

**\*\*\* NOTE: TO RETURN TO THIS PAGE, CLICK ON THE COUNTY SEAL \*\*\***

[Click here for the Chief Executive Officer's report dated January 28, 2013](#)

[Click here for the Chief Executive Officer's report dated March 6, 2013](#)

[Click here for the Superintendent of School's report dated March 20, 2013](#)

[Click here for the Chief Executive Officer's report dated April 5, 2013](#)

[Click here for the Chief Executive Officer's report dated May 29, 2013](#)

[Click here for the Chief Executive Officer's report dated August 15, 2013](#)

[Click here for the Chief Executive Officer's report dated September 5, 2013](#)



# County of Los Angeles CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration  
500 West Temple Street, Room 713, Los Angeles, California 90012  
(213) 974-1101  
<http://ceo.lacounty.gov>

WILLIAM T FUJIOKA  
Chief Executive Officer

Board of Supervisors  
GLORIA MOLINA  
First District  
MARK RIDLEY-THOMAS  
Second District  
ZEV YAROSLAVSKY  
Third District  
DON KNABE  
Fourth District  
MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH  
Fifth District

January 28, 2013

To: Supervisor Mark Ridley-Thomas, Chairman  
Supervisor Gloria Molina  
Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky  
Supervisor Don Knabe  
Supervisor Michael D. Antonovich

From: William T Fujioka  
Chief Executive Officer

## WASHINGTON, D.C. UPDATE ON ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN LEGISLATION

On January 24, 2013, Senator Dianne Feinstein introduced the Assault Weapons Ban Act of 2013 (S. 150), which is co-sponsored by 17 other Senate Democrats, including Senator Barbara Boxer. The companion House bill will be introduced by Representatives Carolyn McCarthy (D-NY) and Ed Perlmutter (D-CO) after the House is back in session.

Senator Feinstein and Representatives McCarthy and Perlmutter have released the attached summary of the legislation. As indicated in the bill summary, S. 150 reinstates and strengthens the 1994 assault weapons ban, which expired in 2004. The bill would ban the sale, transfer manufacture, and importation of semiautomatic rifles and pistols that can accept detachable magazines with a capacity of more than 10 rounds and with at least one military feature. It also would ban all semiautomatic shotguns with folding or detachable stocks and certain other features, such as a capacity of more than 5 rounds, and ban the sale or transfer of any ammunition magazine with a capacity of more than 10 rounds. Any weapon that is lawfully possessed as of the date of the bill's enactment would be grandfathered in (exempt), but background checks would be required on all sales or transfers of grandfathered in assault weapons.

The bill also differs from and strengthens the expired 1994 assault weapons ban by defining an assault weapon as having at least one rather than two military features,

*"To Enrich Lives Through Effective And Caring Service"*

**Please Conserve Paper – This Document and Copies are Two-Sided  
Intra-County Correspondence Sent Electronically Only**

Each Supervisor  
January 28, 2013  
Page 2

banning aftermarket modifications and workarounds, adding a ban on the importation of assault weapons and large-capacity magazines, and eliminating the 10-year sunset date that allowed the 1994 ban to expire.

We will continue to keep you advised.

WTF:RA  
MR:MT:ma

Attachment

c: All Department Heads  
Legislative Strategist

### ***Assault Weapons Ban of 2013***

Mass shootings in Newtown, Aurora, and Tucson have demonstrated all too clearly the need to regulate military-style assault weapons and high capacity ammunition magazines. These weapons allow a gunman to fire a large number of rounds quickly and without having to reload.

#### **What the bill does:**

#### **The legislation bans the sale, transfer, manufacturing and importation of:**

- All semiautomatic rifles that can accept a detachable magazine and have at least one military feature: pistol grip; forward grip; folding, telescoping, or detachable stock; grenade launcher or rocket launcher; barrel shroud; or threaded barrel.
- All semiautomatic pistols that can accept a detachable magazine and have at least one military feature: threaded barrel; second pistol grip; barrel shroud; capacity to accept a detachable magazine at some location outside of the pistol grip; or semiautomatic version of an automatic firearm.
- All semiautomatic rifles and handguns that have a fixed magazine with the capacity to accept more than 10 rounds.
- All semiautomatic shotguns that have a folding, telescoping, or detachable stock; pistol grip; fixed magazine with the capacity to accept more than 5 rounds; ability to accept a detachable magazine; forward grip; grenade launcher or rocket launcher; or shotgun with a revolving cylinder.
- All ammunition feeding devices (magazines, strips, and drums) capable of accepting more than 10 rounds.
- 157 specifically-named firearms (listed at the end of this page).

#### **The legislation excludes the following weapons from the bill:**

- Any weapon that is **lawfully possessed** at the date of the bill's enactment;
- Any firearm **manually operated** by a bolt, pump, lever or slide action;
- Assault weapons used by military, **law enforcement, and retired law enforcement**; and
- **Antique weapons.**

#### **The legislation protects hunting and sporting firearms:**

- The bill excludes 2,258 legitimate hunting and sporting rifles and shotguns by specific make and model.

#### **The legislation strengthens the 1994 Assault Weapons Ban and state bans by:**

- Moving from a 2-characteristic test to a 1-characteristic test.
  - The bill also makes the ban harder to evade by eliminating the easy-to-remove bayonet mounts and flash suppressors from the characteristics test.
- Banning dangerous aftermarket modifications and workarounds.
  - Bump or slide fire stocks, which are modified stocks that enable semi-automatic weapons to fire at rates similar to fully automatic machine guns.

- So-called “bullet buttons” that allow the rapid replacement of ammunition magazines, frequently used as a workaround to prohibitions on detachable magazines.
- Thumbhole stocks, a type of stock that was created as a workaround to avoid prohibitions on pistol grips.
- Adding a ban on the importation of assault weapons and large-capacity magazines.
- Eliminating the 10-year sunset that allowed the original federal ban to expire.

**The legislation addresses the millions of assault weapons and large-capacity magazines currently in existence by:**

- Requiring a background check on all sales or transfers of a grandfathered assault weapon.
  - This background check can be run through the FBI or, if a state chooses, initiated with a state agency, as with the existing background check system.
- Prohibiting the sale or transfer of large-capacity ammunition feeding devices lawfully possessed on the date of enactment of the bill.
- Allowing states and localities to use federal Byrne JAG grant funds to conduct a voluntary buy-back program for grandfathered assault weapons and large-capacity ammunition feeding devices.
- Imposing a safe storage requirement for grandfathered firearms, to keep them away from prohibited persons.
- Requiring that assault weapons and large-capacity ammunition feeding devices manufactured after the date of the bill’s enactment be engraved with the serial number and date of manufacture of the weapon

**Assault weapon bans have been proven to be effective**

The 1994 Assault Weapons Ban was effective at reducing crime and getting these military-style weapons off our streets. Since the ban expired, more than 350 people have been killed and more than 450 injured by these weapons.

- A Justice Department study of the assault weapons ban found that it was responsible for a **6.7% decrease in total gun murders**, holding all other factors equal.
  - Source: Jeffrey A. Roth & Christopher S. Koper, “Impact Evaluation of the Public Safety and Recreational Firearms Use Protection Act of 1994,” (March 1997).
- The same study also found that “Assault weapons are disproportionately involved in murders with **multiple victims, multiple wounds per victim, and police officers as victims.**”
- **The use of assault weapons in crime declined by more than two-thirds** by about nine years after 1994 Assault Weapons Ban took effect.
  - Source: Christopher S. Koper, “An Updated Assessment of the Federal Assault Weapons Ban: Impacts on Gun Markets and Gun Violence, 1994-2003” (June 2004), University of Pennsylvania, Report to the National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice.
- The percentage of firearms seized by police in Virginia that had **high-capacity magazines dropped significantly during the ban**. That figure has **doubled** since the ban expired.
  - Source: David S. Fallis and James V. Grimaldi, “In Virginia, high-yield clip seizures rise,” Washington Post, at <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2011/01/22/AR2011012204046.html>
- When Maryland imposed a more stringent ban on assault pistols and high-capacity magazines in 1994, it led to a **55% drop in assault pistols recovered** by the Baltimore Police Department.

- Source: Douglas S. Weil & Rebecca C. Knox, Letter to the Editor, The Maryland Ban on the Sale of Assault Pistols and High-Capacity Magazines: Estimating the Impact in Baltimore, 87 Am. J. of Public Health 2, Feb. 1997.
- **37% of police departments** reported seeing a **noticeable increase** in criminals' use of assault weapons since the 1994 federal ban expired.
  - Source: Police Executive Research Forum, Guns and Crime: Breaking New Ground by Focusing on the Local Impact (May 2010).

### List of firearms prohibited by name

**Rifles:** All AK types, including the following: AK, AK47, AK47S, AK-74, AKM, AKS, ARM, MAK90, MISR, NHM90, NHM91, Rock River Arms LAR-47, SA85, SA93, Vector Arms AK-47, VEPR, WASR-10, and WUM, IZHMASH Saiga AK, MAADI AK47 and ARM, Norinco 56S, 56S2, 84S, and 86S, Poly Technologies AK47 and AKS; All AR types, including the following: AR-10, AR-15, Armalite M15 22LR Carbine, Armalite M15-T, Barrett REC7, Beretta AR-70, Bushmaster ACR, Bushmaster Carbon 15, Bushmaster MOE series, Bushmaster XM15, Colt Match Target Rifles, DoubleStar AR rifles, DPMS Tactical Rifles, Heckler & Koch MR556, Olympic Arms, Remington R-15 rifles, Rock River Arms LAR-15, Sig Sauer SIG516 rifles, Smith & Wesson M&P15 Rifles, Stag Arms AR rifles, Sturm, Ruger & Co. SR556 rifles; Barrett M107A1; Barrett M82A1; Beretta CX4 Storm; Calico Liberty Series; CETME Sporter; Daewoo K-1, K-2, Max 1, Max 2, AR 100, and AR 110C; Fabrique Nationale/FN Herstal FAL, LAR, 22 FNC, 308 Match, L1A1 Sporter, PS90, SCAR, and FS2000; Feather Industries AT-9; Galil Model AR and Model ARM; Hi-Point Carbine; HK-91, HK-93, HK-94, HK-PSG-1 and HK USC; Kel-Tec Sub-2000, SU-16, and RFB; SIG AMT, SIG PE-57, Sig Sauer SG 550, and Sig Sauer SG 551; Springfield Armory SAR-48; Steyr AUG; Sturm, Ruger Mini-14 Tactical Rifle M-14/20CF; All Thompson rifles, including the following: Thompson M1SB, Thompson T1100D, Thompson T150D, Thompson T1B, Thompson T1B100D, Thompson T1B50D, Thompson T1BSB, Thompson T1-C, Thompson T1D, Thompson T1SB, Thompson T5, Thompson T5100D, Thompson TM1, Thompson TM1C; UMAREX UZI Rifle; UZI Mini Carbine, UZI Model A Carbine, and UZI Model B Carbine; Valmet M62S, M71S, and M78; Vector Arms UZI Type; Weaver Arms Nighthawk; Wilkinson Arms Linda Carbine.

**Pistols:** All AK-47 types, including the following: Centurion 39 AK pistol, Draco AK-47 pistol, HCR AK-47 pistol, IO Inc. Hellpup AK-47 pistol, Krinkov pistol, Mini Draco AK-47 pistol, Yugo Krebs Krink pistol; All AR-15 types, including the following: American Spirit AR-15 pistol, Bushmaster Carbon 15 pistol, DoubleStar Corporation AR pistol, DPMS AR-15 pistol, Olympic Arms AR-15 pistol, Rock River Arms LAR 15 pistol; Calico Liberty pistols; DSA SA58 PKP FAL pistol; Encom MP-9 and MP-45; Heckler & Koch model SP-89 pistol; Intratec AB-10, TEC-22 Scorpion, TEC-9, and TEC-DC9; Kel-Tec PLR 16 pistol; The following MAC types: MAC-10, MAC-11; Masterpiece Arms MPA A930 Mini Pistol, MPA460 Pistol, MPA Tactical Pistol, and MPA Mini Tactical Pistol; Military Armament Corp. Ingram M-11, Velocity Arms VMAC; Sig Sauer P556 pistol; Sites Spectre; All Thompson types, including the following: Thompson TA510D, Thompson TA5; All UZI types, including: Micro-UZI.

**Shotguns:** Franchi LAW-12 and SPAS 12; All IZHMASH Saiga 12 types, including the following: IZHMASH Saiga 12, IZHMASH Saiga 12S, IZHMASH Saiga 12S EXP-01, IZHMASH Saiga 12K, IZHMASH Saiga 12K-030, IZHMASH Saiga 12K-040 Taktika; Streetsweeper; Striker 12.

