LOUISIANA STATE BOARD OF<br>PRIVATE SECURITY EXAMINERS<br>QUARTERLY BOARD MEETING

Taken on Thursday, March 16, 2017, before Kimberly L. Gibney, Certified Court Reporter, at the offices of Louisiana State Board Of Private Security Examiners, 15703 Old Hammond Highway, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

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(Commencing at 9:36 a.m.)
MS. PIERRE: Good morning. The meeting for the State Board Of Private Security is now in session.

MS. ALDRIDGE: We'll do roll call now.

MS. ALDRIDGE: Misty Finchum?
MS. FINCHUM: Here.
MS. ALDRIDGE: Durell Pellegrin?
Ritchie Rivers?
MR. RIVERS: Here.
MS. ALDRIDGE: Mark Williams?
MR. WILLIAMS: Here.
MS. ALDRIDGE: Marian Pierre?
MS. PIERRE: Here.
MS. ALDRIDGE: Edward Robinson?
MR. ROBINSON: Here.
MS. ALDRIDGE: Wilbert Sanders?
MR. SANDERS: Here.
MS. ALDRIDGE: Maria Landry?
MS . LANDRY: Here.
MS. ALDRIDGE: Hector Echegoyen?
MR. ECHEGOYEN: Here.
MR. BLACHE: All right. Would everyone stand for the pledge, please.
(Pledge of Allegiance)
We'd like to have a moment of silence right now for those we've lost within the industry and within our own families.

Thank you.
Our next order of business is dedication.

Right at the time that I got hired by the board, I had the distinct pleasure of speaking on a couple of occasions with Mr. Frank Blackburn. And he was someone that my father knew very well, someone that this industry certainly knew extremely well and someone that served this industry for an extensive period of time.

And unfortunately, last year, we lost Mr. Blackburn. It really impacted me in a way that I didn't anticipate at the time because, one, I didn't realize how quickly he and I had bonded so well. I guess my numerous annoying phone calls to him at various times of the day were the catalyst for that.

But we felt it was fitting due to the extensive and dedicated service that Frank provided this agency that we do something
special for him. So I would like to read the following proclamation and present this to his family. And it reads accordingly:

Whereas the honoree, having served the Department of Public Safety and this board with unvarnished distinction, while continually held in the highest regard and:

Whereas the honoree, in his capacity of chief legal counsel to this board and in consideration of his superlative guidance, dedication, and service to the State, the Department, this board and the private security industry:

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the board of directors posthumously recognizes and bestows upon Mr. Frank Blackburn, Esquire, the title and recognition of Chief Legal Counsel Emeritus.

Do we have a motion?
MS. PIERRE: I make a motion to accept.

Mr. ROBINSON: I second.
MR. WILLIAMS: I second.
MR. BLACHE: All in favor?
BOARD MEMBERS JOINTLY: Aye.

MS. PIERRE: Is the Blackburn family here?

MR. BLACHE: Yes. We have members of the family here.

Stephanie, if you would meet us on this side?

MS. PIERRE: I would like to say I've known Frank -- I knew Frank for quite a few years. And what he did and the contributions he's made to this board and this industry is paramount to where we are today.

He was -- I worked with him with the legislators. I found Frank to be a kind of person that we could joke a lot about a lot of things, but he was serious about what he did.

Without Frank, I don't think
this industry would have come as far as it's come today. Frank was, I guess, our legal advisor, but he was also a friend. And I just want to thank the Blackburn family for sharing him with us for all those years. We really appreciate what he did, and we're going to miss him terribly.

I don't know if anybody else wants to say anything.

If not, Mr. Fabian, we'll move forward.

MR. BLACHE: Will you folks join
me over here for a minute?
(Photographs taken.)
(Applaud.)
MS. PIERRE: Reading of the minutes from the previous meeting.

MS. LANDRY: I'd like to make a motion to waive the reading of the minutes. There are 111 pages.

MS. PIERRE: Right.
Mr. ECHEGOYEN: I second that.
MS. PIERRE: We move to adopt the minutes of the previous meeting.

We're going to have the financial report from Mr. Wright [sic] -Ms. Wright.

MS. McRIGHT: I'm Jeanette McRight. My husband's Dalton.

We've been working with Sharon, and Dalton specifically's been working real close with Sharon these last couple of months trying to get these together for $y^{\prime} a l l$, and hopefully we can answer any question.

So I'm going to turn it over to Dalton and let him do a little explanation. And then after that, questions we'll be more than happy to take.

MR. McRIGHT: I think y'all have the copies of the financials as of February 28th. Hopefully, the first thing y'all have is the balance sheet.

The star at the top, it should say assets, and it should say cash.

MS. McRIGHT: Did y'all find it?
MS. PIERRE: Yeah.
MR. McRIGHT: Okay. I'm sorry.
Basically, on the balance sheet is a snapshot of the board's position as of the end of business on February 28th, 2017.

The first item we're going to look at is the current assets. Y'all have -all your current assets are cash. You have up to $\$ 1,014,000$ in cash. Of that, 407,000 is operating account. The 606,000 is a money order -- in a money market that's money that's reserved to pay accrued post employment benefits of -- down at the bottom, further down about three-quarters of the way down the page you'll
see 587,000. Y'all have more than enough money in reserve to pay off all y'all post retirement benefits, which is extremely unusual in any agency right now.

So y'all, as far as assets and everything, y'all are in very good shape right now. The increases y'all did several years ago are really starting to show off now. And with the new things y'all are doing as far as controlling costs and everything, y'all are just able to really keep in real good shape as far as cash and being able to pay your bills and go through this flood without a whole lot of damages.

The flood really hurt a lot of people really bad because they just didn't have the money to do it and the insurance coverage wasn't enough. But in y'all's case, y'all came out okay on that.

So, basically, right now -- if you look down at the very bottom, you see the 1,405,000 at the last item, the number right above it, 565,387, that would be -- like in an ordinary business, that would be your equity in the company. If y'all paid off everything and
all your liabilities and quit business today, you'd have an excess of 565,000. That's just a -- trying to do a comparison of what it does to a private business.

Now, the next thing should have -- should be an income statement for the eight months ending in February 28th. The first page will be the budgeting revenue. And what we've done, we've done the first column is a projected budget that we did back at the beginning of the year saying, okay, we're budgeting that y'all going to take in roughly 929,500.

And then we have a budget that says y'all going to spend all 929,500 of that.

The middle column is the actual expenses as of February 28th. And that's everything you've expended to that time, and we've broken it down. And then the third column is the remaining budget, how much y'all -- of the original budget y'all have left to expend or receive in.

Look at the bottom line. We budgeted $\$ 929,500$ as revenues. So far for the eight months we've taken in 683,000. And we've
reject -- the uncollected budget is $\$ 245,000$ more.

This is only significant because if you look at the page 3, our total expenditures, we budgeted 929,500. So far we've done 607,000. But of that budget, we had 321,000 left to expend.

So if we stay true with that number we would be -- we would expend more than we took in for the year. But what we're finding is it's hard for the budget items in the revenue department and some of the items in the expenditure department were not in line -- we're finding that the expenditures are going to be down more. I think Fabian's going to cover this later on in the day in his representation, so I'm not going to get into a whole lot of detail on that, just that we think we're going to collect a lot more than what we originally budgeted, so we'll have to amend the budget at the next board meeting to take that into consideration.

A couple items I wanted to point out on the revenues, near the middle of the total revenues of 683,000 , roughly 49 percent of
that comes from guard -- guard registration fees. So with that 49 percent and y'all's fines were roughly 18 percent, that makes up the majority of y'all's revenue. The rest of it is spread out between all the other items that y'all do, the company renewals, courses, the new guard with cards, just broken down with small amounts percentage-wise overall these different categories.

So, basically, this points out that $y^{\prime} a l l$ depend upon guards being renewed. As long as you keep the number of guards up, y'all should be able to operate without any problem there.

If we go over to page 2, and that's going to be -- the other thing I wanted to point out was y'all -- your fingerprinting income is roughly 45,000. That makes up about 7 percent of the fees there.

We're going to be putting in some new things as far as fingerprints goes, but the board's fees should stay roughly the same on that. It shouldn't go down because of new procedures.
If we look over on the

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expenditures, though. Of the total
expenditures, we had $\$ 607,000$ for the eight months ended. 73.7 percent of that -- or 72.7 percent of that goes to cover salaries, benefits, all the payroll costs. So that only leaves roughly 26 percent or so to cover -- to spend on other expenditures of the board. And we've broken those down into the different areas. You've got contracting services make up about 73,000. One of those items in there, although we show we're over budget on that, on those contractors' services, the biggest part on that is we didn't budget for the ImageTrend, and so that's not included in there.

We're really within range.
We'll be amending the budget to take care of that at the next board meeting and put us back in line.

As far as all the other expenditures, they really run kind of low. Traveling/education makes up about 1.3 of the expenditures. Repairs and maintenance on the building made up about a half of a percent. All your other operating expenses made up roughly 6 percent. The occupancy of the building, what it
costs as far as janitorial, lawn service, pest control, telephone, insurance, the risk management issues, all that makes up roughly 4 percent. And then computers and updates or fixed assets are less than 1 percent.

For the storm damage we had, roughly 3 percent of your expenditures were for storm-related expenditures. Y'all had -- 17,560 y'all had to spend that was not -- hadn't been recovered by insurance.

And so the basic line is right now at February 28th y'all were $\$ 76,000$ to the good. We expect that to hold steady toward June 30th and that y'all really shouldn't need anything 'cause we're going to have the increased revenue coming in to take care of it.

I would be happy to answer any questions.

I would like to point out that the staff has done an excellent job of getting over the flood and back to normal as can be after all that. They have got everything back into operations and looking real good. MS. PIERRE: Does anyone have any questions?

MS. McRIGHT: We realize it's hard to ask questions when you're doing okay.

When you're doing bad is when we had questions.

MR. McRIGHT: And as always, we're always available to any board member, anybody, who wants to contact us to ask us if they have any questions later on. We'll be happy to help in any way we can.

