number of misdemeanor arrest for narcotics in 2017.

c. RELEASE FROM CUSTODY CITATIONS

There were 7,854 Release from Custody (RFC) citations of homeless individuals in 2017 compared to 7,146 the previous year, an increase of ten percent. The increase is primarily attributed to citations for 56.11 LAMC, storage of personal property, and 41.18 (D) LAMC, sleeping on the sidewalk. In 2016, at the onset of HOPE units, the Department significantly increased outreach and education for homeless individuals. After months of these efforts, officers received training to enforce LAMC ordinances. In 2017, officers began to more actively enforce ordinances with the most non-compliant individuals experiencing homelessness.

d. PERSONAL SERVICE CITATIONS

Homeless individuals received a total of 1,918 personal service citations in 2017 compared to 1,855 in 2016, a three percent increase.

VII. MENTAL EVALUATION UNIT INCIDENTS⁸

In 2017, the Department responded to 24,133 requests for a mental evaluation by a SMART team. A total of 6,325 of these involved a homeless individual, accounting for 26 percent of all SMART team request citywide with more than 50 percent of these encounters resulting in a 5150WIC commitment.

⁷ Misdemeanor arrests captured in this data focuses only on physical bookings and failure to appear warrants.

⁸ The Mental Evaluation Unit began collecting data pertaining to incidents involving the homeless in 2017, therefore there is no data captured in 2016 to compare.

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VIII. USES OF FORCE INVOLVING THE HOMELESS⁹

In 2017, Department wide the number of public contacts increased by six percent. This was a year over year increase from 1,564,701 department wide contacts in 2016 to 1,661,142 in 2017.¹⁰ The Department was involved in a total of 2,178 reportable uses of force (UOF) in 2017, compared to the 1,983 reportable UOF in 2016, a ten percent increase.¹¹ These UOF include both categorical and non-categorical uses of force.¹² Nearly all of the increased number of reportable UOF involved individuals identified as experiencing homelessness and in the Non-Categorical Use of Force category. Categorical Use of Force incidents involving individuals experiencing homelessness were reduced from 10 incidents to 7.

In 2017, the number of UOF involving homeless individuals totaled 611, accounting for 28 percent of all uses of force citywide in 2017. The total number of UOF involving homeless individuals increased from 513 UOF in 2016, to 611 in 2017, a 19 percent increase.¹³

⁹ All Categorical UOF descriptions that follow *do not include* animal shootings or unintentional shootings. These categories have been excluded as they do not involve humans.

¹⁰ The number of public contacts was sourced by COMPSTAT on January 8, 2018. Currently, the Department does not capture all homeless contacts.

¹¹ This data was source from Force Investigative Division, Use of Force Review Division, and COMPSTAT. Specifically, the 2017 categorical uses of force were based on a data pull on January 25, 2018. Non-categorical use of force data was sourced on January 29, 2018, February 2, 2018, February 5, 2018, and February 8, 2018. *All use of force data is subject to changes until the investigation is complete.*

¹² A *categorical* use of force is an incident involving the use of deadly force (e.g., discharge of a firearm) by a Department employee; All uses of an upper body control hold by a Department employee, including the use of a modified carotid, full carotid or locked carotid hold; All deaths while the arrestee or detainee is in the custodial care of the Department (also known as an In-Custody Death or ICD); A use of force incident resulting in death; A use of force incident resulting in an injury requiring hospitalization, commonly referred to as a Law Enforcement Related Injury Investigation, or LERII; All intentional head strikes with an impact weapon or device (e.g., baton, flashlight, etc.) and all unintentional (inadvertent or accidental) head strikes that result in serious bodily injury, hospitalization or death. Officer involved animal shootings; Tactical and non-tactical unintentional discharges; An incident in which a member of the public has contact with a Department canine and hospitalization is required. Under Department policy, a canine contact is not a UOF but has been included in this category to satisfy the provisions of the Consent Decree; and, Incidents where the Department has agreed to conduct similar critical incident investigations for a non-Department entity, such as a Los Angeles Fire Department Arson Unit. All other reportable UOF incidents, including the discharge of a TASER, the use of a chemical irritant control device, or all unintentional (inadvertent or accidental) head strikes with an impact weapon or device which do not result in serious bodily injury, hospitalization or death which have been approved to be handled as a Level I Non-Categorical Use of Force (NCUOF) by the Commanding Officer. CO), FID, are classified as NCUOF incidents. *Non-categorical* use of force is defined as an incident in which any on-duty Department employee, or off-duty employee whose occupation as a Department employee is a factor, uses a less-lethal control device or physical force to compel a person to comply with the employee's direction, overcome resistance of a person during an arrest or a detention, or defend any individual from an aggressive action by another person.