**Belt-fed semiautomatic firearms:** All belt-fed semiautomatic firearms including TNW M2HB.



# County of Los Angeles CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration  
500 West Temple Street, Room 713, Los Angeles, California 90012  
(213) 974-1101  
<http://ceo.lacounty.gov>

WILLIAM T FUJIOKA  
Chief Executive Officer

Board of Supervisors  
GLORIA MOLINA  
First District

MARK RIDLEY-THOMAS  
Second District

ZEV YAROSLAVSKY  
Third District

DON KNABE  
Fourth District

MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH  
Fifth District

March 6, 2013

To: Supervisor Mark Ridley-Thomas, Chairman  
Supervisor Gloria Molina  
Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky  
Supervisor Don Knabe  
Supervisor Michael D. Antonovich

From: William T Fujioka  
Chief Executive Officer

## SACRAMENTO UPDATE - GUN CONTROL LEGISLATION

### Executive Summary

This memorandum is to provide the Board a report on: 1) County advocacy efforts in Sacramento relating to gun control legislation; 2) efforts to identify and make recommendations on gun control legislation aimed at reducing gun violence in Los Angeles County; and 3) an overview of 30 bills of interest to the County recently introduced by the Legislature related to guns and gun control.

### Overview

In response to the December 2012 shooting in Newtown, Connecticut, a number of State Legislators announced their intentions to pursue gun control legislation to address gun violence and accessibility of firearms and both houses have since introduced numerous measures. Additionally, on February 7, 2013, Senate Democrats, led by Senate President Pro-Tempore Darrell Steinberg, announced plans to consider a package of 10 bills to reduce gun violence by placing additional restrictions and prohibitions on certain firearms and further clarifying California's gun laws.

On January 8, 2013, the Board approved a motion by Supervisor Ridley-Thomas to, among other things, direct the Chief Executive Office (CEO) and the Countywide

*"To Enrich Lives Through Effective And Caring Service"*

*Please Conserve Paper – This Document and Copies are Two-Sided  
Intra-County Correspondence Sent Electronically Only*

Each Supervisor  
March 6, 2013  
Page 2

Criminal Justice Coordination Committee (CCJCC) to convene a task force to identify and recommend strategies aimed at reducing incidents of gun violence in Los Angeles County, including recommendations on the development of and revisions to existing firearms laws and regulations. The Board also directed the County's legislative advocates to notify the Board of proposed Federal and State legislation regarding the regulation of firearms and ammunition.

This report provides an update on the County's advocacy efforts in Sacramento related to gun control legislation; a report on efforts to identify and make recommendations on gun control legislation aimed at reducing gun violence in Los Angeles County; and an overview of 30 firearms-related bills of County interest introduced by the Legislature. In addition, this office will continue to provide ongoing reports on State and Federal gun control legislation and will keep the Board apprised of significant developments related to gun control of County interest.

A similar report addressing the County's advocacy efforts on Federal legislation is forthcoming.

### **County-Advocacy Legislation**

As there is no existing Board-approved policy relating to gun control legislation, County advocacy in Sacramento will mostly be a matter of Board policy determination. Nonetheless, based on recent Board actions, this office and the Sacramento advocates are actively pursuing the following measures:

**County-supported SB 53 (De León)**, which as introduced on December 20, 2012, would require anyone who purchases ammunition, beginning September 1, 2014, to hold an ammunition purchase permit and would authorize the California Department of Justice to issue ammunition purchase permits to applicants who are residents of the State, at least 18 years of age, not prohibited from acquiring or purchasing ammunition and who pay a specified fee. On January 22, 2013, the Board adopted a motion to direct the Sacramento advocates to support SB 53. SB 53 is currently pending hearing in the Senate Public Safety Committee.

**County-supported SB 140 (Leno and Steinberg)**, which as amended on March 4, 2013, would appropriate \$24.0 million to the California Department of Justice from the Dealers' Record of Sale Special Account for the limited purpose of addressing the current Armed Prohibited Persons System backlog. On February 12, 2013, the Board adopted a motion to direct the Sacramento advocates to support SB 140. SB 140 is currently pending on the Senate Floor.

### **Recommendations on Gun Control Legislation**

Pursuant to the January 8, 2013 Board motion, the CEO and CCJCC have convened a taskforce comprised of law enforcement, public health, mental health, and other public safety stakeholders to identify and recommend strategies aimed at reducing incidents of gun violence in Los Angeles County.

To date, the taskforce has met twice and developed a strategy for addressing the tasks set forth in the motion. Upcoming meetings will focus on specific issues and will include presentations made by experts in the field of gun violence policy. This office will participate in the taskforce meetings to provide feedback and technical assistance on potential legislative recommendations developed by the group for consideration by the Board.

### **Legislation of County Interest**

Over 2,200 bills were introduced by the February 22, 2013 deadline and based on our initial review of gun control related legislation, we have identified the following 28 bills of significant interest to the County, including:

#### **Ammunition**

**AB 48 (Skinner)**, which as introduced on December 20, 2012, would prohibit the manufacture, import, or sale of any device capable of converting an ammunition feeding device into a large-capacity magazine and to revise the definition of a large-capacity magazine to include an ammunition feeding device with capacity to accept more than 10 rounds. AB 48 is pending hearing in the Assembly Public Safety Committee.

**AB 180 and AB 187 (Bonta)**, identical measures, which as introduced on January 24 and January 29 2013, would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would establish a tax on all ammunition sold in retail stores and gun shows and direct tax revenue to fund crime prevention programs in high-crime areas of the State. AB 180 and AB 187 are currently pending referral to committee.

**AB 760 (Dickinson)**, which as introduced on February 21, 2013, would impose a tax upon retailers of ammunition at the rate of \$0.05 per item of ammunition sold on or after January 1, 2014. The bill would also impose an additional \$0.05 excise tax on the storage, use, or other consumption of ammunition purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption. Revenues collected would be allocated to the School-Based Early Mental Health Intervention and Prevention Services Matching Grant Program. AB 760 is currently pending referral to committee.

**SB 396 (Hancock and Steinberg)**, which as introduced on February 20, 2013, would define that a magazine body must only be of sufficient length to accommodate no more than 10 rounds of ammunition and the internal working parts of the magazine, including, but not limited to, the follower and spring, and to make any person who possesses any large-capacity magazine, regardless of the date the magazine was acquired, punishable by imprisonment. SB 396 is currently pending referral to committee.

### **Assault Weapons**

**AB 170 (Bradford)**, which as introduced on January 24, 2013, would define a person as an individual and, on and after January 1, 2014, prohibit a partnership, corporation, limited liability company, association, or any other group or entity, regardless of how the entity was created, to be issued a permit to possess an assault weapon or a .50 BMG rifle. AB 170 is currently pending hearing in the Assembly Public Safety Committee.

**SB 47 (Yee)**, which as amended on January 24, 2013, would revise the definition of an assault weapon prohibited under California law to mean a semiautomatic, centerfire rifle or a semiautomatic pistol that does not have a fixed magazine but any one of a series of attributes and to revise the definition of a fixed magazine. The bill would also exclude a person who owned an assault weapon prior to July 1, 2014 from criminal penalties and would require that any person who lawfully possessed an assault weapon from January 1, 2001 to December 31, 2013, to register the firearm. SB 47 is currently pending hearing in the Senate Public Safety Committee.

**SB 374 (Steinberg, Hancock and Yee)**, which as introduced on February 20, 2013, would classify a semiautomatic, rimfire or centerfire rifle that does not have a fixed magazine with the capacity to accept 10 rounds or fewer as an assault weapon. This bill would also require a person who, between January 1, 2001, and prior to January 1, 2014, lawfully possessed an assault weapon that does not have a fixed magazine to register the firearm by July 1, 2014. SB 374 is currently pending referral to committee.

### **Gun Manufacturing, Sales and Transfer**

**AB 169 (Dickinson)**, which as introduced on January 24, 2013, would repeal exemptions related to the manufacturing, importing, selling, giving, or lending of unsafe handguns and to prohibit a person, exempted under various provisions, from selling or otherwise transferring the ownership of the handgun to a person who is not exempted under the same provision, unless the transaction is exempt from the requirement to complete the transaction through a licensed firearms dealer. AB 169 is currently pending hearing in the Assembly Public Safety Committee.

**AB 740 (Alejo)**, which as introduced on February 21, 2013, would revise the definition of “infrequent” from less than six to less than five allowable firearm transfers per year that are exempt from certain provisions of law. The bill would also add misdemeanor offenses including interfering with a public official, peace officer, or emergency technician; possession of ammunition by a person prohibited from possessing firearms; supplying or giving possession or control of ammunition to a person prohibited from possessing firearms; to those misdemeanors that bar any person who has been convicted, within 10 years of the conviction, of owning or possessing any firearm. AB 740 is currently pending referral to committee.

**SB 293 (DeSaulnier)**, which as introduced on February 14, 2013, would require, after a specified period as determined by the California Attorney General, handguns available for retail sale to be owner-authorized. The bill would define owner-authorized as having certain performance and safety standards that would only allow an individual to use the firearm if they are recognized by a recognition device and to disable the weapon if not handled by the authorized owner, among other attributes. SB 293 is currently pending referral to committee.

**SB 683 (Block)**, which as introduced on February 22, 2013, would make technical changes to existing law that prohibits a person from selling, leasing, or transferring firearms unless the person has been issued a firearms dealer license. SB 683 is currently pending referral to committee.

### **Gun Storage**

**SB 108 (Yee)**, which as introduced on January 14, 2013, would provide that a person who is 18 years of age or older and who is the owner, renter, or other legal occupant of a residence, shall not, while outside of that residence, keep in that residence a firearm that he or she owns or has lawful possession of, unless the firearm is stored in one of certain specified ways, including in a gun safe or by using a firearm safety device. SB 108 is currently pending hearing in the Senate Public Safety Committee.

**SB 363 (Wright)**, which as introduced on February 20, 2013, would require every person who owns or possesses any firearms and resides with an individual who he or she knows, or has reason to know, is prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm to secure the firearms within a locked container, or with a locking device, or within a gun safe, and to store the firearms so that the individual may not gain access to the firearms. SB 363 is currently pending referral to committee.

## **Licenses, Waiting Period and Reporting**

**AB 500 (Ammiano)**, which as introduced on February 20, 2013, would require the California Department of Justice, if it has not completed the examination of its records within two days prior to the conclusion of the mandatory 10-day waiting period for purchase of a firearm, to notify the dealer of this fact, and would require the dealer of the firearm until seven days have elapsed after the notification is received by the dealer. The bill would also prohibit a person who is residing with someone who is prohibited by State or Federal law from possessing a firearm, from keeping a firearm at that residence unless the firearm is either kept within a locked container, locked gun safe, locked trunk, locked with a locking device, disabled by a firearm safety device, or carried on the person. AB 500 is currently pending referral to committee.

**AB 538 (Pan)**, which as introduced on February 20, 2013, would require the California Department of Justice to update within five business days any change in information it maintains regarding firearms ownership. The bill would clarify various exceptions and exemptions to the sale, delivery, or transfer of a firearm; certain licensing requirements; information entered into Statewide databases regarding the destruction of weapons; and the information provided at time of sale or transfer of a firearm and other provisions. AB 538 is currently pending referral to committee.

**AB 871 (Jones)**, which as introduced on February 22, 2013, would require the sheriff or head of a municipal police department to issue a license to carry a concealed firearm for good cause and if the applicant meets specific requirements. The bill would also specify that good cause includes personal protection or self-defense. AB 871 is currently pending referral to committee.

**AB 1020 (Bonta)**, which as introduced on February 22, 2013, would require the Attorney General to send a letter during the mandatory 10-day waiting period for purchase of a firearm to each individual who has applied to purchase a firearm informing him or her of firearms laws related to gun trafficking and safe storage. AB 1020 is currently pending referral to committee.

**SB 299 (DeSaulnier)**, which as introduced on February 15, 2013, would require an individual to report the theft or loss of a firearm he or she owns to a local law enforcement agency in the jurisdiction in which the theft or loss occurred within 48 hours of the time he or she knew or reasonably should have known that the firearm had been lost or stolen. This bill also would require every person who has reported a firearm lost or stolen to notify the local law enforcement agency within 48 hours if the firearm is subsequently recovered. The bill would also impose additional requirements related to

the reporting of lost or stolen firearms. SB 299 is currently pending referral to committee.

### **Prohibited Persons**

**AB 539 (Pan)**, which as introduced on February 20, 2013, would allow anyone who is prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm to transfer any firearm or firearms in his or her possession to a licensed firearms dealer for the duration of the prohibition, if the prohibition on owning or possessing the firearm will expire on a date specified by court order. AB 539 is currently pending referral to committee.

**SB 127 (Gaines)**, which as introduced on January 22, 2013, would prohibit persons adjudicated to be a danger as a result of a mental disorder or mental illness, or who have been adjudicated to be a mentally disordered sex offender after January 1, 2014, from receiving or possessing any firearm or any other deadly weapon and remove the authority of a court to issue a certificate for that person to possess a firearm or any other deadly weapon. SB 127 is currently pending hearing in the Senate Public Safety Committee.

**SB 755 (Wolk)**, which as introduced on February 22, 2013, would add misdemeanor offenses to those misdemeanors that bar any person who has been convicted, within 10 years of the conviction, of owning or possessing any firearm. The bill would also make it a felony for any person to own or possess a firearm if the person has been convicted of two or more crimes within a 3-year period and was found to have been under the influence of drugs or alcohol during the commission of the crimes, if the person has been convicted of possessing any controlled substance for sale, or if the person has violated any protective order that was issued due to a threat of violence. The bill would prohibit a person who has been ordered by a court to obtain assisted outpatient treatment from purchasing or possessing any firearm or other deadly weapon while subject to assisted outpatient treatment. SB 755 is currently pending referral to committee.