MS. PIERRE: Okay. If not,
Fabian, let's move forward.
MR. BLACHE: We probably need to get a motion to accept the --

MS. LANDRY: I make a motion to accept the budget --

Mr. SANDERS: I'll second.
MS. LANDRY: -- financials.
MR. SANDERS: Second. I'll second the motion.

MS. PIERRE: It's been moved and second, so the motion passes.

Everybody in favor say, aye.
BOARD MEMBERS JOINTLY: Aye.
MS. AUCOIN: This past
legislative session -- and I wasn't entirely
prepared to do this, so $I$ can give him a better written response later. But this past
legislative session, the legislature changed the concealed carry permit law to allow convicted felons to have a concealed carry permit if they have an expungement and ten years have passed since they completed their sentence. It excludes, I think, crimes of violence and sex offenses.

The right to possess a firearm in the state of Louisiana was being guided by the federal government by who could possess a concealed carry permit. So based upon that, the board had made a decision that we could not arm certain convicted felons because of the way the federal government was interpreting that provision in our law.

Due to that change, any concealed carry permit law, we should be able to re-evaluate that position of the board when it comes to who can possess an armed -- be an armed guard and not an armed guard.

So I'm going to pass that along to Mr. Blache in the next day or two so the board can act accordingly.

MS. PIERRE: Let me ask a question about that. We're talking about expungements and we're talking about, I guess, people who have been not only expunged, but I think there was someone that came before us at some point and it wasn't an expungement. They had something that --

MR. BLACHE: First defender pardon, was it?

MS. PIERRE: A pardon of some type. So will it covers the pardons as well as the --

MS. AUCOIN: The only -- I know for purposes of an expungement, the first defendant pardon does not come into play. The only pardon that is very significant is the governor's gold seal pardon.

So my understanding of the legislation that was passed, the first defendant pardon does not come into play, no, ma'am.

MR. BLACHE: Thank you.
That's good and encouraging news, though. It presents an opportunity for a lot of people that we had to unarm to be re-armed and actually be able to earn more in
this industry.
MS. PIERRE: But we'll also be
in compliance with the federal guidelines as it relates to that, because $I$ think that they said they were denied because of some kind of federal mandate that they came into the State Board with?

MS. AUCOIN: Yes.
MS. PIERRE: And they had to be denied? So those people can be reconsidered and can re-apply?

MS. AUCOIN: If they meet all the new qualifications.

MS. PIERRE: So we'll get those, what they mean?

MR. ROBINSON: We'll have a list of qualifications?

MS. AUCOIN: Sir?
MS. PIERRE: Yeah.
He said, Will we get a list of those qualifications?

MS. AUCOIN: Yes. Sorry.
MR. WILLIAMS: That's good news.
MR. BLACHE: Yes, it is. That's encouraging. We were hoping that would be the
outcome, but there were still some questions challenging the efficacy of it all as it relates to Louisiana law, so it's very encouraging. MS. PIERRE: I just hope we can translate that down to New Orleans law. MR. BLACHE: Yeah. What do they say, good luck with that?

Just some quick numbers for you. The last time we reported numbers to you at the last meeting, we had about 180 registered -well, active companies. That's actually now 248.

We did discover doing some real data drilling that 85 of that 248 don't have any guards, which means that's some places where we're going to be going to look to see what's going on. Because they have licenses, but have no guards. Very odd.

We have 163 trainers that are licensed by the board. One of the things I've been talking -- I've been doing these sessions. I had 30 people last time. I've got another one coming up soon. They're company QA and instructor updates. And I'm explaining a very important perspective to trainers that $I$ think
is significant as we start trying to look at ways to elevate what we're doing with training. When we license a company, we're licensing that company so that company can represent itself to the market.

When we license an instructor, the instructor represents this agency to the industry.

And I think that's an important thing to parse out because $I$ want instructors to understand that unlike the company license, the relationship is very different. We don't pay them, but they represent us.

We had a recent incident with an
instructor where we -- he sent in his insurance and his renewal form, and $I$ had to call him because his insurance was insuring an entity that $I$ knew nothing about. As you know, we don't -- currently, we don't license the company, so if you have a training company LLC, for some odd reason we don't license that entity. We just license the people who work there, okay.

So he sent us an insurance form that said, you know, I'm insuring blah, blah,
blah, college. But then on his renewal form for his instructor license, he indicated his former security guard company, which was now inactive. So obviously we had to call him and say, what are you trying to renew? Is it the security company license or the instructor license?

Well, that became a big brouhaha because he didn't understand why we wouldn't accept the insurance as he presented it to renew his instructor license. He then admitted in the conversation just haphazardly that he has guards in Mississippi, which is unregulated, that he brings into Louisiana to do security work. That's a no-no.

So this thing quickly mushroomed into more than -- it was already confusing. It got much more confusing by the time we ended that telephone conversation. It ultimately ended up with him saying, well, I just don't want to renew the license then. And I'll think about what $I$ want to do.

But my concern in that whole exchange was that he didn't understand that distinct difference between the company license holder's relationship with the agency and the
instructor's relationship with the agency. And it was a light bulb moment for me. And I said, you know, as $I$ talk to instructors, $I$ want them to understand that when you get a license with the state board, you are representing the board. When you get a license to be a company, you're representing the company. It's fundamentally different.

So it was just a very
interesting -- interesting thing for us. And we're going to try to figure out some better protocols around that. I don't know, I think it would be interesting for us to take up a discussion at some point about whether or not a state, secretary of state registered organization that purports itself to be a training institution should not, in fact, be licensed as a training institution. I don't know.

And then, of course, the instructors would be licensed and certified to teach the respective disciplines that they are able to teach. Something for us to consider. Because we get a lot of that where $I$ have an individual's name, and they are
the instructor's license. But then we have other things where we've got an entity name, and then we have to figure out who all is tethered to that entity the same way we do with guards. So it seems like there's a little disconnect in the way that was structured in the past. I don't know what necessarily is the best fix for that.

But -- and then with respect to security officers -- and this is my hole card, okay. So last time we reported, we had about 10,200. Now we're at over 13,000. We're about 13,300. So just from December to now we've seen an uptake. And we know exactly what's driving that uptake. We're driving the uptake is we're doing inspections. You know, we're checking guards. We're going to events. We're holding companies that are not doing it the right way accountable.

All these different things that we've done to make what was a bit of stagnation go away, has had the desired impact.

I think at the last meeting I think I may have shared the number with you, but the nationwide compliance for security guard
licensure/registration, whatever it is, is only 40 percent. That's the nationwide number.

In California they have 600,000 guards. They are at 5 percent compliance, okay?

Florida is about a hundred and some-odd thousand guards, and they're right at about 40 percent. I asked her -- I met with all of these folks and got these data figures.

So that means if we've got 13,000 right now in this building between, you know, Renee's office and our database, we're down probably about another 16,000 that should be on the books.

And, of course, as you heard in Mr. McRight's presentation, 49 percent of our revenue is generated by guard activity. So if we had another $16,17,000$ guards properly registered with our agency, that would have a significant impact upon our ability to grow a regulatory force.

One of the other things I talked about at the last meeting is we were in the process of transitioning staff to -- from administrative coordinator positions to actual compliance inspectors. We are now down to -- we
have two more to go. But we've accomplished that goal. Everything is in play.

So at various different stages at civil service that is now being done. And we're getting ready to outfit them and saddle up and start going out. Once we can get past the jump-off point with the licensure, which $I$ will be demo-ing the real system for you today, and we can untether ourselves from all the paper that's coming through the door, we will now have seven internal people who will be able to go out and do inspections.

That's never happened in the history of this board. We've never had but one typically at a time. So now we have seven, plus we have the contract still for the moment with the firm out of Alexandria that can assist us. And that works out very nicely, but we'll be able to reduce that contract. We did that at $\$ 20,000$. We'll probably be able to reduce that contract to a $\$ 5,000$ contract. Because, basically, what we'll need them for is strike stuff, like immediate deployment, typically in the northern part of the state where we can't get there, like, yesterday.

And then there's a variety of other things that when we go into the ImageTrend implementation that will have an impact. For example, we have guard tracking which is what we use now. It was built by Motorola. And it's very cumbersome, to say the least, to put it politically correct.

We have a $\$ 14,000$ contract with someone to help us with that. That goes away.

We have a contract for our IT needs that is definitely inflated. We're going to be able to renegotiate that contract, possibly move that to another vending source and reduce that by at least 50 percent.

Our postage, which used to be ridiculous, it has gone down tremendously, because we have decided that we're going to be brisker and faster and more efficient.

So instead of finding out that there's a guard who has an aggravated battery charge when the rap sheet comes back, that we now have to type a letter and then put that letter in snail mail and wait for the letter to get to the office, and then wait for someone to open it, read it, and react to it, which is
totally the wrong way to do that, what we do is we generate the letter in PDF and send it in an e-mail to a direct contact at the company so they can take immediate action on that because that's a public safety issue.

So by using e-mail, rather than snail mail in many instances, we can -- first of all, we get better response. As soon as Cindy started doing that, she was just kind of impressed with the fact that she would send something out, and somebody would get back to her in a few minutes. Whereas, every single time we sent the letter, it would take days, if not weeks, to hear something back from someone.

And you also with the letter, you don't know who's busting the mail, who's getting it, where it's being routed. There's just too many anomalies with the way that works. With e-mail it's a direct communication. You've got dates. You've got times. You've got read receipts. You've got everything you need that if that becomes some adjudicatory type of matter, you've got stuff that you can present and say, hey, here's what really went on and here's how it went and what
timing.
So that's really important. And
3 that's another feature of the system I'm about
4 to show you that it also does because it has heard this because there are some people, I think, that have never been here before, I have to give you some context.

So in Louisiana, we allow the industry to issue the guard credential. So that means the agency who's responsible for the credential, is not the issuing body, which is completely absurd. You know, you walk in off the street to somebody's shop. They give you a temporary registration card, and you go to work. And then you've got 20 days to send me the application, so that's 20 days you're going to work that $I$ don't know you're out there, in uniform.