¹³ The Department was directed by the Board of Police Commissioner to track homeless data for suspects involved in UOF incidents starting in 2016. Therefore, the total number of uses of force in 2016 accounts for a change in methodology mid-year. In 2017, data tracked by Force Investigative Division and Use of Force Division became standardized at the request of the BOPC.

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a. Non-Categorical Uses of Force

In 2017, the total number of non-categorical uses of force (NCUOF) citywide was 2,117 compared to the 1,925 NCUOF in 2016, representing a ten percent increase. Non-categorical uses of force involving homeless individuals accounted for 604 or 29 percent of all NCUOF in 2017. In comparison, the Department was involved in 503 NCUOF involving homeless individuals in 2016. The year over year represented a 20 percent increase of NCUOF involving homeless individuals.

In 2017, homeless outreach units were involved in 33 NCUOF, less than two percent of all NCUOF. Specifically, HOPE Units were involved in eight or less than one percent of all NCUOF in 2017.¹⁴ While, the RESET Units were involved in 25 or one percent of all NCUOF. In comparison, RESET Units were involved in 27 NCUOF in 2016.¹⁵

b. Categorical Uses of Force

In 2017, the Department had 61 categorical uses of force (CUOF) and seven or 11 percent of those CUOF involved homeless individuals citywide. While in 2016, the Department had a total of 58 UOF citywide, where ten or 17 percent of these categorical UOF involved homeless individuals. This was a year to year decrease of five percent of the total CUOF citywide. There was one CUOF involving a homeless individual by a RESET unit in 2017, compared to 2016 with zero CUOF.^{16, 17}

IX. DEDICATED DEPARTMENT HOMELESS OUTREACH AND ENFORCEMENT

a. HOPE UNITS

The HOPE teams are a partnership that includes the LAPD, LAHSA and LASAN. The partnership's objective is to deploy dedicated, flexible teams to improve the outcomes for unsheltered homeless individuals through increased linkages and engagement, enhance public health and safety, and support communities across the City by keeping public areas clean, safe, and accessible. Department personnel assigned to HOPE are tasked with providing primary protection during LASAN's rapid response team operations, code enforcement of LAMC 56.11 and homeless outreach in conjunction with LAHSA. The

¹⁴ There is no UOF data for HOPE Units in 2016 as they were not fully operationalized.

¹⁵ RESET Units uses of force do not exclusively involve homeless individuals.

¹⁶ The Department was directed by the Board of Police Commissioner to track homeless data for suspects involved in CUOF incidents starting in 2016.

¹⁷ FID F025-17, This categorical use of force was an officer involved shooting.

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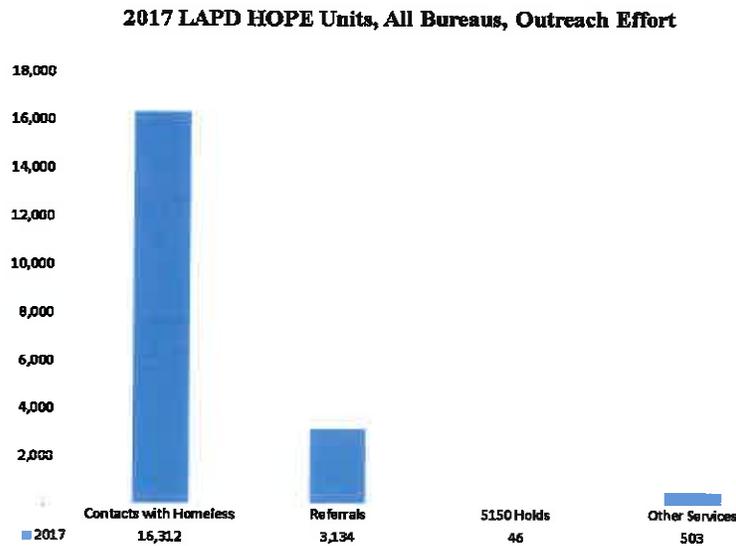
HOPE teams are comprised of four Sergeants and 38 Police Officers assigned to the four geographic bureaus: OCB, OSB, OWB, and OVB.