### **Other Gun Related Legislation of County Interest**

**AB 174 (Bonta)**, which as introduced on January 24, 2013, would declare the intent of the Legislature to amend the bill to include provisions that would end all exemptions to the prohibitions against possessing specified firearms. AB 174 is currently pending referral to committee.

**AB 202 (Donnelly)**, which as introduced on January 29, 2013, would establish the School Marshal Program and authorize school districts, county offices of education, and

Each Supervisor  
March 6, 2013  
Page 8

charter schools to use general purpose funds to provide training to a school marshal. The bill would define a school marshal as a school employee who, in accordance with the Gun-Free School Zone Act of 1995 and pursuant to locally adopted policies, is authorized to possess a firearm at a school site or designated school activities. AB 202 is currently pending hearing in the Assembly Education and Judiciary Committees.

**AB 232 (Ting)**, which as introduced on February 5, 2013, would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would create the California Gun Buyback Incentive Program, which would authorize a personal income tax credit for persons who voluntarily surrender a firearm or large capacity magazine to a local government entity that is conducting a gun buyback program. AB 232 is currently pending referral to committee.

**AB 761 (Dickenson)**, which as introduced on February 21, 2013, would prohibit the Public Employees' Retirement System and the California State Teachers' Retirement System from investing public employee retirement funds in a company with business operations that are described as the manufacture, sale, marketing, or distribution of firearms or ammunition. The bill would require the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System and the Teachers' Retirement Board of the State Teachers' Retirement System to sell or transfer any investments in a company with these business operations. AB 761 is currently pending referral to committee.

**AB 1084 (Melendez)**, which as introduced on February 22, 2013, would increase the penalties and sentences for violation of prohibitions on possessing, brandishing or discharging a firearm in school zones, and near playgrounds and youth centers. The bill would also increase the penalties and sentences for violation of additional firearms-related crimes. AB 1084 is currently pending referral to committee.

**SB 567 (Jackson)**, which as introduced on February 22, 2013, would revise the definition of a shotgun to delete the requirement that it be intended to be fired from the shoulder, and would clarify that the projectile may be fired through either a rifled bore or a smooth bore. SB 567 is currently pending referral to committee.

We will continue to keep you advised.

WTF:RA  
MR:KA:ma

c: All Department Heads  
Legislative Strategist



---

---

## Los Angeles County Office of Education

---

---

Leading Educators ▪ Supporting Students ▪ Serving Communities

March 20, 2013

Arturo Delgado, Ed.D.  
Superintendent

Los Angeles County  
Board of Education

Rudell S. Freer  
President

Rebecca J. Turrentine  
Vice President

Douglas R. Boyd

Katie Braude

Gabriella Holt

Maria Reza

Thomas A. Saenz

TO: Dardy Chen  
Chief Executive Office  
Public Safety Cluster

FROM: Yolanda M. Benitez  
Assistant Superintendent Educational Services

SUBJECT: School Safety Plan Survey

This information is in response to a request by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors to survey the eighty school districts in Los Angeles County to determine if each of the schools has a comprehensive school safety plan, as mandated in Education Code (EC) Section 32280 et seq.

Based on the criteria in EC 32280, the results from the 79 school districts that responded to the safety survey, 100% of the schools have a comprehensive school safety plan that is fully compliant with the statute. Although there were repeated requests, one school district chose not to respond to the survey.

LACOE will continue to offer school safety and emergency response support and assistance to Los Angeles County school districts through its Student Support Services and Communications divisions.

The following is a summary of EC 32280:

- The school site council or school safety committee is to meet regularly to review and update the school safety plans (EC 32286).
- School site councils or school safety committees shall hold an Annual Public Meeting to review the school safety plans (EC 32281).
- Community stakeholders are to participate in the review of the school safety plans (EC 32281, 32286, and 32288), including but not limited to Law Enforcement, Probation, District or City Attorney, the Local Mayor, School Employee Organization, Parent Organization, Teacher Organization, and Businesses.
- The school safety plans are to contain the following policies and procedures: Disaster Procedures, Sexual Harassment, Bullying and Cyberbullying, Dress Codes, and School Rules among others (EC 32282).
- The School Safety Plans for the following school year are to be approved annually by the local governing board of each school district by March 1<sup>st</sup> (EC 32288).

VT:lad

**Los Angeles County Office of Education  
Division of Student Support Services  
Comprehensive Safe Schools Plan  
Education Code (EC) 32280**

In an effort to assess the needs of school districts in complying with EC 32280, Comprehensive Safe Schools Plan, would you please take a moment to answer the following questions. Your responses will remain anonymous.

**Survey Questions**

1. The schools in our district have functioning school site councils/school safety planning committees that review and update the school safety plans annually (EC 32286):

Yes  No If no, how many are compliant and how many are not?

Comments:

2. The school site councils/school safety planning committees in our district hold an Annual Public Meeting to review the school safety plans (EC 32288):

Yes  No If no, how many are compliant and how many are not?

Comments:

3. The following organization representatives have participated in the Annual Public Meeting, or in other planning meetings to review the school safety plans (EC 32281, 32286, 32288 - Mark all that apply):

law enforcement  probation  District or City Attorney  
 local mayor  school employee organization  parent organization  
 teacher organization  businesses  all of the above

Comments:

4. Our school safety plans contain the following policies and procedures as required by EC 32282 (Mark all that apply):

child abuse  disaster procedures  suspension and expulsion  
 dangerous student notification  sexual harassment  
 bullying & cyberbullying  dress codes  safe ingress and egress  
 school rules  hate crime reporting  safe and orderly environment  
 all of the above

Comments:

5. We believe that \_\_\_ (number) out of \_\_\_ (number) in our district maintain compliant school safety plans which will be submitted to our local governing board by March 1<sup>st</sup>:

Comments:

6. In striving to improve our school safety plans, our district schools could benefit from the following workshops and trainings:

- \_\_\_ Safe School Planning 1/25/13
- \_\_\_ Active Shooter Training 2/22/13
- \_\_\_ School Safety & Street Gangs Symposium 2/15/13
- \_\_\_ Bullying: Prevention & Intervention (Teachers) 3/22/13
- \_\_\_ Bullying: Prevention & Intervention (Administrators) 3/22/13
- \_\_\_ Section 504: Advanced and Beginning 4/26/13
- \_\_\_ Drug Impairment Training for Educational Professionals 5/8-5/9/13
- \_\_\_ Girl Empowerment: Risk Factors, Trends, & Strategies 5/14/13
- \_\_\_ Safe Schools Conference 7/31-8/2/13
- \_\_\_ Other Topics (List):

See the Professional Development Calendar for further information on upcoming trainings and workshops [www.lacoe.edu](http://www.lacoe.edu)

Name \_\_\_\_\_ District \_\_\_\_\_  
(Your information will remain anonymous)

Thank you for your support. Please complete this survey no later than 1/31/13

Community Health and Safe Schools Unit  
Los Angeles County Office of Education



# County of Los Angeles CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration  
500 West Temple Street, Room 713, Los Angeles, California 90012  
(213) 974-1101  
<http://ceo.lacounty.gov>

WILLIAM T FUJIOKA  
Chief Executive Officer

Board of Supervisors  
GLORIA MOLINA  
First District

MARK RIDLEY-THOMAS  
Second District

ZEV YAROSLAVSKY  
Third District

DON KNABE  
Fourth District

MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH  
Fifth District

April 5, 2013

To: Supervisor Mark Ridley-Thomas, Chairman  
Supervisor Gloria Molina  
Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky  
Supervisor Don Knabe  
Supervisor Michael D. Antonovich

From: William T Fujioka  
Chief Executive Officer

## WASHINGTON, D.C. UPDATE ON GUN VIOLENCE LEGISLATION

This memorandum is to provide the Board with an update on gun violence legislation that is expected to be debated on the Senate floor over the next several weeks. The House, where opposition to gun violence legislation is much stronger, has not scheduled any action on such legislation.

### Senate Judiciary Committee Action

Last month, the Senate Judiciary Committee approved the following four bills which are aimed at reducing gun violence:

**S. 54 (Leahy, D-VT), Stop Illegal Trafficking in Firearms Act:** This gun trafficking bill seeks to stop "straw purchasing" of firearms - the act of buying guns for those not legally allowed to have them. It makes the practice of "straw purchasing" a new Federal crime punishable by a fine and/or a maximum sentence of 25 years if the firearm is believed to have been bought for use in a violent crime. This crime would include buying a firearm for someone suspected or known to be banned from owning one, and also would apply to a person or entity which sells firearms to the straw purchaser.

**S. 146 (Boxer, D-CA), School Safety Enhancements Act:** This school safety bill authorizes \$40 million a year in Federal Fiscal Years 2014 through 2023, subject to available annual appropriations, for Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)

*"To Enrich Lives Through Effective And Caring Service"*

*Please Conserve Paper – This Document and Copies are Two-Sided  
Intra-County Correspondence Sent Electronically Only*

Secure Our Schools Grants for improving safety and preventing violence in schools. This program has not received any appropriations in recent years. It also establishes a Federal interagency task force to develop school safety guidelines and a National Center for Campus Public Safety.

**S. 150 (Feinstein), Assault Weapons Ban Act:** This bill reinstates and strengthens the 1994 assault weapons ban, which expired in 2004. It bans the sale, transfer manufacture, and importation of semiautomatic rifles and pistols that can accept detachable magazines and have at least one military feature, and also imposes the same restrictions on ammunition magazines with more than 10 rounds. Assault weapons which are lawfully possessed as of the date of the bill's enactment are exempt from the ban, but background checks will be required on all transfers of such weapons. Unlike the 1994 assault weapons ban which sunset after 10 years, the changes made by S. 150 would be permanent.

**S. 374 (Schumer, D-NY), Fix Gun Checks Act:** This bill requires background checks on all gun sales and ensures that all individuals prohibited from buying a gun are enrolled in the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS). Gifts, transfer from a decedent's estate, and temporary transfers of firearms would be exempt from background checks. The Attorney General is authorized to issue regulations to implement the background check requirements, which would include provisions requiring a record of transfers of guns between unlicensed parties and setting a maximum fee to be charged of licensed firearm dealers for background checks.

The bill also would reauthorize NICS Record Improvement Program Grants in FFYs 2014 through 2018 at a level of \$100 million a year, subject to available annual appropriations. This program, which assists states in updating the background check database, has not received any appropriations in recent years. The current language in S. 374 is "placeholder" language, which has been subject to negotiations with Senators Coburn (R-OK), Kirk (R-IL), and Manchin (D-W VA) to reach a compromise on language, which can be passed on the Senate floor.

### **Senate Floor Debate**

Senate Majority Leader Reid had previously stated that he planned to begin Senate floor debate on gun violence legislation next week after the Senate reconvenes from the Easter recess, however, recent news reports indicate that Senate floor debate may now take place in the next several weeks as negotiations continue on the background check language and a compromise has not been reached. **In preparing for the Senate floor debate, Senator Reid introduced S. 649, the Safe Communities, Safe Schools Act of 2013, which incorporates language from all of the Senate Judiciary Committee-**

Each Supervisor  
April 5, 2013  
Page 3

**approved gun-related bills (S. 54, S. 146, and S. 374) except for S. 150, the assault weapons ban bill, on March 21, 2013.** The assault weapons ban bill was not included because it is very doubtful that a simple majority of the Senate would vote in favor, let alone the 60-vote majority needed to overcome a filibuster. However, if S. 649 is used as the vehicle for gun violence legislation, it is expected that Senator Reid would allow language from Senator Feinstein's assault weapons ban bill to be offered as a floor amendment or possibly as two separate amendments - one with the entire bill language and another which only would ban high-capacity ammunition magazines.

Of the four bills approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee, Senator Boxer's school safety bill (S. 146) is the least contentious, by far. Four of the eight Republican members of the Committee voted in favor of the bill while all eight Republican members opposed S. 150, the assault weapons ban bill, and S. 374, the background check bill. Senator Grassley voted in favor of S. 54, the gun trafficking bill, though he has indicated that his vote does not mean that he would vote to pass the bill in its current form on the Senate floor. The school safety bill (S. 146) is the least contentious because it does not regulate gun ownership in any way, and because it mainly authorizes funding for COPS Secure our Schools Grants, which has not received any appropriations in recent years, including none in the recently enacted FFY 2013 Continuing Resolution.

Even if the Senate were to pass legislation to reduce gun violence this month, such legislation would face an even steeper uphill battle in the Republican-controlled House.

We will continue to keep you advised.