We have another problem we run
into a lot. We have a misalignment with firearm certifications and classroom training and people going out. So here's a real scenario. I walk into your shop, and you send me to a firearm certification course. I may not yet have had my first eight hours of training of the two 16 -hour courses. I get my certification. You register me as armed, okay, and I'm working an armed post.

In the meantime, your fingerprints have not arrived in my agency yet. I don't even know you're out there. So whoever's walking into the Rite Aid or the restaurant that has the armed guard, is walking past an individual that this agency knows nothing about.

Part of what we're trying to do and fix without negatively impacting the people that own the companies is designing a way where the credential is issued by us and only us and that there is something that is done before they get to the point where that fingerprint card arrives here and we get it into the Morpho Trak system and into the state police and FBI where
we kind of know what we're dealing with, basically, is how $I$ like to say it.

So what we're proposing in addition to getting rid of most of the paper, which will expedite the process tremendously, is that we're proposing that the state board actually engage in some sort of preliminary background check process. So what we've done -and this is all new and unique and has never been done before too -- is we are now registered with JPSO, so we can check their criminal records database.

We're now registered with Orleans Parish, so we can check their docket records database. That was available the whole time, it just never was pursued. So now what we can do is when a person puts in an application, we can immediately log into those systems, put the social in, see if they have anything that immediately disqualifies them. And if they don't, great. We've got CLEAR. CLEAR checks all over the country. It checks most parishes, okay, in the state. And they're adding parishes every day.
We can now run that as well. So
between JPSO, CLEAR, and the Orleans deal, we can make a pretty reasonable determination that somebody doesn't look so funky that we can't put a credential in their hand while we're waiting for their fingerprints. That's a big game changer for us.

So let me show you a few things here. Let me get logged in here.

So in the future, once $I$ finish working out all the fine details, because I'm automating as much of this process that $I$ can so that your staff and people who are -- support staff will be able to help you -- I must have missed that one unless I did it wrong. We want -- that's not right. What did I do? I'm trying to log in with my real credentials, and I need to use the bogus account here.

Right now you've got blue apps. You've got green apps. You've got leave of absence forms that are being re-used to avoid training people. You've got termination forms. You've got fingerprints. You've got all the stuff you need to collect and send to us statutorily like, you know, driver's licenses and social security cards and $I-9 s$ and, you
know, the whole kit and caboodle.
It's throwback Thursday, right? Okay. You don't like that? That's me.

So here's how this system works. First and foremost, security officer -- someone decides they want to be a security officer. They say, you know what, I can supplement my income or I need a job. They can come to this portal. They can create an account immediately. And what's going to happen is when they create that account, it's going to automatically give them an identifying number. That will be their number forever. That number is Private Security Examiners, the year, and then a number, okay?

So we'll know when the account was created or the record was created because the first two digits are going to tell us the year of creation of that particular account, okay?

That is not the license number yet. Just like when you get a state ID card, your number will be your license number if you ever get a license. So it's your identification number with this board.

They can upload a photograph

1 very easily. All they have to do is click on 2 this. It turns into a hand. It says upload 3 your image, they can upload the image. So all 4 this stuff about passport photos and all that,

The other interesting thing about this system is that if you click right here, now what you get is instead of a blue card that you fold up that has no photo or information on it, each person gets a unique $Q R$ code. The moment that account is created, this code is created.

That code will always take you into the data to tell you what's there. So right now what's there is nothing. I just have an account. That's all it says.

I am Fabian. My last name is Public. That's my number. I don't have a status. I don't have a license level. I don't have an issue or an expiration date, because I haven't done anything yet, okay?

So let's go to the other side of the equation. We'll go here and look at our side of the operation. So I click on applications here, and whoa, there's Cindy's got an application and it's -- her background is clear and her payment's already done.

Well, we need to go and look at Cindy's record real quick. Hold on. Because we might be able to get her licensed and get her to

1 work. There she goes.
All right. So look at this. Right here under process statuses it clearly states, not only who did it, but what was done and when. The background check through JPSO, Orleans, and ClEAR has been run. It's been marked complete. The payment has been marked complete.

Let me grab this light so I can make this look a little better for you guys up there. There you go. Better?

MS. PIERRE: Yeah.
MR. BLACHE: So what we're waiting for, though, is training. Because she just started, right, she's got 30 days to get training. And we're waiting for fingerprints. Well, here's what's really awesome about this. When those fingerprints arrive up front -- everybody in this office is going to have a log-in for this system. That means that everybody who leaves a footprint in this system, I have a one hundred percent audit trail of what they're doing.

So imagine this is Bridget up
front who's logged into the system. When those
fingerprints come in, she's going to mark this received, and she's going to change that status. All right.

So now when we go back to the summary of this record, now we see when we pull it up it says, fingerprints received, and it's going to have her name on it. So if you call me and say, did you receive the fingerprints on Cindy, I can immediately tell you yes or no. Because the moment they come out of the mail envelope, that's going to happen.

Now when they're received, she walks them back to Kim, fingerprint tech. Who are you? I sing that to her almost every day because she's like our CSI person with the fingerprints. So what's going to happen is -she can't believe I did that.

So what's going to happen is, Kim's going to get it, and then she's going to run the prints, right, and it has a log number for that, okay? So when she runs the prints, she's going to hit submitted to LSP and what's the prefix of the number, $L$ what?

AUDIENCE: LSAC.
MR. BLACHE: So she's going to
put this number in. Right now when I got here, she would actually get the prints. Sort the prints by alphabetical order. Write down all the ones she was going to do. Run them. Write the number that she gets back from state police down, type that up and then create that log. Then we moved to a spreadsheet where she didn't have to do all that, just put a new spreadsheet. Now she won't even have to do that. Because she'll be able to put that number right here, and this entire database now becomes her log. Because not only does she get to put that in there, but look right here under status, there it is. It's going to say here, received Bridget, submitted Kim. And there's the log number. Everything's taken care of on one screen, okay?

The next step would be that the prints come back. So we get the rap back from state police. Kim would be the one to receive it. She's going to change that status. So now if we go back to this summary and I get that phone call, hey, what's going on with $X, Y, Z ' s$ prints, $I$ can tell you, well, on $3 / 16$ at whatever time -- and I'll have a clock set on
here -- the rap was received. So Cindy has it now. I'll know exactly where it is. We don't have that luxury right now.

This is huge. Because on one screen we have a running audit of everything going on with this account.

Look down here. There's a payment pending of $\$ 88$. Let's say that that person clicked to pay and they ran their debit card or something happened and the payment just couldn't be done and they call the payment in. Very good. We'll take the payment over the phone, so I'll go in here, I'll add a charge. And notice, by the way, the fees are all broken down. Everything is itemized. You can generate an invoice on anything in this system. So you'll know exactly what the fees were.

> If you're a trainer, and you train five different disciplines, when you click them, it will add everything up for you. There's no more opportunities for mistakes and getting calls saying, well, your check was wrong or the payment was short or you paid too much. We solved that problem.

$$
\text { So in this case there's an } \$ 88
$$

1
fee, and I'm taking the payment by phone. So I put in here by phone, and I'll put in the $\$ 88$ charge and I'll save this.

I go back to the summary. Now look at it. The charge is gone. You see that? Charge is done. The application that this person did, by the way, I need to look at the application. All I got to do is click view PDF. There's the application. The application was in one place. The fingerprints were in another place. The criminal stuff was in another place before. Everything about it is right here in front of me. Anything that I need to see.

Let me close this app.
All right. So in this case the bigger point is Cindy's ready to go. Cindy is ready to go as a provisional security officer. Big change. We always said temp, temp, temp, temp. Temp infers that you got it and you're just waiting on something permanent. That's not what it is. In this industry, it's provisional and you may or may not survive through the provisional moment, based upon what your background check says. So we're changing the terminology to provisional deliberately.

The other thing we want to do and we want to have support for is saying that if you are provisional and you've never been in the industry before, you're immediately deemed unarmed. And until you have classroom training, first and second eight hours, and the certification for a firearm, okay, and in my estimation your background check is complete, you shouldn't be able to work a post with a firearm.

We're putting people out there with firearms that we have to pull off posts all the time. That's kind of a self-defeating situation and exposes the state and this agency to a tremendous amount of liability.

So my contention would be that what we would do is, the person applies. It pops up on my screen. I check their background preliminarily. I clear it. They pay for it or the company pays for it, and $I$ issue a provisional credential. So in this case I would click on Cindy, and $I$ would say issue. Okay? So now we're going to go look at Cindy's record and see what it says. In the meantime, you see we're still waiting on
fingerprints. The only things green lighted are the payment and the background.

All right. Here's Cindy's record. Let's go into it. Right here on this screen, $I$ can see provisional unarmed for Cindy. And in addition to that, $I$ can see -- I'll just make this smaller for a second 'cause it's overlapping -- I can see the issue date and the expiration date. It shows '17 to '19 with today's date.

So if $I$ want to, what I'll do -I'll make this big for you again -- is I'll go to -- there's Cindy, by the way. I call Cindy rock star.

AUDIENCE: I cannot believe you did that.

MR. BLACHE: I'm sneaky. You got to watch me. You've got to watch me when I'm setting stuff up.

Look, I've got to keep these people awake through this. Yeah, it's awesome.

So notice, it shows right here, provisional unarmed license, right. Let's go back to the public portal. Let's make an imaginary scenario. Cindy walks into your

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office and says, Ms. Pierre, I'd like to be a guard with your company. What you can do without even being logged in, is you can come here and you can type in Cindy's name. Sorry, I have to do this quickly. And you can verify whether Cindy is credentialed or not.

If she's provisional -- by the way, once you dig into her record, you can go deeper. If she's provisional, you know that she's missing probably one of two things or three things; training and background check. You know this.

So this question about do they have training or not kind of really goes away. You'll know by this system because this is all tied together. If she's trained, it will make her license not provisional. If she's not trained, it will be provisional. She can have the background check done and not have training, it's provisional. It's all rule-based. I'm designing all the logic myself so that it knows what to do, okay?

So let's just say we fast forward. You're like, great. We want Joan Jett, we hire Joan Jett -- right, Cindy?