i. DATA: HOPE OUTREACH AND ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS

The HOPE Units from all four bureaus had approximately 16,312 contacts with persons experiencing homelessness in 2017.¹⁸

Chart 1 and Chart 2 provides an overview of outreach and enforcement efforts by all HOPE in 2017, captured in quarters and by outreach type. Less than 1 in ten contacts by the HOPE Units with persons experiencing homelessness resulted in an enforcement action (9 percent).

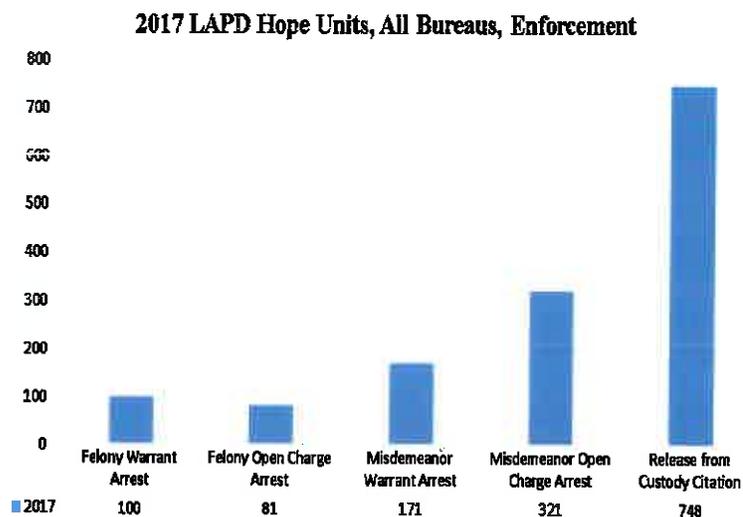
Chart 1- 2017 HOPE Units, All Bureaus, Outreach Effort



¹⁸ In 2017, all HOPE LAPD Units were operationalized. Data collection commenced in January 2017.

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Chart 2- 2017 LAPD HOPE Units, All Bureaus, Enforcement



b. RESET

The Resources Enhancement Services Enforcement Team is comprised of 56 officers, 5 sergeants, and a lieutenant who are assigned to Central Division. The Resources Enhancement Services Enforcement Team's primary mission is to respond to calls for service within boundaries of the RESET area, provide uniform foot beats, conduct homeless outreach, code enforcement, and force protection for LASAN.

Data for RESET was standardized to align with the HOPE Units in August of 2017. The data presented for RESET in this report covers August through December 2017.¹⁹

ii. DATA: LAPD RESET OUTREACH AND ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS

Between August and December 2017, RESET had a total of 4,519 contacts with the public in Los Angeles' Skid Row area. There were 2,637 contacts made with homeless individuals by RESET in 2017, representing 58 percent of all RESET contacts. Outreach efforts by RESET are specific to homeless individuals. The enforcement numbers captured by RESET include both homeless and non-homeless individuals. Beginning in January 2018, RESET commenced capturing enforcement data into two categories, homeless and non-homeless enforcement.

The type of outreach and enforcement efforts by RESET are provided in Chart 3 and Chart 4 of this report.

¹⁹ RESET outreach and enforcement data is unavailable for 2016 as RESET commenced to capture data in accordance with the homeless outreach effort in 2017. The timeframe for the data presented is August 2017 through December 2017. RESET enforcement includes all arrest, homeless and non-homeless.