WTF:RA  
MR:MT:OR:ma

c: All Department Heads  
Legislative Strategist



# County of Los Angeles CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration  
500 West Temple Street, Room 713, Los Angeles, California 90012  
(213) 974-1101  
<http://ceo.lacounty.gov>

WILLIAM T FUJIOKA  
Chief Executive Officer

Board of Supervisors  
GLORIA MOLINA  
First District

MARK RIDLEY-THOMAS  
Second District

ZEV YAROSLAVSKY  
Third District

DON KNABE  
Fourth District

MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH  
Fifth District

May 29, 2013

To: Supervisor Mark Ridley-Thomas, Chairman  
Supervisor Gloria Molina  
Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky  
Supervisor Don Knabe  
Supervisor Michael D. Antonovich

From: William T Fujioka  
Chief Executive Officer

## SACRAMENTO UPDATE - GUN VIOLENCE LEGISLATION

### Executive Summary

This memorandum is to provide the Board an update on the status of legislation and County advocacy efforts in Sacramento relating to gun violence as well as the status of bills of significant interest to the County related to guns and gun violence.

### Overview

As previously reported, Senate President Pro Tem Steinberg has advocated for a package of eight Senate bills, collectively named the Life Act, which addresses gun violence issues including ammunition purchases, limitations on high capacity magazines and expansion of the definition of assault weapons. One bill, **County-supported SB 140**, was signed by the Governor on May 1, 2013. The remaining seven bills, including **County-supported SB 53**, were taken up on the Senate Floor on May 29, 2013 and passed. These measures now proceed to the Assembly.

This office will continue to provide ongoing reports on State and Federal gun-related legislation and will keep the Board apprised of significant developments related to gun violence.

*"To Enrich Lives Through Effective And Caring Service"*

*Please Conserve Paper – This Document and Copies are Two-Sided  
Intra-County Correspondence Sent Electronically Only*

### **Senate Package of Gun Violence Legislation**

**County-supported SB 53 (De León)**, which as amended on May 28, 2013, would: 1) require that the delivery of any kind of ammunition occur in a face-to-face transaction; 2) require that, commencing July 1, 2015, only a licensed ammunition vendor may sell ammunition; 3) require specified information be recorded at the time of delivery of any type of ammunition to a purchaser; 4) require, commencing July 1, 2017, that a purchaser of ammunition be authorized to purchase ammunition by the California Department of Justice (DOJ); and 5) authorize, commencing January 1, 2017, the issuance of ammunition purchase authorizations by the DOJ to applicants who are residents of the State, at least 18 years of age, not prohibited from possessing ammunition and who pay a required fee, passed the Senate Floor by a vote of 22 to 14.

**County-supported SB 140 (Leno and Steinberg)**, which as amended on April 11, 2013, would appropriate \$24.0 million to the California Department of Justice from the Dealers' Record of Sale Special Account for the limited purpose of addressing the current Armed Prohibited Persons System backlog, was signed by the Governor on May 1, 2013. SB 140 is an urgency measure and, therefore, takes effect immediately.

**SB 47 (Yee)**, which as amended May 24 2013, would revise the definition of an assault weapon prohibited under California law to guns that do not have a fixed magazine but any one of a series of attributes, and would require that any person who lawfully possessed an assault weapon, from January 1, 2001 to December 31, 2013, to register the firearm by July 1, 2015, passed the Senate Floor on a vote of 23 to 15.

**SB 374 (Steinberg, Hancock and Yee)**, which as amended on May 28 2013, would classify a gun that does not have a fixed magazine with the capacity to accept no more than 10 rounds as an assault weapon and would require a person who, between January 1, 2001, and prior to January 1, 2014, lawfully possessed an assault weapon, as defined, to register the firearm by July 1, 2014, passed the Senate Floor by a vote of 23 to 15.

**SB 396 (Hancock and Steinberg)**, which as amended on May 15, 2013, would: 1) revise the definition of a large capacity magazine to mean capable of holding more than 10 rounds; 2) commencing July 1, 2014, make it an offense to possess a large-capacity magazine, regardless of the date the magazine was acquired; and 3) would authorize various methods by which a person in lawful possession of a large-capacity magazine may dispose of the magazine, passed the Senate Floor by a vote of 24 to 14.

Each Supervisor  
May 29, 2013  
Page 3

**SB 567 (Jackson)**, which as amended on May 24, 2013, would revise the definition of a shotgun to delete the requirement that it be intended to be fired from the shoulder and would clarify that the projectile may be fired through either a rifled bore or a smooth bore, passed the Senate Floor by a vote of 22 to 15.

**SB 683 (Block)**, which as amended on May 24, 2013, would, commencing January 1, 2015, prohibit a person from purchasing or receiving any firearm without a valid firearm safety certificate and would prohibit any person from selling, delivering, loaning, or transferring any firearm to a person who does not have a valid firearm safety certificate, passed the Senate Floor by a vote of 28 to 11.

**SB 755 (Wolk)**, which as amended on May 7, 2013, would: 1) add misdemeanor offenses to those that bar a person who has been convicted of owning or possessing any firearm; 2) make it a felony for any person to own or possess a firearm if the person has been convicted of two or more crimes within a 3-year period involving intoxication or possession of certain controlled substances; and 3) prohibit a person who has been ordered by a court to obtain assisted outpatient treatment from purchasing or possessing any firearm or other deadly weapon while subject to assisted outpatient treatment, passed the Senate Floor by a vote of 25 to 12.

We will continue to keep you advised.

WTF:RA  
MR:KA:ma

c: All Department Heads  
Legislative Strategist  
Local 721  
Coalition of County Unions  
California Contract Cities Association  
Independent Cities Association  
League of California Cities  
City Managers Associations  
Buddy Program Participants



# County of Los Angeles CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration  
500 West Temple Street, Room 713, Los Angeles, California 90012  
(213) 974-1101  
<http://ceo.lacounty.gov>

WILLIAM T FUJIOKA  
Chief Executive Officer

August 15, 2013

To: Supervisor Mark Ridley-Thomas, Chairman  
Supervisor Gloria Molina  
Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky  
Supervisor Don Knabe  
Supervisor Michael D. Antonovich

From: William T Fujioka  
Chief Executive Officer

Board of Supervisors  
GLORIA MOLINA  
First District

MARK RIDLEY-THOMAS  
Second District

ZEV YAROSLAVSKY  
Third District

DON KNABE  
Fourth District

MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH  
Fifth District

## SACRAMENTO UPDATE - GUN VIOLENCE LEGISLATION

### Executive Summary

This memorandum is to provide the Board an update on the status of legislation and County advocacy efforts in Sacramento relating to gun violence as well as the status of bills of significant interest to the County related to guns and gun violence.

### Overview

As previously reported, a package of eight Senate bills collectively named the Life Act, which addresses gun violence issues, was introduced earlier in the Legislative Session and is a key priority of Senate President Pro Tempore Darrell Steinberg and Legislative Leadership. Since introduction, the package of bills has continued to move through the legislative process.

**County-supported SB 140**, related to additional funding for the Armed Prohibited Persons System, passed the Legislature and was signed by the Governor on May 1, 2013 as an urgency measure and became effective immediately. The remaining seven bills, including **County-supported SB 53**, related to ammunition purchase permits, recently passed the Assembly Public Safety Committee and are set to be considered in the Assembly Appropriations Committee over the next couple of weeks. If passed, the bills would head to the Assembly Floor for consideration.

*"To Enrich Lives Through Effective And Caring Service"*

**Please Conserve Paper – This Document and Copies are Two-Sided  
Intra-County Correspondence Sent Electronically Only**

This office will continue to provide ongoing reports on State and Federal gun-related legislation and will keep the Board apprised of significant developments related to guns and gun violence.

### **Senate Package of Gun Violence Legislation**

**County-supported SB 53 (De León)**, which as amended on June 27, 2013, would: 1) require that the delivery of any kind of ammunition occur in a face-to-face transaction; 2) require that, commencing July 1, 2015, only a licensed ammunition vendor may sell ammunition; 3) require specified information be recorded at the time of delivery of any type of ammunition to a purchaser; 4) require, commencing July 1, 2017, that a purchaser of ammunition be authorized to purchase ammunition by the California Department of Justice (DOJ); 5) authorize, commencing January 1, 2017, the issuance of ammunition purchase authorizations by the DOJ to applicants who are residents of the State, at least 18 years of age, not prohibited from possessing ammunition and who pay a required fee, and 6) include in the Statewide Armed Prohibited Persons System those individuals prohibited from possessing ammunition. SB 53 passed the Assembly Public Safety Committee by a vote of 5 to 2 on July 2, 2013.

**County-supported SB 140 (Leno and Steinberg)**, which as amended on April 11, 2013, would appropriate \$24.0 million to the California Department of Justice from the Dealers' Record of Sale Special Account for the limited purpose of addressing the current Armed Prohibited Persons System backlog, was signed by the Governor on May 1, 2013. SB 140 is an urgency measure and, therefore, took effect immediately.

**SB 47 (Yee)**, which as amended on August 6, 2013, would revise the definition of an assault weapon prohibited under California law to guns that do not have a fixed magazine but any one of a series of attributes, would further define a fixed magazine, and would require that any person who lawfully possessed an assault weapon, from January 1, 2001 to December 31, 2013, to register the firearm by July 1, 2015, passed the Assembly Public Safety Committee by a vote of 4 to 2 on August 13, 2013.

**SB 374 (Steinberg, Hancock and Yee)**, which as amended on August 5, 2013, would classify a gun that does not have a fixed magazine with the capacity to accept no more than 10 rounds as an assault weapon and would require a person who, between January 1, 2001, and December 31, 2013, lawfully possessed an assault weapon, as defined, to register the firearm by July 1, 2015, passed the Assembly Public Safety Committee by a vote of 4 to 2 on August 13, 2013.

**SB 396 (Hancock and Steinberg)**, which as amended on May 15, 2013, would: 1) revise the definition of a large capacity magazine to mean capable of holding more than 10 rounds; 2) commencing July 1, 2014, make it an offense to possess a large-capacity magazine, regardless of the date the magazine was acquired; and 3) authorize various methods by which a person in lawful possession of a large-capacity magazine may dispose of the magazine, passed the Assembly Public Safety Committee by a vote of 4 to 2 on August 13, 2013.

**SB 567 (Jackson)**, which as amended on August 5, 2013, would revise the definition of a shotgun to delete the requirement that it be intended to be fired from the shoulder and would clarify that the projectile may be fired through either a rifled bore or a smooth bore, passed the Assembly Public Safety Committee by a vote of 4 to 2 on August 13, 2013.

**SB 683 (Block)**, which as amended on August 7, 2013, would: 1) commencing January 1, 2015, prohibit a person from purchasing or receiving any firearm without a valid firearm safety certificate; 2) prohibit any person from selling, delivering, loaning, or transferring any firearm to a person who does not have a valid firearm safety certificate; and 3) commencing January 1, 2015, require a safe handling demonstration for purchasers of long guns, passed the Assembly Public Safety Committee by a vote of 4 to 2 on August 13, 2013.

**SB 755 (Wolk)**, which as amended on June 27, 2013, would: 1) add misdemeanor offenses to those that bar a person from owning or possessing any firearm for 10 years; 2) apply the 10-year firearms prohibition period to persons convicted of two or more misdemeanors within a 3-year period involving intoxication or possession of certain controlled substances; and 3) prohibit a person who has been ordered by a court to obtain assisted outpatient treatment from purchasing or possessing any firearm or other deadly weapon while subject to assisted outpatient treatment, passed the Assembly Public Safety Committee by a vote of 4 to 2 on August 13, 2013.

We will continue to keep you advised.

WTF:RA  
MR:KA:ma

c: All Department Heads  
Legislative Strategist



# County of Los Angeles CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration  
500 West Temple Street, Room 713, Los Angeles, California 90012  
(213) 974-1101  
<http://ceo.lacounty.gov>

WILLIAM T FUJIOKA  
Chief Executive Officer

September 5, 2013

To: Supervisor Mark Ridley-Thomas, Chairman  
Supervisor Gloria Molina  
Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky  
Supervisor Don Knabe  
Supervisor Michael D. Antonovich

From: William T Fujioka  
Chief Executive Officer

Board of Supervisors  
GLORIA MOLINA  
First District  
MARK RIDLEY-THOMAS  
Second District  
ZEV YAROSLAVSKY  
Third District  
DON KNABE  
Fourth District  
MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH  
Fifth District

## REPORT BACK ON GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION INITIATIVES (ITEM 3, AGENDA OF JANUARY 8, 2013)

On January 8, 2013, the Board of Supervisors introduced a motion requesting the Chief Executive Office (CEO), Los Angeles County Office of Education (LACOE), Internal Services Department (ISD), Sheriff's Department (Sheriff), Countywide Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee (CCJCC), Department of Public Health (DPH), Department of Mental Health (DMH), and other relevant agencies to provide a written report to address the following:

- 1) Request that LACOE conduct a survey of each of the 80 public school districts within the County to determine whether they are in compliance with their mandated school safety plan.
- 2) Request the CEO, in collaboration with the Sheriff and ISD, conduct a safety assessment of all County facilities and make recommendations to the Board as required. Further, direct the CEO to report back on the protocols for each County facility in the event of a security breach involving a firearm and make recommendations to the Board as required, including any improvements to the training of County employees and contract security guards as appropriate.
- 3) Direct CEO, in consultation with CCJCC, to convene a task force to identify and recommend strategies aimed at reducing incidents of gun violence in the County and consider whether or not the Board should request that the Los Angeles

*"To Enrich Lives Through Effective And Caring Service"*

*Please Conserve Paper – This Document and Copies are Two-Sided  
Intra-County Correspondence Sent Electronically Only*

County Employees Retirement Association (LACERA) divest from its investments in companies involved either directly or indirectly in the firearm industry.

