

## City of Los Angeles – Smart Prosecution Initiative

Through \$450,000 in federal grant funding over the course of two years, the Los Angeles City Attorney's Office (LACA), in partnership with Justice & Security Strategies, Inc. (JSS) and the Center for Court Innovation (CCI), will introduce a seminal Smart Prosecution approach to the City of Los Angeles through project INTERCEPT (Introducing New Tools based on Evidence and Risk-assessments to Confirm Eligibility for Prosecution Treatment).

INTERCEPT will utilize **evidence-based risk assessment** to evaluate prosecutorial diversion approaches for cited offenders (misdemeanor offenders who are issued a citation in lieu of arrest) in two regions with high arrest and incarceration rates: Hollywood and South Los Angeles.

Additionally, the project will implement **restorative justice strategies** in the form of Community Justice Panels (CJP) for qualified offenders, defined as those who “science” predicts are appropriate for non-traditional case processing based on low risk assessment scores. INTERCEPT is a groundbreaking initiative that will help alleviate strained court resources and prevent low-level offenders from regions with disproportionately high incarceration rates from becoming further drawn into the justice system. Outcomes entail increased public safety, strengthened communities, and fiscal savings.

### Statement of the Problem

As the second largest city in the nation, Los Angeles is home to nearly four million multilingual, multicultural residents (48.5% Latino, 28.7% white, 11.3% Asian, and 9.6% African American - 2012 U.S. Census estimate). Unemployment and poverty rates exceed national levels,<sup>1</sup> contributing to hot spot environments where tensions and desperations run high. Inevitably, criminal consequences abound. The Los Angeles Superior Court is the largest single unified court in the United States, processing an average of 2.7 million cases annually. Of these matters, non-traffic related misdemeanor cases **consume nearly 40% of all judicial resources**. This problem is not unique to Los

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<sup>1</sup> Los Angeles unemployment rates: 11.3% (compared to 7.6% national rate - Bureau of Labor Statistics, 12/2012); Los Angeles poverty rates: 20.2% (compared to 14.4% national rate – American Community Survey, 2007-2011).

Angeles – in a review of 11 states, the National Center for State Courts found that **79% of criminal caseloads** were comprised of misdemeanors, overwhelming courts across the nation.

During the past two years, recession-driven cutbacks in Los Angeles have resulted in the following unprecedented impacts: **eight** courthouse closures; **80** courtrooms closed; **1,000+** positions cut; and the **elimination** of the Alternative Dispute Resolution Department. A recent Los Angeles Times article highlighted that this “squeeze has delayed criminal trials. Witnesses and victims may no longer be reachable by the time of the trial. Police officers also must leave their communities to testify and may spend hours commuting to testify for only 15 minutes. Criminal defendants from far-flung parts of the county don't show for court due to transportation. Arrest warrants are then issued.”<sup>2</sup>

In addition, jail sentences are now typically reduced or given credit for “time served” due to lack of intake capacity following California’s realignment policy. Realignment shifted responsibility for **46,000 offenders from state to counties**, further straining burdened, overcrowded jail resources.

Within the criminal corrections system Latinos comprise 41% of the adult male population and African Americans comprise 29%. During 2010, African Americans were incarcerated at a rate of 5,525 per 100,000, compared to 1,146 for Latinos, and 671 for non-Latino whites. Interventions to address these staggering and disproportionate rates are direly needed in neighborhoods which represent virtual revolving doors from neighborhood to jail/prison and back.

South Los Angeles is a severely disadvantaged community rife with poverty, violence, and disinvestment. The region’s population is 59% Latino, 37% African American, and 1% white. Out of the 21 total Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) divisions, the Southeast, Southwest and 77<sup>th</sup> Street divisions accounted for approximately 31% of all Part I violent crime (homicide, rape, aggravated assault, and robbery) from 2011 to 2013. In particular, the 77th division consistently ranks highest for the greatest amount of Part I violent crimes out of all divisions.