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Chart 3- 2017 LAPD RESET, Outreach Efforts

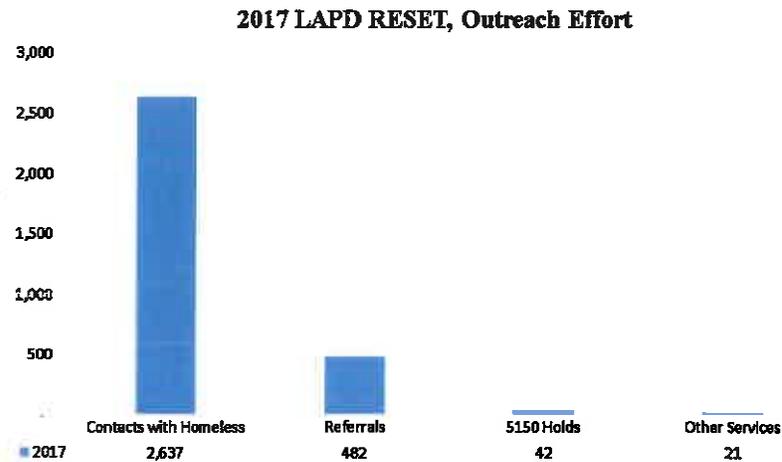
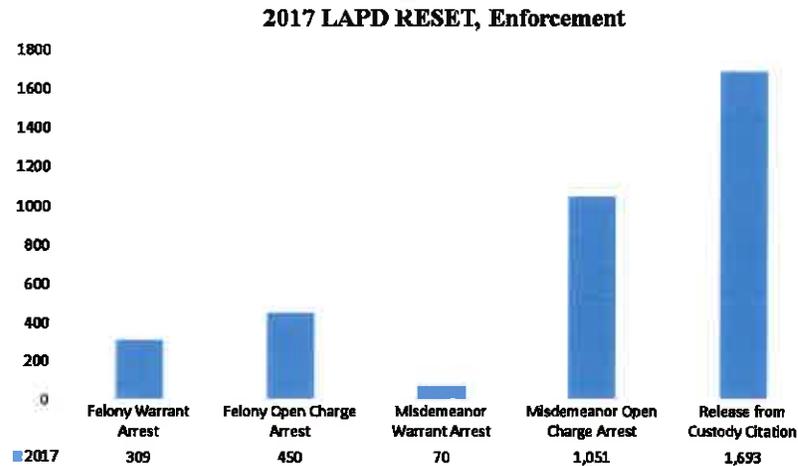


Chart 4- 2017 LAPD RESET, Enforcement



c. DEPARTMENT TRANSIT SERVICES DIVISION: DEDICATED HOMELESS OUTREACH EFFORT

The Department's commitment to end homelessness includes the recently established Transit Services Division (TSD). Transit Services Division has dedicated one supervisor and ten officers to the homeless effort.

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*i. DATA: TRANSIT SERVICES DIVISION DEDICATED HOMELESS
OUTREACH AND ENFORCEMENT EFFORT*