- 4) Direct the County's legislative advocates to notify the Board of proposed Federal and State legislation regarding the regulation of firearms and ammunition. Additionally, direct the County's legislative advocates to support U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein's legislation reinstating the ban on assault weapons, send a five-signature letter in support of such legislation to our Congressional delegation, and send letters to the Mayors of all cities within the County asking them to schedule consideration of a position in support of such legislation before their respective City Councils.

CEO, Intergovernmental Relations and External Affairs (IGR) provided periodic updates to the Board on all Federal and State legislation relating to firearms and ammunition (Attachment 1). As directed by the Board, letters to U.S. Senator Feinstein and the Mayors of all cities within the County were sent on February 8, 2013 and February 11, 2013, respectively (Attachment 2 and 3). IGR has addressed Item 4 of the Board's motion.

This report will focus on Items 1, 2, and 3 of the Board's motion, requesting a survey of our schools and County buildings to ensure the safety of students, the community, and our employees and recommendations on how to reduce gun violence through changes in County policy as well as develop or revise existing laws and regulations relating to firearms.

### **LOS ANGELES COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT SAFETY SURVEY**

In the wake of recent incidents involving firearms on school campuses, the Board requested that LACOE conduct a survey of all 80 school districts in the County to determine if the schools have a comprehensive school safety plan as mandated in the California Education Code (EC) Section 32280 et seq.

Education Code Section 32280 requires:

- The school site council or school safety committee to meet regularly to review and update the school safety plan (EC 32286);
- School site council or school safety committee to hold an annual public meeting to review the school safety plan (EC 32281);
- Community stakeholders to participate in the review of the school safety plan (EC 32281, 32286, and 32288) including, but not limited to, law enforcement,

Probation Department (Probation), District Attorney (DA) or City Attorney, the local mayor, school employee organization, parent organization, teacher organization, and businesses;

- The school safety plan to contain the following policies and procedures: Disaster Procedures, Sexual Harassment, Bullying and Cyber-bullying, Dress Codes, and School Rules among others (EC 32282);
- The school safety plan for the following school year to be approved annually by the local governing board of each school district by March 1 (EC 32288).

Based on criteria contained in EC Section 32280, the following are the findings from LACOE's school district survey:

- All school districts are in compliance with the State's mandatory school safety plan and requirements.
- Each school district is in compliance with EC Section 32280 as described above.
- As of March 1, 2013, each school and grade level from kindergarten to twelfth grade has updated its comprehensive school safety plan for this calendar year.
- In addition to the State's requirements, the school districts also provide Active Shooter Training, which teaches staff how to properly assess threats including a review of school site security and crisis response procedures such as evacuations, hide-outs, and other actions.

As part of its school safety effort, LACOE will continue to offer school safety and emergency response support and assistance to the County school districts through its Student Support Services and Communications Division.

### **SAFETY ASSESSMENT OF COUNTY FACILITIES, SECURITY BREACH INVOLVING A FIREARM, AND CONTRACT SECURITY GUARD TRAINING**

#### *Facility Assessment*

The CEO and the Office of Security Management (OSM) conducted a comprehensive safety assessment of all County occupied facilities by requesting each County department complete the County's annual Building Security Audit (BSA). The BSA survey requires each department to provide an on-sight examination of their buildings or offices and immediate surroundings to determine security measures presently in force,

practices in need of modification, or procedures that may need to be implemented to bring the facility up to appropriate standards.

The County-wide audit consisted of an on-line survey which all County department coordinators were required to complete by May 31, 2013. All County departments have submitted their facility's assessment survey responses for this audit.

The questions asked in the survey were designed to evaluate the level of emergency and security preparedness within the County facilities. The survey covered the following areas:

1. Physical Security: interior, exterior, and perimeter of the facility;
2. Level of Security Preparedness: policy, procedures, and protocols regarding security issues;
3. Alarm System: intrusion, fire, panic, and surveillance;
4. Security Guards: Sheriff security or private security;
5. Weapon Screening: method and type (wand or magnetometer);
6. Training: Delivery of Workplace Violence/Threat Management Policy.

*Building Security Audit Findings*

Statistical data reflected below represents the average of the responses submitted during this year's 2013 BSA. Findings and recommendations will be presented in broad terms in order to protect the safety of the public and the County's employees.

<b>BSA Survey Results</b>		<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Identification Cards</b>		
	Worn by Employees	84%	16%
	Required of Visitors	44%	56%
<b>B</b>	<b>Training and Reports</b>		
	Workplace Violence Training	84%	16%
	Security Incidents Reported	85%	15%
<b>C</b>	<b>Emergency Preparedness</b>		
	Emergency Preparedness Training	92%	8%
	Emergency Preparedness Exercises	76%	24%
<b>D</b>	<b>Equipment</b>		
	Surveillance Cameras	34%	66%

BSA Survey Results		YES	NO
<b>Equipment (Cont.)</b>			
	Cameras Recorded	30%	70%
	Panic Alarms	29%	71%
	Weapon Screening (Public Only)	20%	80%
	Weapon Screening (Employees)	11%	89%
<b>E Security Personnel</b>			
	Overall Security Personnel Stationed at County Facilities	47%	53%

(Figure 1)

*A) Identification Cards*

The BSA found that employees in 84 percent of our facilities currently wear their County issued identification during working hours as required by County policy. The purpose of displaying identification in County facilities is to enhance the safety for all occupants in the event of an emergency. Non-compliance by County employees hinders on-site security and office management in their commitment to maintain a safe workplace environment.

The survey also found that only 44 percent of our facilities require visitors to wear official visitor identification cards. The same risks exist when identification policies are not strictly enforced for visitors entering our County facilities.

The current Identification Card Policy for County employees and guidelines for secured access to County facilities were instituted on September 25, 2001, as a result of the terrorist attacks in New York City and Washington D.C. As reflected below, since 2009 there has been a decrease in the number of identification cards reported lost or stolen. OSM states that the decrease in the number of identification cards reported lost or stolen may signify a decrease in the sense of awareness to wearing identification badges, as well as the lax enforcement of each department's identification policies in the workplace.

Year	Number Lost or Stolen
2009	727
2010	617
2011	556
2012	511

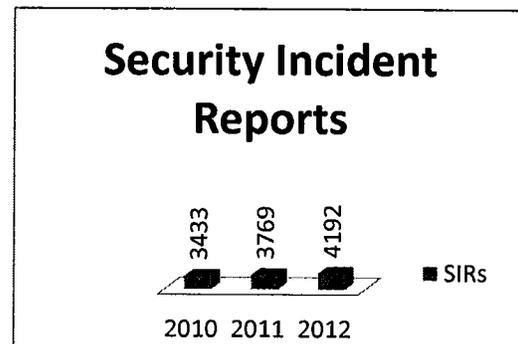
*B) Workplace Violence Training*

The BSA survey shows that 84 percent of the respondents have received some form of Workplace Violence Training at each of their facilities. Through training, which outlines prohibited behavior and reporting and investigating procedures, departments can minimize and/or prevent workplace violence. When workplace violence behavior or hazards are recognized and identified, the appropriate training and security measures can be implemented. An 84 percent response demonstrates that the County, as a whole, has increased awareness on how to recognize and properly report workplace violence. The expansion of training has and will continue to assist in reducing the County's overall exposure to liability.

*C) Security Incident Reports*

The Department of Human Resources' Policy 620 – Threat Policy, requires County managers and supervisors to report all incidents of workplace violence and threats to OSM and local law enforcement when appropriate (Attachment 4). Failure to report security incidents jeopardizes the safety of County employees and visitors. The incidents are recorded on a County Security Incident Report (SIR) form and evaluated by OSM personnel for possible further action. It is OSM's role to also provide the department with the appropriate security recommendations. The bar graph below reflects the number of SIRs submitted by County departments to OSM.

The BSA survey revealed that approximately 85 percent of the respondents were actively reporting security related incidents at their facilities. As reflected in the charts below, for years 2010-12 there is correlation between the number of training hours provided by OSM and the number of security incidents reported. As training hours increased, so did the SIRs.



Unfortunately, an increase in the number of SIRs has also created a backlog at OSM. Given the limited number of staff assigned to OSM, the backlog for 2012 has reached over 937 cases, which is a new high from the 620 cases in 2011.

*D) Emergency Preparedness Training and Exercises*

The BSA survey indicates that 92 percent of all respondents have a Building Emergency Plan (BEP) and 76 percent have participated in regular emergency preparedness training exercises at their respective facilities.

Emergency preparedness training is vital for the safety of our work environment. County employees who are unfamiliar with the BEP could hinder the safe evacuation of a County facility during an emergency situation. This hindrance could result in panic, serious injury, or death.

In a County-wide coordinated effort, the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) requires that each County facility have a Building Emergency Coordinator (BEC) and a BEP. OEM holds regular, quarterly BEC meetings to ensure that the BEPs are current and updated as needed.

*E) Equipment*

On average, the BSA survey shows approximately 30 percent of the respondents indicated that their facilities were equipped with cameras and/or panic alarms. The percentages are even lower for weapon screening equipment with only 20 percent of the respondents indicating that their facilities have public weapon screening equipment.

We anticipate the percentages to decrease even further once the County Superior Court courthouse closures are fully implemented, which were effective July 2013, and all weapons screening equipment is no longer operational.

The lack of surveillance cameras, panic alarms, and weapon screening equipment throughout our facilities can be a safety hazard to County employees and the visiting public. This is especially so since the equipment may assist in providing timely notification to law enforcement of an emergency situation as well as assist in identifying criminal activity. However, it is also important to note that each facility and department's security needs are unique depending on the layout of the facility, activities at the facility, and types of services provided to the public.

The Sheriff's County Services Bureau (CSB) and OSM are currently conducting a joint physical security assessment of all County facilities which will also include a review of the need for weapon screening at each location. The report will identify areas of concern and will offer recommendations to enhance the level of security where appropriate. Due to the large number of facilities and the complexity of the needs, the security assessment project should be completed by June 2015.

*F) Security Personnel at County Facilities*

The BSA survey indicated that approximately 47 percent of our County facilities are staffed by some form of security personnel. The facilities with security personnel are currently staffed by a combination of Sheriff Deputies and Security Officers (armed and unarmed) or private security (armed and unarmed).

CSB will continue to provide ongoing training to both its sworn and non-sworn security personnel on workplace violence, active shooter, and issues specific to infrastructure security. Contract security personnel training will be discussed further in this report.

*Summary of the Building Security Audit Findings*

Based on the data collected from the BSA survey, County departments are taking the necessary measures in conjunction with OSM and CSB to ensure the safety of their employees and the public conducting business at their respective facilities. In most cases, facilities are equipped with adequate forms of security.

The information gathered in this study revealed the County's proactive commitment to preventing and responding to emergency and security issues presented at County facilities. In addition, this information provided positive feedback regarding current safety measures, as well as identified areas of improvement (Attachment 5).

*Security Breach Involving Firearms*

In the event of a security breach involving firearms, the CSB will strictly enforce California Penal Code (PC) Section 171b (Attachment 6). This section restricts the possession of firearms in any State or local public building. Also enforced are other penal codes and County ordinances dealing with pertinent safety concerns specific to each facility.

Although PC Section 171b prohibits firearms in public buildings, currently there is no County policy or protocol that specifically addresses firearms related to County property or employees. The County lacks a set of protocols for its employees that will cover areas that PC Section 171b overlooks. The protocols should be proactive in defusing actions that may result in intimidation or any escalations of violence. County public safety partners led by OSM should coordinate on the creation of these protocols.

### *Contract Security Guard Training*

The Sheriff's training curriculum for security personnel is constantly reevaluated in order to meet the dynamic changes and demands placed on the County by the public accessing County services. Sheriff Security Officers are trained in the laws of arrest, use of force, and have the ability to make an arrest where circumstances and conditions warrant such an action. They are employed under PC 831.4 and attend Peace Officer Standards Training (POST). POST approved training includes the following:

- Arrest and Control
- Firearms
- Firearms
- Bicycle Tactics
- CPR
- Domestic Violence
- Defensive Driving
- Defensive Tactics/Force
- Mentally Ill Persons
- Narcotics Recognition
- Officer Survival
- Physical Training
- Radio Procedures
- Report Writing
- Respect Based Leadership
- Tactical Movement
- Ticket Writing
- Weapons Training

In contrast to the main responsibilities of the Sheriff's security personnel, the duties of the contract security guards are mainly to observe and report. The training offered to contract security guards by the contracting company requires a different approach. Private security companies go through a competitive Request for Proposal (RFP) process where the contract terms, which include training levels and requirements, are clearly listed. In this process, it is the responsibility of the private security company to meet the requirements of the RFP when submitting their final bids/proposals. Once a company is selected and the contract is awarded, the two parties will have future opportunities to adjust training requirements should the need arise.