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<sup>2</sup> *Cutbacks in California Court System Produce Long Lines, Short Tempers* (LA Times 5/10/14)  
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As one of the nation's first designated **Promise Zone**<sup>3</sup> communities, Hollywood is a plagued with high rates of poverty, low educational opportunities and lack of quality, affordable housing/jobs. The region's population is 48% Latino, 34% white, 12% Asian, and 4% African American. In 2011, the LAPD Hollywood Division rate of 38.8 per-thousand-residents was significantly higher than the 27.7 citywide rate for Part I crimes. These issues, along with prevailing public safety concerns involving Part II crimes (simple assault, fraud, vandalism, stolen property offenses, vice, narcotics, drunkenness, etc.), are now being addressed through federal resources that INTERCEPT will blend and leverage to reduce crime.

INTERCEPT will have a transformative, sustainable impact in the South Los Angeles and Hollywood communities by intercepting low-level, misdemeanor offenders before they escalate their criminal behavior and commit further harm. Convicted misdemeanor offenders frequently face severe collateral consequences that impact their ability to find a job, obtain school loans, secure housing/public benefits, and maintain healthy relationships—all factors that contribute to their risk of recidivism and undermine neighborhood stability.

### **Project Design and Implementation**

INTERCEPT will dramatically redesign how prosecutors identify eligible offenses and offenders for alternative justice processing. *This approach will be predicated upon intensive crime analysis and accurately assessing criminogenic factors and reoffending risk. INTERCEPT will result in the following systems advancements: 1) Community Justice Panels (CJP) for qualified offenders in lieu of case filing; and 2) individual assessment findings to inform case management recommendations and outcomes for both CJP participants and broader offenders outside of CJP.*

Through grant funding, the LACA will establish two new CJPs in South Los Angeles and Hollywood. JSS will provide quantitative analysis of crime, court, and prosecutorial data to inform

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<sup>3</sup> A White House initiative providing federal support to areas with high poverty rates to increase economic security, expand educational opportunities, increase access to quality, affordable housing, improve public safety and create jobs.  
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location and activities of the CJP. CCI will provide training in risk-need-responsivity theory and risk assessment to LACA staff and quantitative analysis regarding the implementation and impact of utilizing the evidence-based assessment tool to inform diversion. The first three months of the project will involve a planning phase involving data collection and risk assessment tool evaluation (i.e., the INTERCEPT development team will choose between two existing risk assessment tools). Thereafter, the programmatic period will commence with the establishment of CJP, training of community volunteers to facilitate and participate in CJP, hiring of two new case managers, assignment of Neighborhood Prosecutors, implementation of the selected risk assessment tool, and ongoing data collection for program evaluation and grant reporting.

***Planning Phase: Data Collection***

To better understand the problems driving crimes in South Los Angeles and Hollywood, JSS will analyze the available local crime, case filing, and court data. JSS will dig deeper into this data by looking at the data on suspects and victims, and determining more about characteristics of parties involved in the bulk of crime in these neighborhoods. Specifically, JSS will create a profile of likely victims and perpetrators and neighborhood crime trends in order to enhance INTERCEPT's impact in South Los Angeles and Hollywood. Findings may inform the nature of offenses eligible for INTERCEPT and will potentially expand and strengthen the CJP's effectiveness. JSS will also leverage data collected through Promise Zone community assessments recently undertaken in Hollywood and will develop similar ones for South Los Angeles. These evaluations will identify the level of interest from community stakeholders willing to be part of the CJP, which is crucial to INTERCEPT since local support is a key component of any successful restorative justice project.

Finally, modeling after the "Evidence Based Policing Matrix," JSS will examine the data and develop a research-to-practice translation tool that organizes the data visually, allowing the LACA to make use of the data in real time as it implements and refines INTERCEPT in both regions. JSS will

work closely with LACA and LAPD by extracting data, conducting advanced analysis (using predictive tools), coordinating with LACA on the most appropriate offenses for CJP referrals, and evaluating INTERCEPT's cost effectiveness.

To analyze these data, JSS will use advanced predictive analytics and data mining techniques. For example, “*random forest*” models are methods to classify offenders into low and high risk for reoffending. The data sources JSS will use to identify crime trends and the types of offenders most likely to re-commit crimes include the following:

Criminal Case Management System (CCMS2) Data: LACA collects information through its CCMS2. Data includes defendant and incident information for all misdemeanor arrests presented to LACA for charging. Victim information will also be gleaned from this system, including the incident address and home address of any reported victims.