And you bring her on board. So you do a registration form in the system for her which takes no time to do. It's super fast. You click it. You put her name in. You say okay. You submit it. It calculates the fee, and you're done. And it adds her to your roster.

So let's go ahead and add Cindy to somebody's roster. Oh, let's see, she used to be with Beefed-Up Guards. All those guards look like Arnold Schwarzenegger. And then Zenni, that's where I get my glasses from, those guards don't miss anything, they see everything, right? I made up all kinds of companies.

So here's a company record, okay. And for those of you concerned about your license numbers, don't worry, I'm not going to auto generate those. Everybody's going to have their original license number. I will override that because I got some interesting feedback on that.

So here's the personnel list. Here are the people who are -- this is what you'll see. So instead of worrying about sending me a form to remove somebody, I'm going
to make it really easy for you. If you decide that this person is no longer with your organization, all you do is click it and save it, and she's gone. That's the end of it.

Now, to register again, you go back through. I do a registration form. Enter a name, enter two questions, submit it. And it will calculate the fee, and it will register them back with you. But to remove somebody from your roster, right here.

You want to know what their expiration dates are, they'll be on the screen. You want to sort by what type of credential they have, you can do that. You want to sort by the certification date, you'll be able to do that.

So if you're looking who's expiring, you'll have it right at your fingertips, okay.

This person is, what, qualifying agent. Well, guess what, that means that this person can do things from their log-in that other people cannot. So when a guard logs in to the same portal on the front side and clicks on companies, what the guard is going to see is their affiliated company -- they'll see their
affiliated company, but it will not be a link because they cannot manipulate that data. They just know, okay, there's my Beefed-Up Guards, right?

This is me, so I'll go to my account real quickly and show you. If I become an Amazon guard -- yeah, there's a joke with that one, too. Amazon guards come in one to two days with no shipping, right? Isn't it great? You know I wanted to be a comedian and I just couldn't cut the mustard.

AUDIENCE: You're a real
stand-up guy.
MR. BLACHE: So let's say I wanted to be with this organization. Well, from your side of it you'll do the registration form. From my administrative side, I just add this individual to the roster, right? So now I go to the portal and I refresh this screen, this is me looking at it. There's Amazon. But notice the difference between Amazon and Beefed-Up. What's the difference?

MS. FINCHUM: The link.
MR. BLACHE: That's right.
Because I'm not the QA for them or the office

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manager or whoever you decide. So all that signature authority form stuff goes away. You contact me and tell me who do you want to be able to do what.

MS. PIERRE: Can it be multiple people?

MR. BLACHE: Absolutely. You can have a dozen people who can do registration forms and remove people from the roster. You can do whatever you like. I will gladly accommodate because it expedites the whole process for everybody.

MS. PIERRE: Fabian, how do we handle people that have expired -- let me just say, there are people that are at that in-between stage. They've had the first and second eight hours of classroom training and now they've not been with a guard company for a year and a day or something like that, but they've had their first and second eight hours but they -- they -- now they've come back and they want to be a guard.

MR. BLACHE: That's going to be addressed by our refresher training.

MS. PIERRE: Okay.

MR. BLACHE: So one of the things that we're doing and this was -- the previous board asked me this. Many of you on this board have talked about this. And all the industry people that I've talked with have talked about this one particular issue and that is training, okay.

We've got a lot of companies that are spending a lot of money retraining people. That's money coming, you know, out of your bottom line to do that. And you're doing it because you understand the importance of training as an exposure mitigation tool, okay. So what we are doing, which has never been done before, is we're implementing a requirement of refresher training that has to be done within the six months prior to expiration.

So instead of saying, well, this person hasn't been in the industry long enough and make them do -- unnecessarily do 16 hours all over again, they're going to have a whole other mechanism by which to get refreshed and get ready to go back into the workforce. And that would be through the refresher component. That's the golden objective with that.

I'm in the process of putting together a PIT team, which is a Process Improvement Team, that's comprised of trainers from all over the state will come here, and we're going to sit down and talk through all this real carefully and make sure that what we come up with makes sense and that it works.

MR. ROBINSON: Is that yearly?
MR. BLACHE: Huh?
MR. ROBINSON: Is that yearly?
MR. BLACHE: So the guard license will expire every two years.

MR. ROBINSON: Right.
MR. BLACHE: So six months prior to expiration would be when they would need to do the refresher. And this will become a state board policy, and it will become the standard for everybody and they'll have to do that.

Now, you know, whether the guard, you know, pays for it or the company subsidizes it and draws it back, that's not our part of it. We're just going to make sure that should the day ever come where we're asked what is the rigor of our training requirements, that we're not speaking 1985 to the senate and the
judiciary committee because that's not going to work.

MS. FINCHUM: That requirement's going to be for armed and unarmed?

MR. BLACHE: Yes, it will be. And I'm going to get into something that relates to your question a little bit, but I'm going to dovetail into armed guards for a minute because this is an important system issue that I want you to know.

Who's armed on here? Let's look at Allison. Allison's the one we took off of one of the rosters. This is really important. Let me see if $I$ can bring this up a little bit.

Notice there's a couple of things on the screen -- by the way, that's Allison.

ALLISON: Thanks for making me tan.

MR. BLACHE: You're welcome. You said you were struggling with that.

This is Allison's license number. This is Allison's license level, okay. This is showing that she see is licensed and these are her issue and expiration dates.

Here's one of the amazing features of this that we don't have today. She was certified on October $16 t h$ with her weapon. And weapon certifications in Louisiana last one year. So that means that your certification for your license, that is the prerequisite for your license, can expire before your license does. All right. She has to refresh this course before the 16th, otherwise the license becomes invalid.

What this system does is it looks at this date right here, and at 12:01 a.m. if that has not been updated, the system literally goes into this record, changes this, and sends her an e-mail and the company an e-mail letting them know that that guard is no longer registered -- licensed to be armed until that certification is renewed. That happens automatically. It doesn't now.

We've got dozens upon dozens of people from the moment I got here that need to have been disarmed and receive this notice, but there's just -- with now 13,000 guards, there's no way to do it. It's not possible, not with snail mail and letters and trying to run lists
from a system that doesn't actually do reports. It's almost impossible. This is automated. That's huge for you. Because your insurance policies cover armed people who are certified and licensed. If they're licensed and not certified, they're not covered, okay.

We know this because we just had Joseph Blunt (phonetically) shot in New Orleans at the daiquiri shop, okay. Shot in the face, blew out all his teeth. Shot in the hand, shattered his thumbs defending the patrons of a daiquiri shop. The company was already under cease and desist. They had no insurance. They were not licensed. He wasn't even registered with us, and he had been employed long enough to have been registered with us. Huge problem.

So poor Joseph Blunt is sitting in the hospital in New Orleans, and he's got no workers' comp to pay his 66 and $2 / 3$ percent of his wages tax-free so he can keep taking care of his family. He's struggling with recuperating from severe injuries and mental anguish over how am I going to pay for this.

So we got involved and went down there and worked with the Medicaid folks and so

1 on and got him in Medicaid, which then
backtracks to the first of the month to work on at least getting his medical bills paid. But this is a reality in the nightmare scenario that I worry about all the time and that is why it is imperative that we make these changes. Because if we don't do this, we're just sitting on a time bomb that's waiting to go off, and it's going to not look good. And so what we're trying to come up with is a way to take a triangulated cross-fire approach to this and fix a lot of problems that were birthed out of time-appropriate old processes that have lingered far too long into the 21 st century. 'Cause that's where we are truthfully.

If I showed you, you know, a copy of what one of the exams looked like that was not revised since 1999 that we just recently had the ability to now OCR and start cracking into and fixing and tweaking, you'd be mortified to think that's what we're putting out there. It's all changing. We're trying to get it all to converge and change around the same time so that we don't have this whiz-bang technology over here, but we're doing something on a funky
piece of paper from '99 over there, if that makes any sense.

Let me show you something else that is huge. Remember we looked up Allison before on the public portal? All right, let's just play a game for a second. And let's just say that Allison's going to walk into your shop, and you are going to look her up like you did. And you see that she's licensed with the 2018 expiration date, and you click on Allison -- let me go back, I'm sorry.

So you see that and you're ready to go with Allison. But let's assume that somewhere along the way we find out that Allison was involved in something crazy, I don't know, she was arrested with a bunch of folks at a house grown meth lab that was near a school and it blew up and she gets arrested. That's creative. I've actually had that happen in one of my EMS cases, so I had to use that.

Allison came to us from Acadian Ambulance, by the way. She's our resident EMT, so we put the first-aid kit in her office.

All right. So you see what I just did right now? I got the call. I checked

1 the paper. It's correct. I'm like, all right, 2 first thing we need to do is we need to put an 3 alert on here. So now, same screen, I'm just 4 going to refresh the screen.

Now when you look up Allison, there's an alert. And it says contact the state board office for information about this record. That's your clue that there's something wrong. And you know because you can see this alert icon over here, okay. But more importantly, and this is another big deal, the credential that she holds, right, which shows armed, . 40 caliber, all right, $I$ can go into her certification now, and I can simply change this to suspended and save it. So now when you look her up, not only do you get the alert, but you see her license is suspended.

## All the things that you've

 wanted and thought about and wished you had that you never had before. Who is this person? What's the status of their license? It doesn't matter what shiny color sublimated printed card they bring you to say, hey, look, I've got this. That means nothing. What matters is what's in the database.That's why when, like I said before, when cops pull you over, they take your fancy driver's license with the bar code and swipe and holographs and texture and signature and photo, and they run it through the database. 'Cause they know you got one. They don't know the status of it, they don't know what it is.

So I'll show you what that looks like on my side of it. So here's my credential. I've got nothing, all right. We're going to go ahead and go into my record, and I'll show you what happens with the card. 'Cause this all is just test data at the moment. I'm going to go into the certification, so I'm going to show you what the provisional looks like first.

So this is -- let's do this one. Provisional licensed, and we'll do today to the 19th. All right. So there it is. The moment we do this on our side, it changes on this side. There's the card. Now you got a license, designation. It says provisional unarmed. You've got your dates. Okay?