Chart 5 and Chart 6 provide data on TSD outreach and enforcement efforts.²⁰

Chart 5- 2017 LAPD Transit Services Division - Dedicated Homeless Outreach

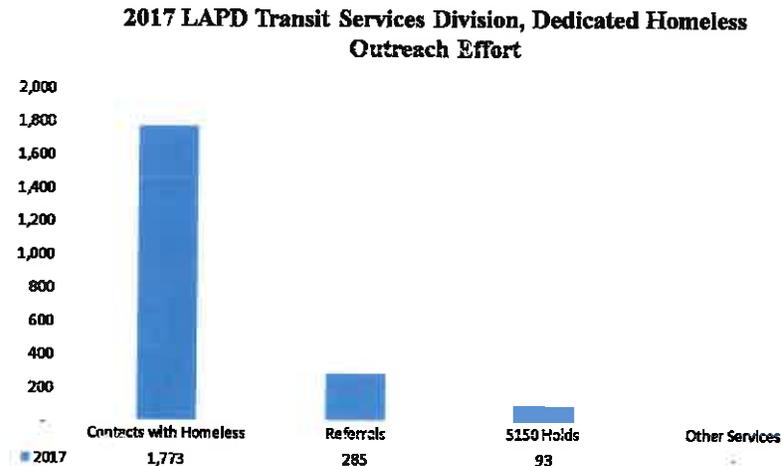
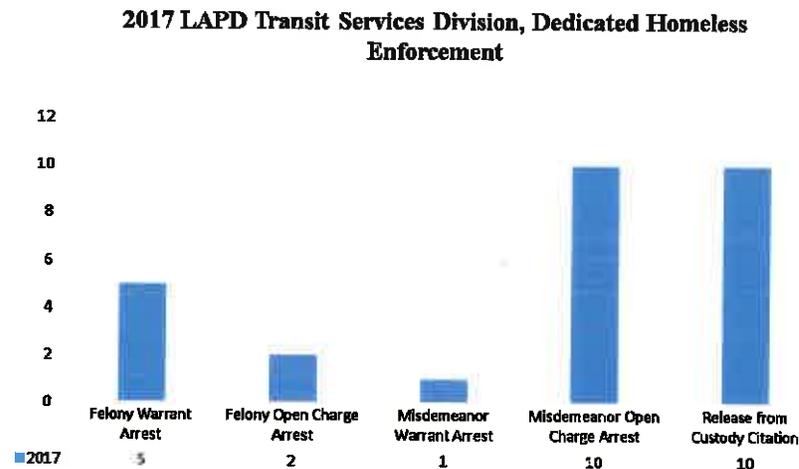


Chart 6- 2017 LAPD Transit Services Division—Dedicated Homeless Enforcement



²⁰ TSD became a functioning division servicing the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) in 2017. Data presented in this section includes the transaction period beginning on June 1, 2017.

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X. DEPARTMENT'S PARTNERSHIP EFFORTS

a. THE LOS ANGELES HOMELESS SERVICES AUTHORITY

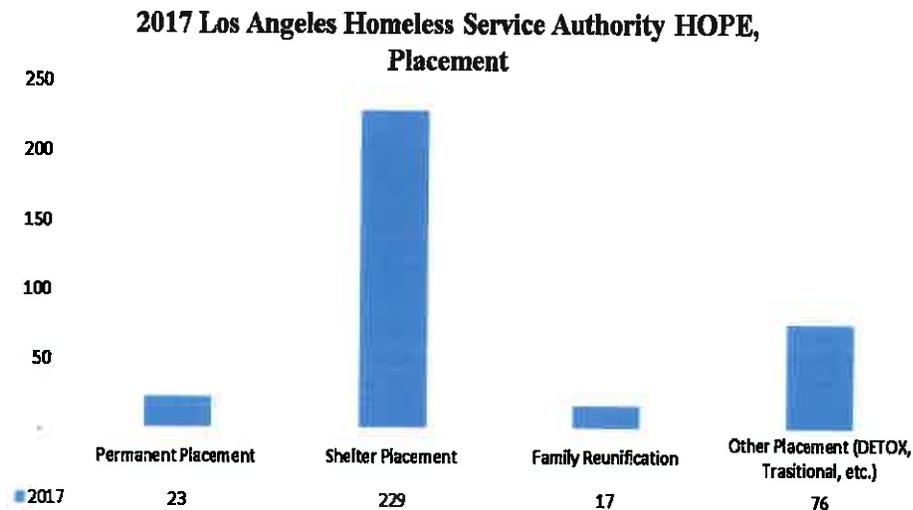
The Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority is an important bridge between the City, County and non-profit service for the homeless. Alignment between services within the City in coordination with LAHSA, is critical to ending homelessness in the City. As such, the Department's homeless outreach effort is a collaborative effort with LAHSA to ensure that homeless individuals have the best opportunity to connect with services.

i. DATA: THE LOS ANGELES HOMELESS SERVICES AUTHORITY

In 2017, LAHSA provided a range of services within the City. Charts 7 and 8 convey LAHSA's efforts by quarters and type of work.