Crime Data: LACA and JSS will obtain seven years of police data, notably misdemeanors from the LAPD, which will serve as both outcome data and as potential leading indicators of crime.

Criminal History and Community Supervision Data: One of the best predictors of future criminal involvement is prior criminal involvement. Data from criminal history records and the Los Angeles County Department of Probation will be obtained.

### ***Risk Assessment Tools Evaluation***

To assess criminogenic needs and the propensity to commit future crimes based on science, LACA, in conjunction with CCI, will evaluate two risk-assessment tools: 1) “MEBA” (Misdemeanor Evidence Based Assessment); and 2) “ORAS-MAT” (Ohio Risk Assessment System-Misdemeanor Assessment Tool) during INTERCEPT's planning phase. Factors being evaluated will include generalizability to the populations in South Los Angeles and Hollywood, ease of integration of the software into LACA and LAPD IT system, and ease of use by analysts and attorneys.

The “MEBA” instrument is a combined risk-need screening tool currently being designed and validated in New York City by the CCI with BJA funding. MEBA applies the well-supported theory of risk-need-responsivity to a misdemeanor population. By January 2015, CCI researchers anticipate a validated short screener of 20 items or less will be available for use at the pre-trial stage. At minimum, the screener will be designed to accurately classify an offender’s risk level and assess for known criminogenic needs, such as criminal thinking, anti-social associates, trauma and mental health, employment and education deficits, and substance abuse. If selected by LACA for use in the current project, MEBA will be used pre-arraignment for two purposes: 1) to assess offender risk level and inform diversion decisions (i.e., all low-risk misdemeanants will be sent to CJPs); and 2) to identify key criminogenic needs to further inform the work of the CJPs.

The ORAS-MAT is a short (8-item) screening tool developed and validated by Drs. Ed Latessa and Christopher Lowenkamp at the University of Cincinnati<sup>4</sup>. The tool has been demonstrated to be a statistically valid predictor of failure-to-appear and general recidivism in a large jail population in Ohio. Like other well-known assessment systems (e.g., the LSI-R and the COMPAS), the ORAS-MAT is rooted in risk-need-responsivity theory. Given its short length, the ORAS-MAT is appropriate for use in high volume intake situation such as the one proposed for the INTERCEPT project.

By introducing risk and needs-assessment to the case evaluation process, LACA will be better informed about the offender and better able to identify programmatic needs. Combined with the work of the CJPs, risk needs responsivity (RNR) based assessment will result in a new set of outcomes for misdemeanants, in which offenders: 1) receive criminal justice outcomes and programs responsive to their individual risk and need-level; 2) understand the impact of their actions and make amends; 4) build more social ties; and 5) become law abiding. In order to assess the integration and impact of the

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<sup>4</sup> Latessa, E., Smith, P., Lemke, R., Makarios, M., & Lowenkamp, C. (2009). Creation and validation of the Ohio Risk Assessment System: Final report. Retrieved from: [http://www.uc.edu/ccjr/Reports/ProjectReports/ORAS\\_Final\\_Report.pdf](http://www.uc.edu/ccjr/Reports/ProjectReports/ORAS_Final_Report.pdf).  
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use of the evidence-based assessment (ORAS-MAT or MEBA) into LACA intake, the CCI research team will conduct a quantitative analysis of results of the risk assessment tool and evidence-informed diversion after one-year of INTERCEPT intake in Hollywood and South Los Angeles. Specifically, researchers will produce a risk-need profile of INTERCEPT-eligible offenders and assess the implementation of risk-based diversion (i.e., were all low-risk, cited misdemeanor offenders sent to CJPs). Based on these findings, and in conjunction with the LACA team, CCI researchers will make recommendations regarding the potential expansion of CJPS or other RNR-based diversion.