In May of 2013, the Sheriff met with representatives of the Service Employees International Union to discuss the issue of contract security guard training. After lengthy discussions, it remains the position of the Sheriff and County Counsel that neither the Sheriff nor the County should be made responsible for the training of contract personnel. Should the County set the precedent of training contract personnel, the

County could potentially be identified as the de facto employer and may risk incurring additional liability.

Therefore, the training of contract security guards should remain the sole responsibility of the private security company. This does not however preclude a cooperative relationship and information sharing between the Sheriff security personnel and private security company.

### **GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION TASK FORCE**

Public safety is one of the foremost responsibilities of the County. Our County residents should not have to question their safety within their homes, schools, businesses, or places of employment. The public should trust that their local public safety agencies are proactively working to advance efforts to reduce gun violence in our communities. Given recent events involving firearms in Connecticut, Oregon, and Santa Monica it is even more important to reassess the County's efforts in preventing these types of tragic incidents.

In response, the Board directed the CEO, in consultation with CCJCC, to convene a Gun Violence Prevention Task Force (Task Force). Leaders and experts from various sectors including law enforcement, public health, mental health, community-based organizations, and advocacy groups were brought together to identify and recommend strategies aimed at preventing and reducing violence involving firearms.

The Task Force representatives included the following:

- 1) Second Supervisorial District Appointee
- 2) California Endowment
- 3) California Attorney General's Office
- 4) Center for the Study of Social Policy
- 5) Chief Executive Office, Intergovernmental Relations
- 6) Chief Executive Office, Public Safety Cluster
- 7) County Counsel
- 8) Countywide Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee
- 9) Sheriff's Department
- 10) District Attorney
- 11) Department of Mental Health
- 12) Department of Public Health
- 13) Los Angeles County Police Chiefs
- 14) Los Angeles County of Education

- 15) Los Angeles Police Department
- 16) Probation Department
- 17) United States Marshal

The Task Force focused on three critical areas in approaching the issue of gun violence:

- School Safety
- Mental Health Awareness
- Access and Availability

Collectively, the Task Force developed recommendations which we have summarized for your review (Attachment 7). The following is an overview of the discussions that emerged during the Task Force's meetings:

#### *School Safety*

On March 27, 2013, LACOE briefed the Task Force on school safety preparedness in the County. In the 2010-11 school year, the California Department of Education reported 139 gun incidents Statewide, 10 of which occurred in the County (10 incidents out of 1.7 million students). Statistically this represents a relatively small number of gun incidents in the State (roughly only 7 percent of those occurring in schools).

Information was provided regarding an ongoing training program that included an annual "Comprehensive Safe School Survey" to ensure that all school districts are in compliance with school safety training and awareness requirements. Highlighted were the efforts in promoting the Active Shooter and Run-Hide-Fight trainings throughout the County. School safety plans include individual school site plans, emergency evacuation drills, training for teachers to recognize potential signs of behavior (anti-social or violent), and partnerships with law enforcement, DMH, and DA to promote the Strategy Against Gang Environments program.

The Task Force also had a focused discussion on the County youth population; a discussion that centered on the intersection of class, race, cultural differences, access to the mental health system, and contact with the justice system. The Task Force believes a more holistic approach that involves families, communities, law enforcement, and public agencies to address youth gun violence beyond the gates of each school was key to keeping the children of the County safe.

Through various trainings, programs, and partnerships with law enforcement and other agencies, a direct impact can be made on a student's attitudes toward gun safety; ensure safe passages to and from schools; provide opportunities for safe, healthy, and positive activities; and increase youth access to mental health services.

### *Mental Health Awareness*

On April 10, 2013, DMH made a presentation to the Task Force that included an overview of the department and a snapshot of the current trends within the DMH population in the County. Annually, DMH serves over 250,000 or two percent of the County population of all ages. DMH estimates that almost seven percent of the County population consists of people with serious emotional disturbance (SED) and serious mental illness (SMI). It is widely believed that those who commit grave acts of gun violence, such as those seen during the Sandy Hook Elementary School incident, suffer from SED and SMI that have gone undetected and untreated.

One of the key areas for the Task Force included the issues surrounding mental health awareness and community safety. Consistent with the spirit of the motion that convened the Task Force and as a result of Proposition 63, also known as the Mental Health Services Act that passed in 2004, DMH created the Anti-Stigma and Discrimination Team for Adult System of Care. In response to the event at Sandy Hook Elementary School, DMH engaged in a department-wide effort to further enhance programming that sought to reduce the stigma associated with mental health.

The Task Force endorsed DMH's efforts to begin the approach to encourage a department-wide dialogue surrounding the reduction of the stigma associated with mental health. DMH also encouraged the broad-based approach to the connection between mental health and violence prevention. The Task Force began by taking a broad-based approach to the link between mental health and violence prevention. For example, individuals with serious mental illness are more likely to be victims rather than perpetrators of violence. In addition, individuals and communities exposed to violence need critical counseling services.

The Task Force also discussed cultural differences in response to mental health issues, seeking and receiving help, and access to mental health services. The Task Force discussed how best to overcome challenges related to accessing mental health services by developing new and enhancing existing public education campaigns, providing greater access to mental health services in schools, and including an evaluation of current mental health services in the County.

### *Access and Availability*

On April 24, 2013, the Sheriff provided an overview of the ongoing efforts to promote the responsibilities of gun ownership. The Sheriff, DMH, and DPH are actively participating in community events promoting information regarding gun safety and responsibility. For example, the Sheriff and local grocery and department stores partner to hold "Gifts for Guns" events that collect unwanted guns from residents in exchange for gift cards. Early this year, two Gifts for Guns events were held and yielded the following results:

On January 21, 2013, 392 guns were surrendered at the Compton Sheriff's Station:

- 152 handguns
- 115 rifles
- 84 shotguns
- 22 assault weapons
- 19 non-operative

A total of \$40,250 in gift cards were issued (\$21,600 from Target and \$18,650 from Ralphs).

On June 15, 2013, 152 guns were surrendered at East Los Angeles Sheriff's Station:

- 14 assault weapons
- 59 handguns
- 74 non-assault rifles (shotgun, long rifle)
- 5 non-operable

A total of \$16,250 in gift cards were issued (\$3,400 from Target and \$12,850 from Ralphs).

The Task Force also reviewed creative options to enhance the County's ability to counsel patients and clients regarding firearm safety, risk, and accessibility. One suggestion involved DMH, DPH, DHS, and the Department of Social Services proactively training their clinicians to ask patients/clients who may be a threat to themselves or others whether they have firearms and to relinquish those firearms to family, friends, or law enforcement should the individual deem themselves incapable of properly storing firearms.

It was the consensus among Task Force members that California has some of the most stringent gun laws in the nation. Coupled with recent national gun-related crimes, the State legislature has authored additional bills in hopes of curbing future crimes involving firearms. The Task Force was briefed on the developments in the legislature and found

numerous bills that the County could support in an effort to restrict access and availability to prohibited persons and increase awareness of responsible gun ownership.

*Proposed Legislation or Ordinances*

As previously mentioned, the State legislature was aggressively focused on gun violence-related legislation throughout the previous legislative season. As a result, the Task Force focused primarily on expanding local ordinances that would augment the gun control measures currently in place at the local level. The result of the discussion produced the following recommendations that will require County Counsel's review and evaluation:

- The legality of an ordinance that would add to Title 7 of the County, similar to the City of Los Angeles', licensing and insurance requirements and record keeping of ammunition sellers.
- The legality of an ordinance requiring a firearm owner to report the loss or theft of their firearm within 48 hours.

*Los Angeles County Employees Retirement Association Divestiture*

In response to the Board's direction, the Task Force reviewed the report prepared by LACERA which identified \$132.7 million that is invested either directly or indirectly in companies involved in the firearm industry (Attachment 8). Much of the discussion focused on the Task Force's ability to adequately weigh in and provide a recommendation as to whether or not the Board should request that LACERA divest from its investments in these types of companies.

The Task Force concluded that it did not have the requisite expertise to predict any potential negative impacts that divestiture would pose for the current and retired employees of the County and their retirement portfolio. Further, it was agreed that when it came to a social issue and setting policy that could potentially have long lasting and negative consequences for those previously mentioned, it should be a decision that is put forth to all those that may be impacted by the decision. It should not be decided by the Task Force alone.

The Task Force therefore recommends that the Board either enlist a more qualified body to provide a recommendation, including an analysis of the likely impact divestiture would have on LACERA's investment portfolio, or require the LACERA Board to engage

Each Supervisor  
September 5, 2013  
Page 15

LACERA members in a vote as to what the will of the members may be as it relates to this social issue.

## **CONCLUSION**

In light of the tragic events from Sandy Hook, Connecticut, and most recently in Santa Monica, it is evident that firearms continue to be a common tool used by those that choose to cause great harm in our communities.

Through our research and discussions, we offer the attached recommendations which include short and long-term solutions to this complex issue. With these recommendations, the County will have the opportunity to measure violence and its impact as well as aid in our understanding of how to best prevent future incidents. Most importantly, the County will have the opportunity to continue its primary role of protecting its communities, schools, and employees.

Should you have any questions of the information contained in the report, please contact Georgia Mattera at (213) 893-2374.

WTF:GAM:SW  
DC:llm

### Attachments (8)

c: Executive Office, Board of Supervisors  
County Counsel  
District Attorney  
Sheriff  
Internal Services  
Mental Health  
Public Health



WILLIAM T FUJIOKA  
Chief Executive Officer

## County of Los Angeles CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration  
500 West Temple Street, Room 713, Los Angeles, California 90012  
(213) 974-1101  
<http://ceo.lacounty.gov>

ATTACHMENT 1

August 15, 2013

To: Supervisor Mark Ridley-Thomas, Chairman  
Supervisor Gloria Molina  
Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky  
Supervisor Don Knabe  
Supervisor Michael D. Antonovich

From: William T Fujioka  
Chief Executive Officer

Board of Supervisors  
GLORIA MOLINA  
First District

MARK RIDLEY-THOMAS  
Second District

ZEV YAROSLAVSKY  
Third District

DON KNABE  
Fourth District

MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH  
Fifth District

### SACRAMENTO UPDATE - GUN VIOLENCE LEGISLATION

#### Executive Summary

This memorandum is to provide the Board an update on the status of legislation and County advocacy efforts in Sacramento relating to gun violence as well as the status of bills of significant interest to the County related to guns and gun violence.

#### Overview

As previously reported, a package of eight Senate bills collectively named the Life Act, which addresses gun violence issues, was introduced earlier in the Legislative Session and is a key priority of Senate President Pro Tempore Darrell Steinberg and Legislative Leadership. Since introduction, the package of bills has continued to move through the legislative process.

**County-supported SB 140**, related to additional funding for the Armed Prohibited Persons System, passed the Legislature and was signed by the Governor on May 1, 2013 as an urgency measure and became effective immediately. The remaining seven bills, including **County-supported SB 53**, related to ammunition purchase permits, recently passed the Assembly Public Safety Committee and are set to be considered in the Assembly Appropriations Committee over the next couple of weeks. If passed, the bills would head to the Assembly Floor for consideration.

*"To Enrich Lives Through Effective And Caring Service"*

**Please Conserve Paper – This Document and Copies are Two-Sided  
Intra-County Correspondence Sent Electronically Only**

Each Supervisor  
August 15, 2013  
Page 2

This office will continue to provide ongoing reports on State and Federal gun-related legislation and will keep the Board apprised of significant developments related to guns and gun violence.

### **Senate Package of Gun Violence Legislation**

**County-supported SB 53 (De León)**, which as amended on June 27, 2013, would: 1) require that the delivery of any kind of ammunition occur in a face-to-face transaction; 2) require that, commencing July 1, 2015, only a licensed ammunition vendor may sell ammunition; 3) require specified information be recorded at the time of delivery of any type of ammunition to a purchaser; 4) require, commencing July 1, 2017, that a purchaser of ammunition be authorized to purchase ammunition by the California Department of Justice (DOJ); 5) authorize, commencing January 1, 2017, the issuance of ammunition purchase authorizations by the DOJ to applicants who are residents of the State, at least 18 years of age, not prohibited from possessing ammunition and who pay a required fee, and 6) include in the Statewide Armed Prohibited Persons System those individuals prohibited from possessing ammunition. SB 53 passed the Assembly Public Safety Committee by a vote of 5 to 2 on July 2, 2013.

**County-supported SB 140 (Leno and Steinberg)**, which as amended on April 11, 2013, would appropriate \$24.0 million to the California Department of Justice from the Dealers' Record of Sale Special Account for the limited purpose of addressing the current Armed Prohibited Persons System backlog, was signed by the Governor on May 1, 2013. SB 140 is an urgency measure and, therefore, took effect immediately.

**SB 47 (Yee)**, which as amended on August 6, 2013, would revise the definition of an assault weapon prohibited under California law to guns that do not have a fixed magazine but any one of a series of attributes, would further define a fixed magazine, and would require that any person who lawfully possessed an assault weapon, from January 1, 2001 to December 31, 2013, to register the firearm by July 1, 2015, passed the Assembly Public Safety Committee by a vote of 4 to 2 on August 13, 2013.