1. LAHSA PLACEMENT

Chart 7- 2017 Los Angeles Homeless Service Authority HOPE, Placement



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2. LAHSA SERVICES PROVIDED²¹

Chart 8- 2017 Los Angeles Homeless Service Authority HOPE, Services Provided²²



b. The Los Angeles Public Works' Bureau of Sanitation

The Los Angeles Public Works' Bureau of Sanitation Department has three dedicated efforts with the Department that address public health issues. These three specific efforts are: 1) Public Right-of-Way Enforcement, also known as the HOPE Rapid Response Team, 2) Operation Healthy Streets (OHS), and 3) Clean Streets Los Angeles (CSLA). All three dedicated efforts are supported by the Department, whereby the Department responds with LASAN to ensure the public safety of all parties.

i. Data: The Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation

1. LASAN EFFORTS²³

The Los Angeles Public Work's Bureau of Sanitation has provided the Department with data for calendar year 2017.²⁴ This data captures those collaborative efforts of the Department's 1) LASAN's HOPE Rapid Response Unit, 2) LASAN's Operations Healthy Street, and 3) LASAN's Clean Streets Los Angeles.

²¹ Based on the City's Homeless Strategy, LAHSA has provided the data available which supports the LAPD and LASAN's unified response to the strategy. The timeframe of this data therefore is only for 2017.

²² "Connection to FSC Providers" represents connections to a family solution center provider (FSC).

²³ Based on the City's Homeless Strategy, LASAN has provided the data available which supports the LAPD and LASAN's unified response to the strategy. The timeframe of this data therefore is only for 2017.

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In 2017, LASAN provided a range of services within the City. Charts 9, 10, and 11 convey LASAN's efforts by quarters and type of work.

Chart 9- 2017 LASAN HOPE: RAPID RESPONSE TEAM

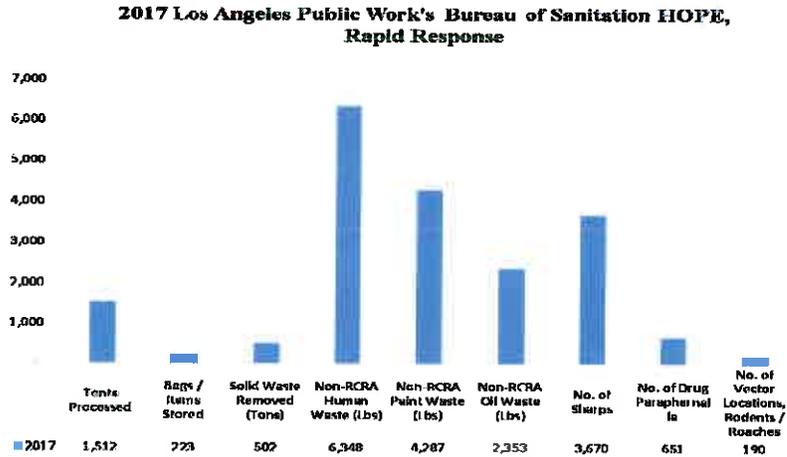
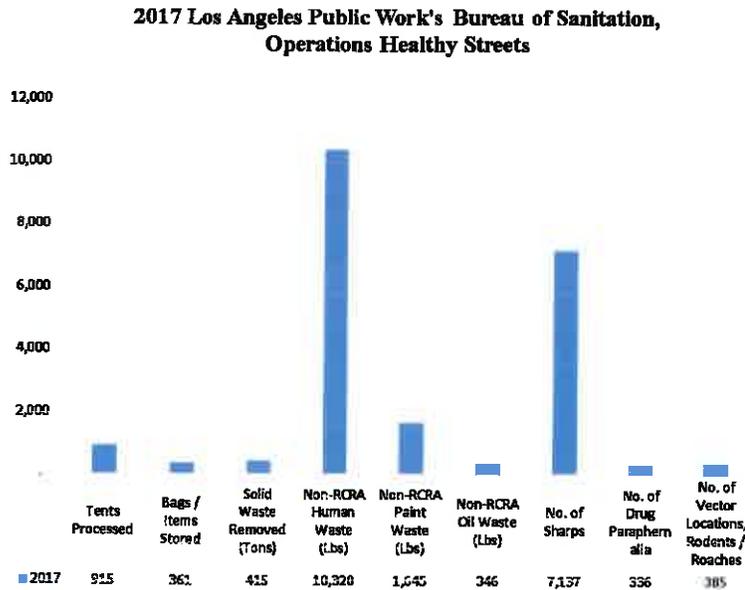
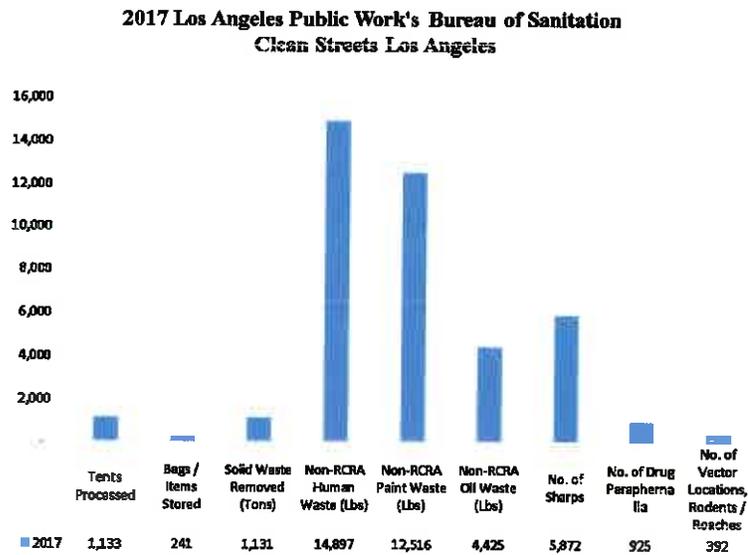