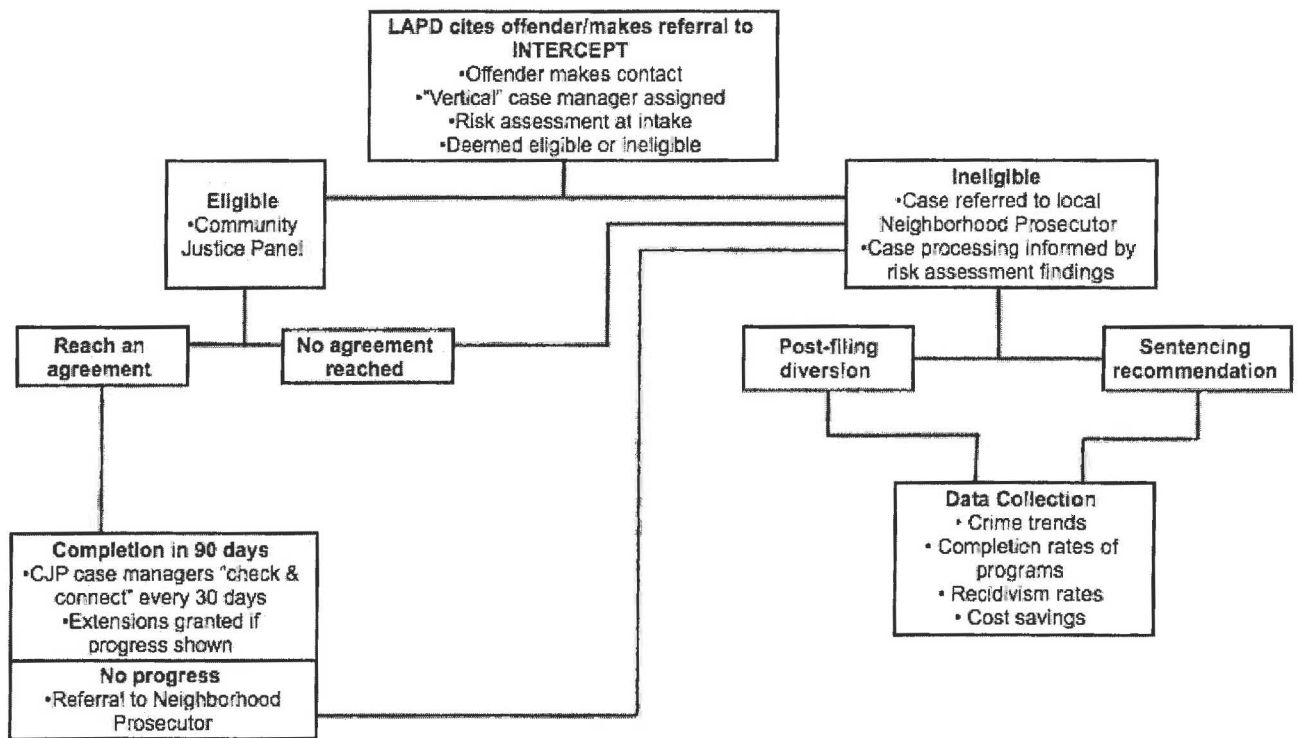
### ***Implementation Phase: Community Justice Panels***

CJP panels in South Los Angeles and Hollywood will offer diversion schemes and non-custodial sanctions that are swift, proportionate, and effective deterrents to future offending, while also responding to the underlying needs of misdemeanants for treatment and services. Panels will be comprised of the offender, victim, and trained community volunteers. Outcomes will include ensuring that the victims' emotional and restitution needs are met in a timely manner and that the community harm is restored (community service linked to offense where it occurred). CJPs will take place at City of Los Angeles WorkForce Centers servicing South Los Angeles and Hollywood.

As part of the CJP initiative, the following steps will occur:

- 1. The enforcement officer issuing citation will provide information to the offender re INTERCEPT for eligible offenses; matter forwarded to LACA for further review.*
- 2. Interested offenders will contact LACA; "vertical" CJP case managers will be assigned to the offender from the initial point of contact through the final resolution.*
- 3. During the initial contact CJP case managers will complete an intake form and administer the risk assessment instrument. They will coordinate with the offender to schedule proceedings within seven to ten days from the initial contact.*
- 4. During the CJP proceedings, a highly trained volunteer "facilitator" will stand-in on behalf of the injured party (if requested) and read the victim or community impact statement. Three trained community stakeholders will serve on the "panel." Offender and injured parties may bring one support person.*

5. Successful CJP panels will entail reaching an agreement that holds the offender accountable, restores the harm done to the victim, and addresses the offender's underlying criminogenic factors. For proceedings where no agreement is reached, matters will be referred to the LACA Neighborhood Prosecutor in South Los Angeles or Hollywood for further review.
6. CJP case managers will "check and connect" with the offender every 30 days, with the goal of completion of the restorative measures occurring within 90 days.
7. Upon completion, the matter will be closed. For the others, time extensions may be granted or the matter referred to the LACA Neighborhood Prosecutor.