I go get trained. I got my eight. I got my second eight. I've got my firearm certification. And now I'm going to
move on up. I'm going to be a . 40 caliber guy. Save that.

I've already generated my card, which I have on me on post. But I just found out that my certification came in. When I go back to my portal account, all I have to do is log in, and $I$ can generate my new card. Again, all in realtime.

So when the system makes a decision about the status of a credential based upon a rule, you'll know it. When we change something about this, you'll know it.

So the next time I get certified and I'm not a . 40 caliber guy, I get certified this time with a .45, well, guess what, same $Q R$ code, same account, same person. But now it's a .45. It's as simple is that.

MS. PIERRE: And then they print the card.

MR. BLACHE: That's it. Fold it in half so we can see their face and the QR code. So when we inspect, we look at it, verify, hit it with the $Q R$ reader, takes us into the database, tells us if there's any issues. 'Cause the alert's aren't going to show up here
on the card, but they will show up in the data. So we'll know right then and there.

If it was somebody who was supposed to have been pulled and they weren't pulled and they're still working, we'll know. Because we're going to have the alerts.

The other thing that's amazing about this system is $I$ can do other types of alerts. So, for example, this is not going to show up on the public portal. Let's say there's something going on with my case that requires legal review. Cindy can code that with an alert. Now anybody who owns this record sees that yellow line, and we know we're waiting on something related to the background.

We're not in the dark about that. We don't have to flip through 36 pages to find the thing that says we're waiting on something. We know we're waiting on something. And then if she gets it or I get it or whoever gets it, all they have to do is put in a note, documents received. Whatever -- you know, I'm not going to type it all out. Add the note.

Whoever does the note, it's going to say that's who added the note. And

1 whoever retires the alert in the system knows 2 they're the ones that did it. So I always have 3 one hundred percent audit trail of everything 4 going on in the system. Now that internal flag 5 is gone. training. So right now trainers train and then trainers do forms and they sign and the person signs and they put the grades in. And on the form, which was not designed well, they don't have to print their name, so we get these scribbly signatures and these scribbly numbers and we're, unless we know who you are, trying to figure out who you are to enter it into the system.

The way training is handled in
this system is if you are a trainer, you see manage courses. In this system, I am an instructor. But I'm going to turn that off right now just for demonstration purposes because your license as an instructor expired or you said I don't want to renew it or whatever the case is.

> So now when the former
instructor logs into his account, still looks
the same except under training he does not have manage courses. Can't create a course. Can't do anything with it, okay.

Now I'm going to go back and then show you how the course creation works. So I've decided, no, I need that money, I'm going to be a trainer. What can I train? Well, let's say the only thing $I$ can train are these two things. Well, then, I give that person those two things. And when they create a class, they can only create that class that they're allowed to train. And if there are locations, they can only train at the locations that they are welcome to train, if that's the case, okay?

So in this case now I'm a trainer, and I can teach these two courses. All of a sudden now $I$ can refresh the screen and there's my manage courses.

So here's what a trainer will do going forward. They will come in, they will click add a course. They will select what type of course it is, initial, and it's the first eight hours. The number will be generated automatically. Any licensed state board trainers' classes are always approved, because

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they're licensed by us.
They'll put in a location, if there is one, or they can write it in. They can put their name in, and if they've got somebody working with them. Let's say it's Mr. Graphio's shop and he's got two licensed trainers there. You can put in the other person's name and indicate who's going to be doing the training. You can also put in information about the class. You can imagine what that could be. And then what you're going to do is you're going to put in when the class is going to be held, when the class is going to end and what the test date is. And that typically will correlate with the end date, typically. Can they register for the class? Yes. Save it.

What this does is this allows any guard to go -- did I mess my date up, oh, yeah, am I bad.

What this does is it allows -I'm so used to putting license data in. This allows -- so we'll do sign-up for today.

Normally, your sign-up date can be months in advance. What's nice about this is it allows the trainers -- you can even put how

1
many people were taking the class. What that does is it allows the trainers to put the class out there in advance. And then it lets them know how many people are registered for the course. Let me just make sure I did it all. I did the start date, tomorrow. Test date tomorrow, all right. There we go.

So now I've got to go ahead and put my topic in. How many hours is it going to complete, I'll put that. I can upload material for my students right here that are registering for the class. So if they register, they get something back. It could be a training manual. It could be supplementary materials. It can be whatever you want it to be.

So here's the course. Now I'm creating the course. This is going to generate the number. There it is. There's the course, right there. It's got the dates that it's approved, but there's nobody in the class right now so I'm going to add students to the class. Click here. They go to attend these. And now they just start putting in who's going to be in the class.
We'll put Wendy in a class,

1 right, now she's in the class. We'll put Joan Jett in the class. There she is. And I'm changing the button labels so that they read differently because everybody uses different terminology. The point of the matter is now there's your class, there's your couple of attendees, all right.

At the point that the class is done, the instructor simply comes in. They put in the date it was closed. Hit apply all and save. That is it. They are finished. This means they've done the class. The people have tested. The people that passed the course, it's going to update every single person's training record the moment he hits save. He doesn't have to send a form. Doesn't have to sign it. They don't have to sign it. Done deal.

Now, what's nice about that is, and I'll show you an example of one on, I think it's Wendy's, is when they complete the courses, they get a training transcript. So you can see everything they've ever taken. So we'll go here and go to training. There you go. Look at the bottom. There's the courses. That's it. So no need to call and verify
training. One, if they're licensed, you know they're trained, period. That ends that problem, okay. If they're licensed, you know they're trained, you know their background is clear. If they're provisional, they may not be trained or their background may not be cleared. But if they're licensed, it's there. And that's your actual transcript. There's your training course date, your numbers, the whole nine yards, okay. It's as simple as that.

All huge changes in the entire work process.

You like that one, by the way, Wendy? I thought you would.

She's got an alert. I'm going to take that off, we don't want that on there anymore.

Here's what notes look like.
Documents, here's a good one. You know how you've got to copy the I-9 and you've got to copy the driver's license. You've got to copy the DD-214 and all that stuff, upload it. The person can upload it, or the company rep can upload it. And they go in here under documents. So you can click add a

1 document. DD-214. I like to typically put that same information here. It's a supporting document. I highlight the DD-214. There it is. That's me up there too, by the way. All right. Save it. There's the DD-214 entry. I can add a note to the entry, and there is the DD-214. Simple as that.

So what you are looking at now for the last -- I don't know how long -- is our system in test mode. Now, here's some of the other big, big, big plans for this that we need to talk through. I've talked to you folks about changing us to a bi-modal licensure cycle. Has anyone read or heard me talk about bi-modal licensure cycle? No, okay? Let me explain to you what the concept is, and why I think it's a really good thing for us.

Right now we spend 20 or more days a month chasing expiration dates for guard licenses. And I want us to start using the term guard licenses. Statutorily, we still have to register guards. That's the way the statute reads. We register guards and we pay registration fees.

But we want to stop looking at
the guard's credential as being completely like gone in concept because they go away and come back or they go to another company. They're still licensed, you know. They've met the requirements.

All right. We spend 20 days a month chasing expiration dates. That means that Monday through Friday every week of every month people are expiring and we're receiving stuff and we're processing stuff, right?

What I want to do is I want to start with all the guards in my database that have an expiration date that's between, say, today and December 31st, for example, that show a term date because the company -- they're not with a company. And I want to shift their expiration dates, because they're probably not working right now. But $I$ want to shift their expiration date to $3 / 31$ of next year. And then every two years on March 31 st is when they would renew, okay.

And then $I$ want to take all the other guards who are active and use a similar process to push those guards to the same expiration date. So this way all of your guards

1 will always expire on the same day of the year.
2 So you'll have some that expire next year and 3 you'll have some that expire the year after

4 that. But your cycle that you're managing
5 internally is driven by that date, okay? That

What you don't see on that screen right now is a renewal application, and that's by design. The renewal application will not show up on the screen until October 1st, six months in advance of the expiration date. On 10/1 every guard that logs into their portal account will see the renewal application. Which means that as of that date they can renew for two years out from March, okay.

The prerequisite is what? The refresher. They have to have the refresher. So Tina will be watching along with others to make sure that the refreshers are coming in and that

1 the accounts are updated with that so that if 2 the guard clicks renew -- they may say, yeah, 3 I'm pulling out my debit card. I'm going to pay 4 this. I'm renewing this right now so I don't 5 have to worry about this next year. They can do 6 that, okay. And it will still change that. The license level will be predicated upon that information. But the goal is to get all 13,000 on a $3 / 31$ cycle.

The other goal is to get all the companies' QA's and instructors on a 9/30 cycle. So this way we have two times, that's your bi-modal licensure cycle, where everyone is focusing on renewing. And it all correlates. So there's a flurry of activity for six months around that process. And everybody gets a little break for a moment while we gear for the next process. Because the $9 / 30$ expirations for the companies, which are annual, and for the instructors, which are annual, will be a much
lower number. We're talking about 248 plus 163 folks, you know, entities.

The guard cycle is the monster.
So that $10 / 1$ to $3 / 31$ is going to be a pretty intense moment. But you wind up on the company side of it with a longer period of time that you're not worried about that. You can focus on other things. Your internal personnel that handle that can focus on other things.

Organizations and disciplines that use this, love it. Because it just makes things much simpler. And that's what we're looking to do. So in theory then on 10/1, this list would populate with another application called renewal. It would have language on it that says, if you're seeing this application, your license is about to expire on March 31st the following year. If you've already done your refresher training, please apply now for your renewal. Very simple. Okay?

The other thing is the
electronic payment component. When they do an application -- and I haven't done one in this scenario for you. But what happens here is that this will show that there's something waiting to

1 be checked out.

If the guard is not putting that money out of their pocket per se themselves, and the company is going to do it for them or subsidize it for them in the interim, on the backside of this under the company rosters -and when $I$ finally get this ink, you'll see it at the next meeting. I'll be able to show it to you. We'll probably already be live at that

1
point.
When you go into the roster, what you'll be able to do is click on your personnel. You'll be able to see all the ones that have pending payments. You'll be able to select the people and then you'll have a pulldown menu right here and it gives you some options. One is remove selected guards from company roster. You got ten terms you want to do, you click ten people, you remove it at one time, you're done. End of story. Right?