Chart 10- LASAN: OPERATION HEALTHY STREETS



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Chart 11- LASAN: CLEAN STREETS LOS ANGELES



XI. MOVING FORWARD

The Department is committed to a steadfast response to the City's homeless crisis. In 2018, the Department will continue efforts to improve the outcomes for homeless individuals while keeping the city safe, clean, and accessible to all. These efforts include supporting the delivery of services by our City partners, while leading those Department initiatives that are keeping with the roles and responsibilities provided by the Homeless Strategy.

To follow are homeless initiatives the Department will be a part of in 2018:

- The Department will assist the City in the convening of a homeless multi-agency coordination center, the Los Angeles Unified Homeless Response Center, LA-UHRC. The center will support a unified systematic response to homelessness in the City;
- The Department will continue the City's problem-solving efforts to significantly expand existing voluntary and involuntary storage solutions involving property of homeless individuals;
- The Department will continue loaning divisional Senior Lead Officers to HOPE Units to enhance their knowledge and resources available to those officers involved in homeless outreach;
- The Department will work with the LAFD to address homeless encampments within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. After the devastating fires of 2017 in Los Angeles, a task force was formed for the public's safety by addressing homeless encampments in very high fire hazard zones;
- The Department will continue supporting its Jail-In-Reach pilot program. The Jail-In-Reach program was piloted in 2017. It operates in three City jails, and it is an opportunity

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to offer services to homeless individuals which include medical treatment, psychological services, placement, treatment, and meetings for addiction. The Jail In-Reach Program consists of caseworkers from non-profit organizations, offering social services to assist homeless inmates;

- The Department will continue the delivery of Mental Health Intervention Training (MHIT) to all personnel. This training provides officers with extensive mental health knowledge, and a multitude of skills sets to better address those instances when an officer encounters an individual with mental illness. This training is prioritized for officers whom are most likely to encounter mental ill subjects. And, all new officers receive this training as part of the Department's Police Science Leadership module, MHIT training is specifically delivered when they complete their year of probation as sworn officers;
- The Department will continue providing de-escalation training to all sworn personnel. This training was mandatory for all officers in 2017. Now, de-escalation training is built into the training all new officers receive prior to the end of their probationary period; and,
- The Department will continue working with the City Attorney's Homeless Engagement and Response Team (HEART) Program with the goal of increasing the volume of participants. The HEART program reflects the city's comprehension that enforcement is not a solution to the homeless crisis. As such, the program offers Homeless individuals with a citation an opportunity to seek services in exchange for service hours to mitigate the citation.

This year-end report has been a presentation of the data illustrating the Department's work relating to Homelessness. Included in the report are the Department's 2018 Homeless Strategy initiatives, which advance the City's call to end homelessness.