LACA will oversee data input relative to CCP referrals and proceedings for program analysis.

It is anticipated that INTERCEPT will initiate (offender makes contact with case manager) 440 cases each year and resolve (agreement reached) 220 cases each year. LACA anticipates experiencing an 80% cost reduction in relation to the conventional prosecutorial approaches for similar cases where a single court appearance can cost up to \$1,500. JSS will track the individuals who go through INTERCEPT by designing an instrument to compare participants. JSS will further evaluate individuals who are recited or recharged by tracking the arrest information through LAPD in South

Los Angeles and Hollywood. Throughout the planning and implementation phases, LACA, JSS, and CCI will work with the Smart Prosecution TTA provider for technical assistance and expert advice.

#### Best Practices and Evidenced Based Models

**Data Collection:** INTERCEPT builds upon Smart Policing concepts involving evidence-based, data-driven law enforcement tactics and strategies that ultimately improve public safety. Smart Policing emphasizes pro-active or preventative policing with the goal of preventing more crimes from occurring. Los Angeles ushered in Smart Policing approaches in 2011, resulting in a 59% reduction in homicides and 20% decrease in violent crime in Newton Division (Uchida, et al 2013). Across the nation, localities recognize the benefits of using data and evidence-based approaches to police operations that includes consideration of causal factors of crime, system impact of police actions, partnerships, and effective policing based on analytics, evidence-based practices and emerging tools into ongoing police operations.

**Risk Assessment Tools:** The use of evidence-based assessments to inform sentencing and treatment matching is now common place in many states. In Ohio, for example, criminal justice practitioners are using different risk assessment tools from the validated ORAS system to provide to inform decision making at multiple points in the criminal justice system. Both the ORAS and MEBA, along with other RNR-based assessment systems such as the LSI-R and the COMPAS, are explicitly designed to achieve three goals: 1) separate offenders into risk groups based on their likelihood to recidivate, 2) identify dynamic risk factors that can be used to prioritize programmatic needs, and 3) identify potential barriers to treatment. While early iterations of RNR-based tools were primarily developed for felony populations, practitioners and researchers are increasingly recognizing the potential therapeutic and public safety benefits of using evidence-based assessments to divert low-level offenders from incarceration to community based intervention. Tools such as the ORAS-MAT and MEBA are explicitly designed to facilitate these goals. Indeed, CCI's MEBA project includes a third

during which findings from the assessment tool will be used to develop a short-term intervention designed to target the most salient criminogenic risks of misdemeanor offenders in a manner commensurate with legally-proportionate sentencing practice.

***Restorative Justice Approach:*** INTERCEPT integrates a restorative justice program through the establishment of CJs built upon other community conflict resolution programs utilizing alternative dispute resolution (ADR) processes. Such programs have effectively resolved conflicts involving conduct that could be charged as a misdemeanor. For example, the San Francisco District Attorney's Office refers between 1,000 and 1,500 cases per year involving potential misdemeanor filings to California Community Dispute Services, which resolves misdemeanor cases in ten neighborhood courts using a restorative justice approach. Nearly 75% of these cases are successfully resolved through the ADR process. The rate of compliance with the agreements reached is 80% to 93%. In Vermont, restorative justice principles can be seen in community reparative boards for probationers (in lieu of standard probation). Established in 1995, Vermont first implemented the reparative boards with a view to involving communities in the justice process while at the same time addressing the needs of crime victims, restoring communities, and encouraging offenders to take responsibility for their behavior. Studies show that being placed on reparative probation versus standard probation decreases the odds of a new conviction during probation by 23% and the odds of a new conviction after probation by 12%.