The other thing it's going to say is pay for selected guards' licenses. And then it will generate an invoice with an invoice number, name every guard by name. And it will show their fee. So if you've got three that are $\$ 88$ and 2 that are 50 , that's what it's going to show you. And then it will give you a total. And then you say, pay now. And the moment you hit pay now, it pulls you out of ImageTrend into the payment gateway. You finish the transaction, you're done.

It updates all of their accounts to show that that fee has been covered and it marks that green circle with the arrow saying
payment has been completed.
MS. PIERRE: They'll be a part on there for a late payment too for people who, let's just say guards select -- they opt to pay it themselves, let's just say. We see that it's not paid. They have the option of paying it or notifying them that they have not paid it or that they paid it with insufficient funds or --

MR. BLACHE: Yeah. I can do a couple of things with that. We'll get there. One of the things that $I$ can do is I can actually set a timer. And we'll have to develop policies and rules around that. But the idea would be that if an application is executed, there's a certain number of days that needs to be completed. And that in that certain number of days to completion, at some point in there there will be a certain number of days that payment must be received.

And then if the payment isn't received, because the system monitors all fields, we can generate an automatic merge template to you that says this payment is about to be marked late and be assessed an additional fee so you'll know that it hasn't reached that
maturation point. We could do that.
So for all intents and purposes, I think I've covered most of what was important for you to see about this. I will add one other thing, and that is on companies, we can add in your insurance policies in here and track that date for you as well. And so we'll know when the policies expire. The system's going to generate a report to us and e-mail it to certain people in the organization every day saying these companies' policies are about to expire in 30 days. And it will also tell us about the ones that have expired.

The ones that have expired insurance will automatically get $C$ and D's with fines. And the ones that are coming up, and it's going to be a small list each day, you know, we'll reach out to and say, could you please get your updated insurance to us so that we don't get to a point where your policy is expired. Because once you have expired insurance, statute says you have to be shut down.

MS. PIERRE: Will that be -will you be able to upload that also?

MR. BLACHE: Yes. You can upload anything you want. I'm going to make a menu. When you pull down --

MS. PIERRE: Will you still need the complete policy?

MR. BLACHE: PDF will be fine. I'm not harping real big on that. I like the idea of having all the requisite coverages on the certificate of insurance. Because if the agent or the broker messes up, then their general liability policy has to step in and fix that problem. So I'm not as much concerned with reading 96-page policies as $I$ am with knowing that the coverage is bound and it's in force.
Yes, sir?

MR. ROBINSON: When will this be available so our staff can get trained on it?

MR. BLACHE: I'm starting that now.

MR. ROBINSON: Call in --
MR. BLACHE: No. Watch the website. On the calendar on the website I'm uploading several weeks -- real soon I'm going to be uploading over here. You watch this area. If they click that, they'll be able to see every
date I'm doing instructor and company updates. And I'm holding them right here on that wall over there rather than that one. And the first one we had had great turnout. We were here. We did four hours. We did 10 to 12 , lunch from 12 to 1 , and then went to 3 .

MS. PIERRE: Where are the dates going to be?

MR. BLACHE: They're going to be up here. So where you see the board meeting, every time I add something, it will show up right here. And you'll be able to click that and just expand it.

MR. ROBINSON: You're going to do it here?

MR. BLACHE: I've been doing it here. I don't have any objections with putting the show on the road. As long as I can get to an Internet connection, $I$ can do it. So $I$ have no problem with that. If I need to go out to Alexandria and collect people from North Louisiana at a site, I'll do it. If I need to go to Lake Charles and New Orleans, I'll do that too.

MS. PIERRE: So what you're
proposing is you'll train every company on it, is that what you're saying?

MR. BLACHE: Anybody from any company that they want to know how to run this system because they're going to have a hand in being an administrator of some sort, yes.

MS. PIERRE: Because it looks pretty easy, like, following the instructions kind of thing.

MR. BLACHE: It is. But it definitely takes some work. It takes some work. The instructors -- I find that the instructors catch on really quick with their piece of it, I guess, just because of the nature of what they do. Knowing how to work the roster and the guard registration form are the two most important pieces for you guys.

Because one of the other things
we talked about and we need a decision on is something that $I$ certainly -- a decision $I$ certainly can make, but $I$ would like to have input from the board is, $I$ met with some folks from a big event company. And we had a very candid and honest conversation about the way that they use the leave-of-absence form.

That form is not in our rule. It's not in our statute. It was made up by an employee many years ago and implemented without any real policy around it, okay. My contention is that a leave of absence should only exist for my purposes if there's military deployment or drill or documented medical leave.

What the company uses the form for is to avoid training people. So they get somebody who's coming up, they work them for 30 days. They're coming up on the threshold of having to train them with the first eight hours, they leave of absence them because they haven't gotten their training yet. And they always blame it on -- you know, they blame it on the employee, well, you were supposed to go get your training and you didn't get it, so we're going to put you on a leave of absence. And now they can back away from the training.

Those people then flow back through six, seven, eight months later and the same thing happens again. And this was -- I mean, they were -- Stephanie can tell you.

They admitted it, right, Stef?
STEF: What's that?

MR. BLACHE: Talking about the leave of absence, yeah, they said that's exactly what we do it for. I mean, it's out there, so they're using it, you know. I disagree with that.

So from the usage of this system -- the company's side, you're really dealing with, basically, one or two major things; guard registration and then removing things from your roster. That's kind of what you do. You add people, you remove people.

Well, we've made that -- the removal is a couple of clicks and a hit and you're done. You don't have to do a form. You don't have to sign it. You don't have to date it. You don't have to mail it. You don't have to do any of that.

MS. PIERRE: So there needs to be guard training so the guards will know how to use the system when they're doing their self-certification.

MR. BLACHE: That part, the front side of the portal, is really pretty well done. I made the joke that one time I had a lady call me when $I$ was at EMS. She had just
logged in. She actually got her account, she did everything, she was there. And she was looking at the screen, and she said, well, I don't know what to do. I'm trying to apply for my license. And I said, okay. And I said, well, have you ever bought a pair of shoes from Zappos. She said, yeah. I said, it's the same thought process. And she said, oh, click applications. I got it. Click, and hung up the phone.

It was just a matter of perspective for her. And that's exactly what she did. She clicked on applications and she was like, yeah, I see exactly what I need, I'm good. Had her debit card ready to roll, and that was the end of it. And we put 22,000 people through that process in six months, and it was not difficult at all.

We did have a few people,
however -- we had a couple rural people who said, well, I go to the library to use the computer, I had that. And they did, they went to the library and logged into the portal account and they applied for their license.

I had another guy who was
talking to me and he said, well, $I$ don't have a computer and I'm not sure if I'm going to be able to do that. And then he said, hold on a second, my daughter's texting me. I said, well, guess what, log on to my portal with your phone.

I can do that? Yes. And he was like, oh. Pulled his truck over on the spot. He said, just stick with me for a minute. He went to the site, hit the little deal, saw it. Logged in. He was ready to roll. No problem. So people adapt. They'll do all right. It's really not that -MS. PIERRE: When is the rollout?

MR. BLACHE: The rollout is when I finish building all these bells and whistles y'all keep giving me to put in here. I'm really thinking -- I'm really thinking May 1 is what I'm thinking.

MS. LANDRY: Fabian, on the question on the renewals, and maybe I missed this somewhere, the company license, then, the company name will no longer be on the license? MR. BLACHE: On the company license or -- yeah, it's not going to be there.

When we scan it, we'll see what companies --

MS. LANDRY: Okay. That was my question with the expiration date being two years. That guard might only be with you for two months.

MS. PIERRE: Two weeks.
MR. BLACHE: But they're not going to show up. When you remove them, they're gone.

MS. LANDRY: Okay.
MR. BLACHE: You see what I'm saying? So when we scan it, we'll see if they're affiliated with two, one, three, none. We'll know.

MS. PIERRE: So what actually happens is it becomes the guard's license, not the company license anymore. So the guard has the ability to go from company to company or work for multiple companies if they choose to. And then we can see that they work for multiple companies, for the companies who do not do commissions like we used to call it a long time ago.
MR. BLACHE: Yes. In fact, you

1 can. Because if you go in here -- I'll give you

MS. PIERRE: That he's working for multiple companies?

MR. BLACHE: That's right.
MS. PIERRE: The other thing, I think, that probably all of us have issues with, I don't know, but guards leaving, jumping from company to company. And they may leave -- and I think some of you who've been around a long time probably know this. There used to be a rule in place, something about they had to have a clearance from a company because they were leaving companies owing them a lot of money and going to another company. You spent money on training them. They never actually worked for you, but their training has already been sent in. So now they're working for another company and they left you with the fee for the training.

And there used to be something that you could send something in saying that that guard didn't clear with your company, still has outstanding debt with your company.

But here was the problem. On the other side of that, companies did not go back and clear that guard after that guard had settled with them. So that caused a problem, so they stopped doing it. I don't know if anybody remembers that.

MR. BLACHE: You're spot on. There is some stuff in the rules that specifically talk about a guard's obligation to return equipment, uniform --

MS. PIERRE: Badges.
MR. BLACHE: Badges, all that stuff. This system, as you can tell, would allow us internally to set up an alert for that. Like, if you called me and said, hey, Fabian, I've got these folks that have not done $X, Y, Z$, I can write a custom alert that's only seen by us that tells us that.

If that guard then shows up on our queue and we're about to execute some sort of a movement for them to another company, we
would know at this point, hey, there's something dangling out here that needs to be resolved.

I tell you one of the tragedies of the system we've had. How long have we had Guard Tracking? Do we know? Anybody? Ten years? Longer? Okay.

One of the tragedies of Guard Tracking is that on our guard screen, we don't have a phone number or an e-mail address. I cannot pull up a guard in my system and make contact with them. This system, of course, it's mandatory that they provide a valid e-mail. They won't be able to $\log$ in to a system unless they give an e-mail they have access to, in the first place. That's by design.