**SB 374 (Steinberg, Hancock and Yee)**, which as amended on August 5, 2013, would classify a gun that does not have a fixed magazine with the capacity to accept no more than 10 rounds as an assault weapon and would require a person who, between January 1, 2001, and December 31, 2013, lawfully possessed an assault weapon, as defined, to register the firearm by July 1, 2015, passed the Assembly Public Safety Committee by a vote of 4 to 2 on August 13, 2013.

Each Supervisor  
August 15, 2013  
Page 3

**SB 396 (Hancock and Steinberg)**, which as amended on May 15, 2013, would: 1) revise the definition of a large capacity magazine to mean capable of holding more than 10 rounds; 2) commencing July 1, 2014, make it an offense to possess a large-capacity magazine, regardless of the date the magazine was acquired; and 3) authorize various methods by which a person in lawful possession of a large-capacity magazine may dispose of the magazine, passed the Assembly Public Safety Committee by a vote of 4 to 2 on August 13, 2013.

**SB 567 (Jackson)**, which as amended on August 5, 2013, would revise the definition of a shotgun to delete the requirement that it be intended to be fired from the shoulder and would clarify that the projectile may be fired through either a rifled bore or a smooth bore, passed the Assembly Public Safety Committee by a vote of 4 to 2 on August 13, 2013.

**SB 683 (Block)**, which as amended on August 7, 2013, would: 1) commencing January 1, 2015, prohibit a person from purchasing or receiving any firearm without a valid firearm safety certificate; 2) prohibit any person from selling, delivering, loaning, or transferring any firearm to a person who does not have a valid firearm safety certificate; and 3) commencing January 1, 2015, require a safe handling demonstration for purchasers of long guns, passed the Assembly Public Safety Committee by a vote of 4 to 2 on August 13, 2013.

**SB 755 (Wolk)**, which as amended on June 27, 2013, would: 1) add misdemeanor offenses to those that bar a person from owning or possessing any firearm for 10 years; 2) apply the 10-year firearms prohibition period to persons convicted of two or more misdemeanors within a 3-year period involving intoxication or possession of certain controlled substances; and 3) prohibit a person who has been ordered by a court to obtain assisted outpatient treatment from purchasing or possessing any firearm or other deadly weapon while subject to assisted outpatient treatment, passed the Assembly Public Safety Committee by a vote of 4 to 2 on August 13, 2013.

We will continue to keep you advised.

WTF:RA  
MR:KA:ma

c: All Department Heads  
Legislative Strategist

## ATTACHMENT 2



SACHI A. HAMAI  
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

## COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

KENNETH HAIN HALL OF ADMINISTRATION  
500 WEST TEMPLE STREET, ROOM 383  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012  
(213) 974-1411 • FAX (213) 620-0636

February 8, 2013

### MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

GLORIA MOLINA

MARK RIDLEY-THOMAS

ZEV YAROSLAVSKY

DON KNABE

MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein  
United States Senate  
SH-331 Hart Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein:

We are writing to communicate our support for President Obama's comprehensive plan to reduce gun violence.

The President's plan includes 23 executive orders and actions, which do not require Congressional action. However, the other elements of his plan require the enactment of legislation, including closing background check loopholes by requiring background checks for all gun sales, banning assault weapons and high-capacity ammunition magazines, giving law enforcement more tools to prevent and prosecute gun crimes, and improving access to mental health services. We are pleased that you introduced S. 150, the Assault Weapons Ban of 2013, and that an identical House bill (H.R. 437) also has been introduced, which would reinstate and strengthen the expired 1994 assault weapons ban and limit ammunition magazines to ten rounds, consistent with the President's recommendations.

Los Angeles County requests your support for legislation to implement the President's gun violence reduction proposals. Reducing gun violence is important to the County and its residents because the County annually accounts for a far larger number of gun deaths than any other county in the nation. Between 1990 and 2010, there were a combined total of 29,398 firearm-related deaths, including 20,841 homicides, in the County. Moreover, between 1993 and 2009, the County's firearm-related homicide rate was over twice as high as the national average so the County alone accounted for 1 out of every 14 firearm-related homicides in the United States.

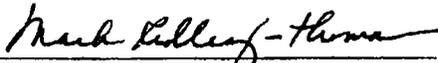
In addition to accounting for a far larger number of gun deaths than any other county, Los Angeles County also has the nation's largest county sheriff's and mental health departments. Therefore, we strongly support the President's request for funding to maintain police officers and expand mental health services. Moreover, we encourage

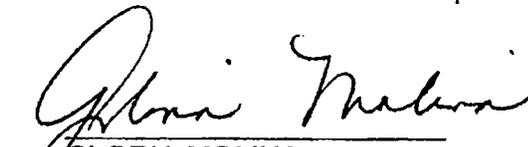
The Honorable Dianne Feinstein  
February 8, 2013  
Page 2

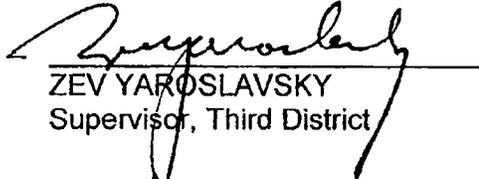
that increased Federal law enforcement and mental health funding aimed at reducing gun deaths be targeted to local jurisdictions, commensurate with their relative level of need and responsibilities for law enforcement and mental health services.

Your leadership and assistance in enacting legislation to reduce gun violence are greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

  
MARK RIDLEY-THOMAS  
Chairman of the Board  
Supervisor, Second District

  
GLORIA MOLINA  
Supervisor, First District

  
ZEV YAROSLAVSKY  
Supervisor, Third District



County of Los Angeles  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE**

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration  
500 West Temple Street, Room 713, Los Angeles, California 90012  
(213) 974-1101  
<http://ceo.lacounty.gov>

WILLIAM T FUJIOKA  
Chief Executive Officer

February 11, 2013

Board of Supervisors  
GLORIA MOLINA  
First District

MARK RIDLEY-THOMAS  
Second District

ZEV YAROSLAVSKY  
Third District

DON KNABE  
Fourth District

MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH  
Fifth District

Mayor, City of Cudahy  
P.O. Box 1007  
Cudahy, CA 90201

Dear Mayor:

On behalf of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, I am writing to urge that your City support Senator Feinstein's bill (S. 150), the Assault Weapons Ban Act of 2013, and H.R. 437, which is the identical House version of the bill.

This legislation importantly reinstates and strengthens the 1994 assault weapons ban, which expired in 2004. It updates and tightens the definition of assault weapons for which the sale, manufacture, and importation would be prohibited. Any assault weapon legally owned when the bill is enacted would be grandfathered in, but background checks would be required on their sale. The bill also would ban the sale of any ammunition magazine with a capacity of more than 10 rounds. Studies of the expired ban found that it reduced the use of assault weapons in crimes and the number of gun murders. The recent use of assault weapons and high capacity ammunition magazines in the deadly mass shootings in Aurora, Colorado, and Newtown, Connecticut highlights the urgent need to reduce the availability of such weapons and magazines.

I respectfully request that your City Council join the Board of Supervisors in adopting a position to support the Assault Weapons Ban Act of 2013 legislation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "W. T. Fujioka".

WILLIAM T FUJIOKA  
Chief Executive Office

*"To Enrich Lives Through Effective And Caring Service"*

**Please Conserve Paper – This Document and Copies are Two-Sided  
Intra-County Correspondence Sent Electronically Only**



*County of Los Angeles*  
*Department of Human Resources*  
**POLICIES, GUIDELINES, AND PROCEDURES**

Subject:  <b>WORKPLACE VIOLENCE/THREAT MANAGEMENT</b>	Policy Number: 620	Page(s): 5
	Effective Date: February 24, 2006	
	Approved By: <i>[Signature]</i>	

**POLICY**

**ZERO TOLERANCE POLICY** - The policy of the County of Los Angeles is that it will tolerate no workplace acts of violence or threats in any form.

- Any reported threat will initiate necessary security measures and a departmental investigation. Any violation of this policy must be reported to the Office of Security Management (OSM) at (213) 893-2069 and/or sent via FAX to (213) 613-0848. OSM shall make timely notification of the incident and circumstances to the Chief Administrative Officer.

**GUIDELINES**

The Office of Security Management was created by the Board of Supervisors as the central security management authority for all County facilities and the employees who work in those facilities. It is staffed by sworn Sheriff's Department personnel assigned to the Chief Administrative Office. The Office of Security Management has direct responsibility for the County's Threat Management Program. OSM will provide consultation to, and if requested, meet with County departments regarding acts of violence, threats or other security incidents. OSM will assist the department/victim in obtaining a police response and/or report. OSM will not assume responsibility for the investigation of an incident when another police agency has jurisdiction unless that police agency is unable to or unwilling to pursue a reasonable course of action.

Every employee is entitled to a safe and healthful work environment. This premise, grounded in the authority of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act and the California Labor Code, underlies the commitment of the County of Los Angeles to do everything that is reasonably necessary to protect the life, safety and health of its employees. In keeping with this commitment, the County prohibits any workplace violence, threats, intimidation or harassment against or by any of its employees.

Provisions of the policies, procedures, and resources described herein are to serve the County's managers, supervisors and employees in meeting their responsibility to

Subject: THREAT MANAGEMENT	Policy Number: 620
----------------------------	--------------------

maintain workplace safety and security. Consequences of violating these provisions may include any or all of the following:

- Arrest and prosecution for violation of pertinent laws (Threats of harm are illegal. See Appendix I in Resource Guide for relevant Penal Code sections)
- Removal of the threatening individual from the premises pending investigation
- Departmental discipline up to and including discharge

## **PROCEDURES**

Safety of personnel should be foremost in determining the initial response to an act of violence or threat. Each threat, alleged threat, or act of violence must be assessed and managed according to the particular circumstances presented. Based on the clarity, severity, and imminence of the threat or act of violence, the situation may warrant the immediate summoning of emergency resources, or may allow sufficient time to investigate the facts of the incident to determine the most appropriate course of action.

### **Immediate Danger or Imminent Threat of Violence**

Any employee who is a witness or victim to an act of violence or an imminent threat in the workplace, or who is advised of an imminent threat directed at or expressed by other personnel and believed by the victim or witness to constitute an immediate danger requiring an emergency response, shall take the following actions:

- Immediately notify on-site security personnel
- Obtain emergency assistance from local law enforcement by calling 911
- Warn potential victim(s)
- Seek personal safety
- Post event, the victim or supervisor/manager shall contact OSM within 24 hours

### **Non-Imminent Threats**

If a non-imminent threat is directed at someone within a County facility by an identifiable party currently or not currently at that facility, the following timely notifications shall be made by the reporting employee, supervisor, and/or manager:

- On-site facility security personnel
- Local law enforcement agency
- A Department Supervisor or Manager

- The Office of Security Management
- The potential victim(s)

#### Department Head

Department Heads shall ensure by written documentation that their employees are aware of the contents of this policy and schedule OSM approved workplace violence training for management and supervisors. In addition, Department Heads shall hold managers and supervisors accountable for their roles in reporting threats or acts of violence and fulfilling the responsibilities described in this policy.

#### Department Managers/Supervisors

Supervisors and managers shall ensure that employees understand their responsibility to report acts of violence, threats and suspicious activity to their supervisor, regardless of the relationship between the individual who initiated the threat or threatening behavior and the person(s) who was threatened. Supervisors must act immediately upon all employee reports of threats or acts of violence. Managers, supervisors and employees must take all reasonable steps to ensure the workplace is free from violent incidents.

- Managers/supervisors shall take necessary measures to ensure employees and other appropriate personnel are aware of the threat and the identity of the threatening party, including picture ID if available, and are advised of proper security measures, including prioritized notification procedures if the identified party appears at the facility.
- Facility management shall make timely notification to the heads of departments represented at the facility.
- Management shall notify appropriate personnel at any other facilities when persons at those facilities are considered to be at risk.
- In addition to telephonic notification to the Office of Security Management, departmental management shall ensure that a Security Incident Report is completed and faxed to OSM. At the final disposition of the Department's administrative action, a copy of the event log and a synopsis of the action taken shall be faxed to OSM.
- Managers and supervisors shall formulate a Security Plan for the affected employee and facility, while also making Employee Assistance Program (EAP) information available. Staff at EAP may be reached at (213) 738-4200. These actions shall be documented by the facility manager in the department log.

### Security Incident Report

A threat or act of workplace violence constitutes a security incident. The incident shall be reported to OSM via telephonic notification and by completing and delivering the Security Incident Report (S.I.R.) to OSM, 500 W. Temple Street, Room 754, Los Angeles, California 90012 or by sending the S.I.R. via FAX to (213) 613-0848 (See Resource Guide for sample reporting form). The S.I.R. shall be sent or delivered no later than the end of the business day following the threat or incident. It is the responsibility of the department head, manager, or supervisor informed of the incident to deliver or send the completed and approved S.I.R. The report shall be completed by the person reporting or involved in the incident, any supervisor, manager, or the building manager of the affected department. Inquiries regarding this S.I.R. requirement may be directed to OSM.