### **Capabilities and Competencies**

LACA is one of the largest municipal law offices in the nation, with a staff of nearly 500 attorneys. The Criminal Division prosecutes all misdemeanor criminal offenses and infractions committed within the City of Los Angeles. The average number of cases reviewed each year totals 90,000, resulting in the filing of 70,000 misdemeanor cases each year. **Chief Assistant City Attorney**

**MC Molidor**, Criminal Branch Chief and a trailblazer in data-driven, public safety programs, will be assigned to oversee the CJP initiative.

LACA has developed sustainable alternative sentencing and diversion programs including a gang diversion program, a prostitution diversion program, HALO (Homeless Alternatives to Living on the Streets,” and ACE (Administrative Code Enforcement). Many projects partner with federal, state, and local agencies that INTERCEPT will leverage, including trainings for volunteers participating in LACA’s nationally recognized Dispute Resolution Program, which will be adapted to INTERCEPT

**JSS** is a nationally recognized leader in cutting edge criminal justice research and planning programs. President **Craig Uchida** will serve as the chief consultant and researcher for INTERCEPT. For predictive policing, Dr. Uchida is one of the leading experts in the country on the topic. He has worked directly with the LAPD since 2009, when predictive policing first began in earnest. Dr. Uchida has written three articles, taught courses, and presented at national conferences on predictive policing. He is currently testing and evaluating different software packages on predictive policing in Columbia, SC through an NIJ grant.

JSS will work with LAPD's crime analysts, who will provide crime data and analytic assistance during planning and implementation. Data will be provided through LAPD's Crime Analysis Mapping System (CAMS). Dr. Uchida has expertise analyzing CAMS data through the current BJA funded Smart Policing Initiative.

JSS staff includes **Ms. Shellie Solomon** and **Dr. Marc Swatt**. Ms. Solomon is an economist and criminal justice researcher who has conducted evaluations of community policing, domestic violence, and law enforcement technology. She has extensive knowledge and experience in GIS and advanced analytics. Dr. Swatt is a senior statistician who has been involved in advanced statistics including regression discontinuity, machine learning models, predictive analytics, and other forecasting tools.

CCI is a nonprofit think tank created to promote new thinking about how the justice system can respond more effectively to difficult problems like drug addiction, mental illness, domestic and community violence, and juvenile delinquency. CCI's research department is nationally known for its studies of specialized "problem-solving courts," including drug, mental health, domestic violence, and community courts. CCI was recently a partner on *NIJ's Multi-Site Adult Drug Court Evaluation*, is currently leading a BJA funded 86-site evaluation of drug courts in New York State, and is participating in a national evaluation of Second Chance Act reentry courts. CCI's studies of prosecution-led initiatives include leading an ongoing NIJ funded national study, in partnership with APA, of prosecutor-led pretrial diversion programs; participating in a study of alternative case screening practices in domestic violence cases; and developing basic performance indicators for traditional community prosecution programs—of which intelligence-driven prosecution is a novel variant. CCI is also currently validating the COMPAS and MEBA assessment tools.

**Sarah Fritsche** is an associate director of research with the CCI. She is currently the principal investigator on several federally funded studies, including a BJA project to develop and validate a pretrial assessment for misdemeanants, a BJA study of risk and needs among defendants with serious mental illness, and a COPS study to develop and validate a risk screening tool to inform police diversion decisions. Additionally, she is currently the project director on the CCI's NIJ funded randomized trial of an evidence-based assessment tool for drug-involved offenders. She brings particular expertise in mixed-methods research design, data analysis, and project management. **Dr. Erin Farley** is a senior research associate at the Center for Court Innovation and is currently working on a process and impact evaluation of the Manhattan DA's intelligence driven prosecution. She has co-authored reports on the Adolescent Diversion Program, Judicial Diversion, Improving Courtroom Communication, and the Bronx Family Treatment Court, as well as articles on college student misuse

of illicit prescription drugs, adolescent misuse of over-the-counter drugs, and juror comprehension of scientific evidence.

**Plan for Collection Data**

LACA will work with the JSS and CCI researchers to provide a quarterly review of data. This will be assembled into a report detailing implementation of goals, objectives and outcomes. Reports will be reviewed to evaluate progress and/or course corrections.