So in this system through
attrition as they get in, we'll be able to have the e-mail address and the phone number and we'll be able to make that contact. Right now if I had a note in Guard Tracking that said that, I wouldn't even know how to get in touch with the guard. I'd have to actually try to pull the physical file.

MS. PIERRE: Yeah. Each guard will have to have an e-mail --

MR. BLACHE: Absolutely.
MS. PIERRE: Something that's usable. But that changes so quickly. They change --

MR. BLACHE: No, I get that. And we're aware of that. So what happens with the e-mail -- what happens with this is this, when they get here, you notice the instructions say that if this is your first time, and it will be everybody's first time, click, forgot username.

The reason it does that is multifold. The first thing it does is it asks them, what's your date of birth, your social, and your last name. That's how it's going to find their record that we import from the old system.

The next thing it's going to do when they hit lookup is it's going to say, here you are, now give us your e-mail address so we can send you your log-in information. So they won't be able to get into this system and do anything unless they provide a valid e-mail MS. PIERRE: So if their e-mail changes and they need to recertify, then
they'll have to --
MR. BLACHE: They'll have to
click forgot username and start all over.
MS. PIERRE: Because that
changes as quickly as phone numbers.
MR. BLACHE: Absolutely. The other thing that I've done is I've made it so that the forms that they fill out overwrite their record. So if they moved from two years ago, when they do the renewal app and they put the new address in, it's going to update the record. I'm not going to have the old address and a new one on the app. It's going to all correlate. And those are features that are in there that I've turned on to make it do that deliberately because $I$ know we have people that, for lack of a better term, are a bit transient in that regard, you know, whether it's from one apartment complex to the next or whatever the case may be.

Yes?
MS. PIERRE: It's mostly phone numbers. Phone numbers, e-mails, I don't know if everybody finds that to be a problem.

MR. WILLIAMS: On the
termination form, they usually ask you at the end of it the reason for the termination or the reason for, I guess --

MS. PIERRE: Right.
MR. WILLIAMS: So on here, if you go to click, I know you said they had to click out, click out. Is there a box on there for notes that you can actually place on there? MR. BLACHE: There are places for notes. Let's talk through that for a moment. So let's assume that you gave us -- the reason that the person was terminated, it was for cause, okay. The question becomes what does the board do with that. In our state, the only thing you can ask when you're doing a background check is are they eligible for rehire. MS. PIERRE: Yes or no. MR. BLACHE: Right. So yes or no. So I can't do anything with that information. I mean, it is good information to know because from a licensure standpoint -- I'll give you great example. We had a young lady who had forged a check. She was given a check. It was a $\$ 95$ check, she made it for $\$ 9,500$ and cashed it. Well, that's a problem, okay? So it
was good to know that.
I think that those instances
like that are few and far between and that
that's just a matter of communicating with us, and then we can put notes in the system to capture things like that.

MS. PIERRE: Legally, what can we do with it? Absolutely nothing.

MR. BLACHE: Well, there's a lot that $I$ can do with it.

MS. PIERRE: Okay.
MR. BLACHE: Suitability says that I can end that license right there on the spot. Yeah, there are things that can be done. If that's their livelihood, and they've committed a felony forgery, I can suspend that licensing immediately.

And then somebody who's looking them up because they walked into Mr. Sanders' shop to go work because he's running away from Marian Pierre. You know, he can say, wait, hold up. I've got to call the state board. Something's up. And we're going to always be very careful about what we put on the public side of the portal. But, yeah, the suitability
clauses in Title 37 give a lot of authority with respect to the maintaining of the license.

MS. PIERRE: 'Cause that's
always been the fear, $I$ think, sharing
information about what a guard has done and somebody else picks them up and then you don't know that they've committed whatever. In between their licensing, they may have committed murder from the last time you checked on them, you know what I'm saying?

MR. BLACHE: Yes.
MS. PIERRE: We've had people that have committed something that if we didn't have a system that alerted us that they were arrested for something, they'd be calling you from jail saying, I can't come to work today, you know. And so you wouldn't know.

MR. ROBINSON: That happens.
MR. BLACHE: So that's why this whole alert badging thing is really important. You know, I tell people all the time, while we are a regulatory agency, we are a board for a reason because we are designed to be partners with industry.

You know, the regulation part
doesn't come in until stuff goes wrong. In the meantime, we're supposed to always work together to the betterment of the industry and protection of the people of the state. So anything, you know, that we can do to help corral that kind of information, make sure you're not in the dark, we'll do.

MS. PIERRE: I think this is going to be wonderful I think once everybody learns the system. And I think having the guards have their own license and having to pay for their own license is better for everyone. I don't know, but I think we're moving in the right direction.

I think we're going to get a lot of pushback from a lot of small companies who don't have the -- they don't have the ability to have either Internet services or something like that, the small mom and pop shops, and so whether or not they're going to want to or be able to go to a library, depending on how rural their area is --

MR. BLACHE: Well, the good thing is that the statute says that it's in a form prescribed by the board.

So they'll figure it out just like the EMTs did, right, Allison?

I mean, we had the same -- the
same issue up North Louisiana, Kickapoo
DeRidder, we had the same kind of conversations. They got it done. They got it done.

So that's all I have. Any questions from any board members at all for now? No?

Any questions or comments from anybody out here?

AUDIENCE: What's going to be the time frame if somebody does come into your office and want to become a guard and they're not registered in the system yet, they walk in, they're not registered? From the time that you put them into the system to the time the background gets approved, when can you put them on a post? What's the time frame?

MR. BLACHE: It's relative. It depends on the volume of the things coming in. I mean, the goal with the provisional background checks, you know, that part, the goal is to be able to process things within a couple of days. That's the goal.

I mean, if they get into the system and we see them pop up on the screen, we're going to run them through a couple of things, make sure they're okay. If the payment is already made, then that's going to be a big driver. If the payment's pending, then it's going to take as long as it takes for you guys to make a payment. But if the payment's good, we'll run them through and we'll pop out provisionals like popcorn.

MS. PIERRE: So we're talking about same day, next day, two days? What are we talking about?

MR. BLACHE: Again, it's
relative. Because it depends on how much volume. It could be --

MS. PIERRE: Let's just say everything is done.

MR. BLACHE: It could be --
Everything isn't done until we do our part, though. So if the payment's made -MS. PIERRE: Everything is submitted. MR. BLACHE: Yeah. So if they submit it and the payment -- it pops in
basically payment within 30 minutes. If we've got 250 of them pending on the screen, probably by the next day.

MS. PIERRE: So we're talking about within a 24 -hour period you'll be able to put the guard to work?

MR. BLACHE: We should be able to just look at them and determine if there's anything that disqualifies them.

MS. PIERRE: So we should have an answer -- I guess companies should have an answer within a 24 -hour period whether or not that guard is good to go, going to receive a temporary or not going to receive.

MR. BLACHE: Right. Let me show you that too. I missed one important thing. So one of the important things about that is -let's see if -- I'll go to merge templates and just show you from here.

Everything that we do for which is there a trigger means that there is a merge template that goes with it. Let me decide what I want to show you real quick. This is kind of an important piece, so I'll do correspondence. Merge templates.

So here's an example. There is the -- okay, received. I'll do received. Let's look at this one. So I built this merge template so that the moment they submit the application they get something to tell them what's about to happen, right? And so this tells them, thank you for submitting. We're going to be looking at it. We're going to assess the information you provided, blah, blah, blah.

You notice it also talks about make sure that if you've -- letting you know, if you lied on your disclosure questions, you're going to be denied. And we tell them that.

And then the last part, it says, please make certain that you've provided payment or your hiring entity will do so on your behalf. Like, everybody knows what's going on, okay.

Important point. If that person does that app and they pick your company, you're going to get something to say approved or denied. Because they may have picked the wrong company in the pulldown menu. They might have been trying to get with you, but they were trying to go with somebody else. And you'll
say, nope, not mine. Or look and say, yeah, that's my three people. And you'll have something where you click yes and you submit. And then on our side it says that relationship is correct. So that's another part of that process. So that's what they get when they submit the application. There's another one -- let's see -- this is a reminder. I guess we'll do this one, okay. Now this is the one that explains, hey, you got it. Now you can generate your card. If you're provisional, this is what it means. If your card and account says you're licensed, that's what it means. It tells them if you're provisional and you don't have a firearm certification and all of your training and your background isn't clear, you can't be armed yet. Sit tight. Wait a second, you know. Let's get you to that point.

But we tell them as provisional that you can pursue your certification. We're not telling them don't go get trained. We don't want them to mess up your training. You know, if you bring them on today and you want to get them firearm trained tomorrow, you go right
ahead and do that. But we're going to be working on that background check and making sure they get their first and second eight hours in before we put a gun in their hand.

MS. PIERRE: Within the period of time?

MR. BLACHE: Right. Exactly. All right. You know, it explains all that in detail. We deliberately are very clear. Under no circumstances if you're provisional should you be standing an armed post, period. You're provisional, that means you're unarmed. Once we do that, we notify them and we're good to go.

We also tell them in here about updating the phone numbers within seven days. And they can do that. They go -- it's like a Facebook profile. You go to your my account. Go to my profile. Change my phone number. Change my e-mail address, whatever you need to do. But they have to notify us about changes of address. And they also have to notify us if they have an intervening arrest as well.

Because while we may not necessarily disable their license pending outcome of the event, because an arrest is not a
conviction --
MS. PIERRE: That's right.
MR. BLACHE: -- we do want in
some instances to make sure we have internal flags on that stuff so we know what we're tracking. So when that record comes up -- we might get something in the mail and it's certified minutes. We want to make sure that when we pull up the account we know, okay, this is one that, you know, we're waiting on something on or something that we need to update.

So each moment something
happens, there's going to be a merged template for it. So if somebody goes from . 40 caliber to .38 because they went to work for a different company, well, it will say, your certification has been changed to a . 38 caliber. Be mindful that the only caliber that you can carry while working, you know, in this capacity is a . 38 caliber weapon or a 357 with .38 caliber bullets. Exactly what it says in the rule. So we don't get this, oh, I didn't know stuff going on.