For reporting purposes, a Security Incident is defined as meeting any of the following criteria:

- An incident placing a person or property at risk that requires action by local law enforcement authorities or security guards at a County facility, whether they were summoned or not.
- An incident placing a person at risk involving an on-duty (including lunch periods) County employee while on County property. This includes parking facilities, or while walking to or from an off-site parking facility to start or end a workday.
- An incident of a suspicious or unusual nature on County property that places people or property at risk.

### Developing and Maintaining a Log

- A log of events, notifications and contacts shall be initiated and maintained by the facility manager or other designated person whenever an incident occurs that causes the provisions of this policy to be implemented.
- If the perpetrator of the threat or incident is an employee, upon disposition of the incident, the log and a letter of explanation of the disposition shall be maintained by the senior manager at the affected facility for a period of at least three years if the employee is not terminated, or a period of at least two years if the employee is terminated.
- Copies of disciplinary letters pursuant to the disposition of the incident shall be placed in the employee's personnel folder. Medical or other information prohibited from inclusion in the personnel folder, which may have been gathered in the course of the investigation and disposition, shall be excluded from the folder and maintained in accordance with County policy on Employment Files.

**Subject: THREAT MANAGEMENT**

**Policy Number: 620**

Training

OSM is the lead department responsible for County training and instruction regarding the Workplace Violence/Threat Management Policy and shall conduct or approve all training, materials or instructors prior to implementation.

Cooperation with Law Enforcement Personnel

Law enforcement personnel may be required to enter County facilities to conduct official business, such as serving Court orders on County employees or investigating a crime that involves an employee. Law enforcement agencies shall be given access to employees while they are at work.

Any questions regarding this policy should be directed to the Office of Security Management at (213) 893-2069. The staff of the Office of Security Management is available to consult with departments regarding this and related security policies. Additional guidance and assistance can be located in the Resource Guide.

**AUTHORITY**

---

Refer to Resource Guide, Appendix 1  
Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act, Title 29, Chapter 15  
California Labor Code

**DATE ISSUED/REVIEW DATE**

---

Original Issue Date:  
April 15, 1999

Review Date:  
February 24, 2011

**COUNTY FACILITIES RECOMMENDATIONS**

***Phase I - Implementation within 6 months or by January 2014***

- A) The Board should direct all County Departments to insure their employees are in full compliance with the 2001 identification card mandate for County employees and temporary identification cards for visitors.
- B) Direct the CEO and OSM to identify the resources necessary to address the large volume of backlogged Security Incident Reports and standardized, as part of OSM's core function, employee security training, which would include Violence in the Workplace and the Department of Homeland Security's "See Something, Say Something" training campaign.
- C) Mandate all Departments document employee acknowledgment of the Department of Human Resources Violence in the Workplace Policy (DHR-620). This could be accomplished during the orientation of new hires and during the annual performance evaluation process.
- D) Direct OEM to include supplemental instructions to County Departments on how to effectively conduct emergency drills to increase the number of drills being performed countywide. A log should be maintained by OEM to ensure every facility performs at least one emergency drill annually.
- E) Direct CEO, OSM and the LASD CSB to identify those facilities that may require weapon screening equipment, surveillance cameras and other emergency alert tools and report back to the Board. Any existing County weapon screening devices should be left in place pending an evaluation by LASD CSB.
- F) Direct the CEO, OSM, LASD and County Counsel to develop a comprehensive County policy that addresses possession of firearms, replicas, ammunition (live or inert) on County property or property used by County employees on or off duty.

***Phase II - Implementation before 12 months or by July 2014***

- A) Direct CEO and OSM to create and lead a County Identification (ID) Card Committee consisting of relevant departments to evaluate the 2001 ID card mandate and revise where appropriate and also direct the committee to develop a uniform, Countywide ID Card standard and identify a specific vendor/equipment in order to facilitate implementing security features and modifying ID cards in the future.
- B) Direct all departments to review and strictly enforce their policy for visitor identification. Identification of visitors should be differentiated by the types of visitors such as contractors requiring recurring access into County buildings versus non-recurring visitors that may only require a day pass. Properly identified visitors will provide an enhanced level of security for staff and visitors accessing County facilities and also identify others that may require assistance or additional attention.

**California Penal Code Section 171b**

(a) Any person who brings or possesses within any state or local public building or at any meeting required to be open to the public pursuant to Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 54950) of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of, or Article 9 (commencing with Section 11120) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of, the Government Code, any of the following is guilty of a public offense punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or in the state prison:

- 1) Any firearm.
- 2) Any deadly weapon described in Section 653k or 12020.
- 3) Any knife with a blade length in excess of four inches, the blade of which is fixed or is capable of being fixed in an unguarded position by the use of one or two hands.
- 4) Any unauthorized tear gas weapon.
- 5) Any taser or stun gun, as defined in Section 244.5.
- 6) Any instrument that expels a metallic projectile, such as a BB or pellet, through the force of air pressure, CO2 pressure, or spring action, or any spot marker gun or paint gun.

**GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION TASKFORCE RECOMMENDATIONS**

***Phase I - Implementation within 6 months or by January 2014***

- A) Identification of a permanent funding source for a centralized, County staffed Office of Violence Prevention and Youth Development to ensure the continued coordination of efforts to prevent and reduce violence in the County as well as support and expand evidence-based interventions to reduce youth gang violence and homicides in communities disproportionately affected by violence and crime, as well as reduce duplication of efforts by County Departments and other entities.
- B) Develop a standardized evaluation and reporting tool for collection of basic service and outcome data, success and challenges, that will be required of all violence reduction efforts funded in part or in whole by the County, to ensure that resources are being deployed to successful programs.
- C) Request CEO to send a letter of support from the Board for Assembly Bill 1020, which will standardize a letter campaign from the California Attorney General's Office to gun owners educating them on their responsibilities to other municipalities and unincorporated communities.
- D) Request CEO to send a letter of support from the Board in support of Senate Bill 363, which will educate gun owners and organizations regarding their responsibility to keep firearms from distressed persons and methods for safe storage.
- E) Request LACOE to work with all K-12 public schools to conduct annual active shooter safety drills with the involvement of local law enforcement, to ensure students and personnel are adequately prepared for incidents involving active shooters.
- F) Instruct LACOE to implement the Safe Firearm Storage letter campaign that targets parents/guardians in order to generate awareness on the importance of proper firearm storage.
- G) Instruct LACOE to encourage the use of the Universal Violence Prevention Curriculum as part of the standard academic curriculum to aid in the development of positive social skills in students.
- H) Recommend LACOE examine the feasibility of coordinating with all County school districts to develop and maintain a roster of CBOs that can be deployed in the event a student or faculty member needs information or support in areas typically not addressed by school personnel or where public resources are limited.
- I) Request Probation, DMH, DPH, and LACOE to maintain an inventory of schools that have health clinics, mental health services, and school-based probation officers on-site and require those schools include these agencies in their school safety committees to ensure a holistic approach to school safety planning and coordination among stakeholders.
- J) Direct DMH to identify gaps in existing DMH community education campaigns and expand resources to educate the public on stigma, discrimination, suicide prevention, social norms of youth violence and available mental health resources

and hotline, through partnerships with other county agencies, and media campaigns.

- K) Direct LACOE, the District Attorney, and DMH to identify high risk schools that may serve as candidates for the expansion and implementation of the SAGE program to abate gang violence and narcotics-related activities deemed appropriate by the partnerships and to report back with the implementation costs per school location.
- L) Request DMH and LACOE to inventory all school mental health professionals to determine how many are devoted to mental and emotional health issues in each school to identify resource gaps. To this end, direct LACOE to develop a benchmark of student-to-mental health professional ratio for each school to ensure each school has an appropriate amount of mental health professionals to address the needs of the student population and report back to the Board on the findings.

***Phase II - Implementation after 12 months or by July 2014***

- A) Instruct DPH, LASD, Probation, CIO, Coroner and the Human Relations Commission to coordinate with municipal law enforcement agencies, schools, and local trauma centers to develop a set of interagency protocols with the goal of supporting the County's full participation in the Violent Death Reporting System, which will serve as the common data collection system for countywide incidents of violent death, to provide Los Angeles County with a tool to identify trends in violent deaths and more accurately guide violence reduction efforts.
- B) Instruct DMH, DPH, DHS, DCFS and DPSS to work together to develop tailored protocols and tools, based on best practices, to encourage doctors, nurses, mental health clinicians, and social workers to counsel patients/clients regarding firearm safety, including but not limited to: risk, safety storage, and referrals to counseling and other resources as applicable; develop a plan to pilot protocols; and evaluate feasibility of implementing protocols or policies countywide.



Los Angeles County Employees Retirement Association 

300 N Lake Ave. Pasadena, CA 91101 / PO Box 7060 Pasadena, CA 91109-7060 / www.lacera.com / 626:564-6000

February 22, 2013

The Honorable Mark Ridley-Thomas  
 Chair of the Board  
 Supervisor, Second District  
 Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors  
 Room 866, Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration  
 500 West Temple Street  
 Los Angeles, CA 90012

The Honorable Ridley-Thomas:

At its January 22, 2013 meeting, the Board of Supervisors (Board) requested the Los Angeles County Employees Retirement Association (LACERA) to examine its investments in companies which manufacture and/or distribute guns, and ammunition, and their subsidiaries, and report back to the Board in 30 days. To facilitate LACERA examining its investments for all companies and their subsidiaries in which LACERA invests which manufacture and/or distribute guns and ammunition, LACERA employed MSCI ESG Research to identify publicly traded companies involved in the firearm industry, namely those companies that manufacture handguns, pistols, shotguns, rifles, revolvers, and ammunition for civilian (non-military) use. MSCI ESG Research is a global investment consultant providing in-depth research, ratings and analysis of the environmental, social, and governance-related business practices of thousands of companies worldwide. MSCI ESG Research employs the following methodology to identify firearm industry companies:

<b>Industry Segment</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Producer of Civilian Firearms</b>	Companies that manufacture firearms and small arms ammunition for civilian markets. The research does not include companies that cater to the military, government, and law enforcement markets.
<b>Firearms Retailer and Distributor</b>	Companies that derive 15% or more of total annual revenues from the distribution (wholesale or retail) of firearms or small arms ammunition intended for civilian use.
<b>Ownership Of a Firearms Company</b>	Companies that own 20% to 49.99% of another company with involvement in the firearm industry. When a company owns 50% or more of a subsidiary with involvement, MSCI ESG Research treats it as a wholly owned subsidiary.
<b>Ownership By a Firearms Company</b>	Companies that are 50% or more owned by a company with involvement.

The Honorable Mark Ridley-Thomas

February 22, 2013

Page 2

The MSCI ESG Research methodology does not include companies dealing solely in firearm or ammunition components, air rifles, air pistols, air soft guns, toy guns, replica weapons, paintball guns, blank ammunition, gun safety equipment (such as trigger locks and safe storage boxes), and firearm accessories (such as scopes, shooting gloves, ammo carriers, mounts, gun care products, slings, belts, and gun cases).

Applying the MSCI ESG Research methodology to LACERA's December 31, 2012 investment portfolio identified approximately \$132.7 million invested in companies involved in the firearm industry. The majority of these investments, approximately \$102 million, are owned indirectly through a commingled fund where LACERA is not the direct owner. The remaining \$30.7 million are direct investments and represent less than 1/10<sup>th</sup> of 1% of LACERA's \$40.5 billion investment portfolio.

The Board also requested a description of the policies and procedures that would be required in order for LACERA to proceed with divesting from any direct or indirect holdings in companies and their subsidiaries which manufacture and/or distribute guns and ammunition. There are no specific LACERA policies or procedures for evaluating social issues in context of portfolio investment strategy. On an ad-hoc basis, the Board of Investments evaluated four social issues at the request of the Board of Supervisors.

South Africa Divestment – August 20, 1985

Tobacco Company Divestment – April 7, 1998

Tobacco Company Divestment – March 21, 2000

Sudan Divestment – February 13, 2007

Iranian Energy Sector Divestment – July 21, 2009

While not specifically requested in the Board's January 22, 2013 report request, LACERA also applied the MSCI ESG Research methodology to Los Angeles County's OPEB Trust which is invested by LACERA on behalf of the County. The OPEB Trust is currently valued at \$412.5 million and does not own any companies involved, directly or indirectly, in the firearm industry.

The Honorable Mark Ridley-Thomas  
February 22, 2013  
Page 3

I would be pleased to answer any questions you or your staff have regarding this report.

Respectfully submitted,



Gregg Bademacher  
Chief Executive Officer

Gr:nm  
Firearm industry report to BoS Feb 2013.docx

- C: Each Member:  
Board of Supervisors  
Board of Retirement  
Board of Investments  
William T Fujioka, Chief Executive Officer, Los Angeles County  
Sachi A. Hami, Executive Officer, Los Angeles County  
David Kushner, Chief Investment Officer, LACERA  
Robb Van Der Volgen, Chief Counsel, LACERA