LACA commits to reporting performance and outcome data through BJA’s Performance Measurement Tool, including on behalf of all subgrantees. LACA has strong experience reporting performance and outcome data for federal grants received from the U.S. Department of Justice (BJA, NIJ, COPS, OJJDP, and OVW), Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Below represents a sample of what will be collected:

<p><b>Crime Data &amp; Case Filing Analysis Planning &amp; Implementation</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of statistical data analyses (cluster, link, time-series) conducted to inform decision making six months prior to grant funding</li> <li>• # of statistical data analysis conducted (cluster, link, time-series) to inform decision making for the current grant reporting period as it relates to assessing crime trends in INTERCEPT pilot regions for purposes of identifying INTERCEPT eligible misdemeanor offenses</li> <li>• # of crimes deemed eligible for INTERCEPT processing</li> </ul>
<p><b>Risk Assessment Tools Planning</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of risk assessment tools evaluated</li> <li>• # of meetings to evaluate risk assessment tools</li> <li>• # of trainings on risk assessment tools</li> <li>• # of individuals trained to administer risk assessment tools</li> <li>• # of individuals trained to analyze risk assessment outcomes</li> </ul>
<p><b>Risk Assessment Tools Implementation</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of CJP eligible individuals</li> <li>• # of CJP eligible individuals screened using risk assessment tools</li> <li>• # of individuals accepted to CJP based on risk assessment tools</li> <li>• # of individuals enrolling in CJP</li> </ul>
<p><b>Criminal Justice Panels</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of volunteers undergoing 40 hrs. mediation and dispute resolution training to participate as CJP panelists</li> <li>• # of volunteers undergoing 120 hr. additional training/supervision to participate as CJP facilitator</li> <li>• # of CJP panels conducted</li> <li>• # of CJP cases initiated; # resolved</li> <li>• # of CJP-declined cases reviewed by LACA Neighborhood Prosecutor</li> <li>• # of CJP-declined cases eligible for hearing program</li> <li>• # of CJP-declined cases eligible for post-filing diversion</li> <li>• # of CJP-declined cases resulting in jail sentences</li> <li>• # of individuals completed restorative measures</li> <li>• # of individuals not completing post-filing diversion</li> <li>• # of CJP individuals re-arrested during grant period</li> <li>• # of CJP declined individuals re-arrested during grant period</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sustainment</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of non-grant dollars spent to implement new initiative during six months prior to grant funding</li> <li>• Amount of non-grant dollars spent to implement new initiative during grant reporting period</li> <li>• # of new/revised policies created and integrated into LACA operations</li> <li>• # of new partnerships formed during grant period</li> <li>• # of briefings or outreach to public/community about evidence based practices</li> <li>• Types of briefings or outreach to public/community about evidence based practices</li> </ul>

## **Sustainability Plan**

INTERCEPT will blend and leverage existing federal, state, and local resources while working with partners to establish common objectives for ongoing funding. LACA has robust programs in both South Los Angeles and Hollywood that provide public safety services; these will significantly contribute to INTERCEPT's sustainability through leveraged resources and strong collaborations among public and private agencies jointly working together toward common outcomes. LACA will seek local, state and federal grants, private foundation funds, and settlement allocations from the City of Los Angeles' general fund. LACA abatement actions carry significant financial penalties that revert back to the general fund, which also provide potential for revenue reimbursement and income.

LACA will also promote INTERCEPT on a local, state, and national level to build funding streams for sustainability. This will be accomplished through regular updates with local council members re the data outcomes and fiscal savings achievement through INTERCEPT, conference presentations at the California District Attorneys Association bi-annual conference (fall 2015 or spring 2016) and through trainings facilitated by the Association for Prosecuting Attorneys, (dedicated to the support and training of prosecutors) that may include webinars or national conference presentations. To ensure ongoing volunteer participation, the LACA will host volunteer recognition events marked with official City of Los Angeles Certificates of Appreciation.

INTERCEPT represents a paradigm shift away from traditional problem solving programs by introducing science into prosecutorial principles. INTERCEPT will relieve pressure on the court and correctional systems, while providing community based, restorative measures to address criminogenic factors intended to prevent recidivism and strengthen South Los Angeles and Hollywood communities.