MS. PIERRE: One other question,
and I don't know if this happens anywhere else, but it happens a lot with people taking their -they'll come and apply for a job. They've had their firearms training but they haven't had their first and second eight hours. MR. BLACHE: Right.

MS. PIERRE: So when they put this in the system, they have their firearm training, let's just say they're within the 30 days of having -- 30 days hasn't expired for their first eight hours of classroom or the second hasn't expired for the 60. MR. BLACHE: Okay. Right. MS. PIERRE: So then what happens is that -- will they be licensed as an armed guard?

MR. BLACHE: Huh-uh.
MS. PIERRE: Not until they've completed those last two pieces.

MR. BLACHE: Because the first thing we're going to do is we're going to see the -MS. PIERRE: So even though they're --

MR. BLACHE: We're going to see
the request for the arm, but we're going to look for the first and second eight hours. And you'll know it too because you're going to be able to see the training transcript.

Yes?
AUDIENCE: In making this
transition to the officers being responsible for their own license, bringing up training, will the officer then be responsible to pay the late fee if they don't get their training in time or will the company still be paying that?

MR. BLACHE: So there's some ambiguity in our rule about that, okay. It was even ambiguous about with the trainers, like, who was responsible for the late training? Is it the company? Is it the -- you know, that's a other Ricki Lake Show that I want to address by completely rewriting the statute and the rules to match the new workflows, but I don't have a great answer for you yet. I'm going to have to look at it deeper and figure that out.

Probably the smart and prudent thing for us to do is get this started, which 90 percent of it is better than the way it was. Write some policies around that that will govern
what the board is going to require in that regard. And then use that in the policies to be the basis of the new rule and statutory stuff. That would be the most likely approach to that.

Because once you implement -- in any industry when you implement technology, it flies in the face of your existing legislation. It always does. It's always better. So nobody complains about it. If it messes things up, that's a different story. That's a great question.

AUDIENCE: Well, because the timing is tied to employment, it kind of puts the responsibility on the employee, which is fine, but $I$ mean just as the layperson knowing it, seeing the transition to the responsibility to the guard it could be, hey, you don't get your provisional until your training is done, guard. Do it and then you can go and apply. MR. BLACHE: Right. He was one of my first students, by the way.

MS. PIERRE: I think the prudent process for that is, if it is the guard's license, it is the guard's responsibility. And

I think the board will probably consider something along those lines because now they can go to work for anybody, not just you. So why hold just you responsible if they're late or whatever.

That's should be a fine that's assessed to them, and maybe it should be that they can't move forward until those fines are paid because now you can't work until you've paid your fines, since it's their license.

AUDIENCE: Same as EMTs. They have to go to school before they can go work for an ambulance company.

MR. BLACHE: That's exactly
right. And you notice I'm grafting a lot of this off of that because it works and it makes sense. The only difference between our industry and EMTs is that we'll compare -- we'll try to make apples, apples here.

The firearm certification is a one-year certification on an anniversary date. The national registry certification that the EMTs have to have to be licensed to do that stuff is exactly on the same licensure date. So those two things they sunset at the same time.

Texas has a two-year firearm certification, for example. It would be great if we implemented a two-year firearm certification. You would adjust the cost accordingly, right, so it's not a revenue drain on the trainers and such. But what you do is you make it so it's two years, and it follows the same cycle. And then it all matters up together. That would be the ideal scenario. I didn't even proffer that thought because I didn't want to go there yet. But that is the five-year plan, basically. MS. PIERRE: Thank you very much for the information. It's a lot for us to take in, but $I$ think everybody's probably on board liking what they're seeing. We just have to make some adjustments as we just talked about and find out how the fines and fees are going to go.

And does anybody else have any questions? Any questions or comments from the audience?

Any questions from the board members? We have no questions, then $I$ move to adjourn.

We have new business?
MR. BLACHE: Wait. We've got to pick a date.

MS. PIERRE: We've got to pick a date for the next meeting, okay.

MR. BLACHE: We need to pick a date in June as late in the month as possible so that we have time to finish out the budget cycle and plan for the next one and get that ready because we approve the budget at the June . . .

MS. PIERRE: As late as we can in that month?

MR. BLACHE: In June, yeah. So the last two Fridays in June, I think, are the $23 r d$ and the $30 t h$, but it doesn't have to be on a Friday. It can be any day you really want. But I just wanted to throw that out there as you guys deliberate the date.
(Discussion by board members.)
MS. PIERRE: It looks like June 28th.

MR. BLACHE: One other thing before we close, and this is because Adrienne was just making me aware of something we probably need to vote on. This is pretty simple
but it's hard to articulate.
So we don't have legal authority as the board from my side of it to gain access to expungement information, which is a hindrance to us being able to reconcile the changes in the law that will allow certain people to carry firearms now that couldn't previously.

In addition to that, there's six crimes of violence on the 40 crimes -- well, six crimes on the 40 crimes list that are now eligible to carry weapons, which means that those people would then be able to be considered to work in the industry armed as well.

So the motion would be, in essence, that the board authorizes me to work with legal to develop legislation that would allow us to gain access to the expungement information so that we can make reasonable determinations about the ability for someone to function in the industry in the armed capacity from those two classifications.

MS. AUCOIN: The issue being we need to develop some kind of policy so that we can start rearming individuals. If we can do it without access to expungement information,
that's fine. But we need to make sure that if we need that authorization that we put the bill before the legislature this session, if possible.

And with the passage of the revised expungement statutes on this past session, we do have six -- I think it's six or seven crimes of violence that are now eligible to be expunged after ten years have passed after you completed your sentence. You have to show proof of your employment and things like that. Well, those crimes are still disqualifiers under your statutes. So now a person who's convicted of aggravated battery could technically get an expungement if they meet certain qualifications. If you don't have access to expunged information, you as the board don't know that that person has that conviction and you may be giving a license to a person who is actually disqualified under the law.

So that may be something that we need to address so you're not licensing people who maybe shouldn't be licensed.

MS. PIERRE: But, Adrienne, how do you propose we do that?

MS. AUCOIN: The bill itself or give us the authorization?

MS. PIERRE: I know we can give you the authorization. But then to get the bill before the legislatures and get them to pass it at this legislative session so it can go into effect?

MS. AUCOIN: As long as we can find an author. I mean, I can draft something.

MS. PIERRE: You shouldn't have a problem finding an author.

MS. AUCOIN: Yeah. Or a representative or senator to carry it. Like I said, this is something that may need to be done. As I'm listening, you know, piecing together everything. So if we need it we just need the ability to do it now because the session will start before your next meeting.

MS. PIERRE: Okay. Let's make a motion that we authorize you to have the ability to proceed with that process.

MR. WILLIAMS: I second.
MS. PIERRE: Fabian, can you keep us posted?

There was a first and there was second.

So everybody in favor?
BOARD MEMBERS JOINTLY: Aye.
MS. PIERRE: So let me ask you this question: Can you make sure that you get back with us and let us know where we are with that?

If you have any problems with getting any legislators to support it, I think we'd be able to probably help you in that area.

MR. BLACHE: You can rest assured, I will. I mean, once we have a draft, you'll see it. And then once we tag somebody with it, you'll know. And if we have an issue, you'll know. Absolutely.

MS. PIERRE: Sounds good to me.
MR. ROBINSON: Old business? New business?

MS. PIERRE: Any old or new business that we have to take care of?

MS. LANDRY: I'd like to bring up something. And as far as, Marian, you being the chairwoman of the board, I think if you're
going to continue to be the chairwoman or -- we need to do it properly because the board has to officially elect you as chair.

MS. PIERRE: That's fine.
MS. LANDRY: Because right now you would be considered chair pro tem. So I think that you would have -- you would need to be nominated by a person on the board and then voted on.

MS. PIERRE: That's fine. I think we should do that.

MR. ROBINSON: I nominate --
MR. RIVERS: I think in all
fairness to the new board member that maybe we should discuss this and have the election at the next meeting since we had no knowledge of having an election on the chairman today.

MR. ECHEGOYEN: Plus we're missing a person.

MS. PIERRE: Well, we have a quorum.

MR. RIVERS: I just don't think it's fair to a member who $I$ don't think she has knowledge of any of us at this time.

MR. BLACHE: So you're saying
because she's new to the board she doesn't know anybody, okay.

Mr. RIVERS: Correct. I don't think it's fair to ask her to vote.

MS. LANDRY: Would there be another person that would want to be nominated?

MS. PIERRE: I have no idea until somebody nominates them.

MS. LANDRY: Right.
MS. PIERRE: Why don't we tackle this at the next meeting, and then we can take that up at the next meeting and do a vote at that time?

Is everybody in agreement? MS. LANDRY: I think that's
a good idea.
MS. PIERRE: Okay. Let's do.
Thank you.
MR. WILLIAMS: Second the motion.

MS. PIERRE: Thank you.
It's been first and second. It's been moved.

Everybody say aye?
MR. ECHEGOYEN: Aye.

MS. LANDRY: Aye.
MR. ROBINSON: Questions from the public?

MS. PIERRE: I think we've already addressed that.

MR. BLACHE: I think so.
MS. PIERRE: Then I make a motion that this meeting be adjourned.

MR. WILLIAMS: Second.
(Meeting concluded at 11:37
a.m.)
I, Kimberly L. Gibney,

Certified Court Reporter, Certificate No. 2016010, as the officer before whom this board meeting was taken, that this board meeting was reported by me in stenographic machine shorthand, was prepared and transcribed by me or under my personal direction and supervision, and is a true and correct transcript to the best of my ability and understanding; that the transcript has been prepared in compliance with transcript format guidelines required by statute or by the rules of the board and that I am informed about the complete arrangement, financial or otherwise, with the person or entity making arrangements for deposition services; that I have acted in compliance with the prohibition on contractual relationships, as defined by Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure Article 1434 and in the rules and advisory opinions of the board; that I have no actual any prohibited employment or contractual

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This certification is valid only
Signed: March 26, 2017
Kimberly L. Gibney, CCR
No. 2016010

