SANDAG

Steve Padilla, Chair
Mayor, Chula Vista
(Representing South County)

Mark Lewis
Mayor, El Cajon
(Representing East County)

Bob Campbell
Councilmember, Vista
(Representing North County Inland)

Pam Slater-Price
Supervisor, County of San Diego

Jerome Stocks
Councilmember, Encinitas
(Representing North County Coastal)

Anthony Young
Council President Pro Tem, San Diego
City of San Diego

Public Safety

Tom Zoll, Vice Chair
Chief, City of Carlsbad Police Department
(Representing County Chiefs'/Sheriff's Association)

Skip Carter
Chief, California Highway Patrol
(Representing State Public Safety)

Bonnie Dumanis
District Attorney, San Diego County
(San Diego County District Attorney)

Bill Kolender
Sheriff, San Diego County
Sheriff's Department
(San Diego County Sheriff)

William M. Lansdowne
Chief, City of San Diego
Police Department
(Representing County Chiefs'/Sheriff's Association)

Jill Olen
Deputy Chief Operating Officer,
City of San Diego
(Representing Homeland Security)

David Ott
Chief, Cities of Solana Beach & Del Mar
Fire Departments
(Representing Regional Emergency and Fire Services)

David Papworth
Chief, Department of Transit Enforcement,
North County Transit District
(Representing Regional Transit)

Advisory

Jim Cunha
Commander, U.S. Navy
(Representing Department of Defense)

Daniel Dzwilewski
Special Agent in Charge,
Federal Bureau of Investigations
(Representing Federal Public Safety)

Vincent Iaria
Chief Probation Officer,
San Diego County Probation Department
(Representing County Public Safety)

Vacant
U.S. Marshal, United States
Marshals Service
(Representing Federal Public Safety)

Gary L. Gallegos
Executive Director, SANDAG

Friday, November 17, 2006
1 to 3 p.m.
SANDAG Board Room
401 B Street, 7th Floor
San Diego

AGENDA HIGHLIGHTS

- HOMELAND SECURITY-FUNDED PROJECTS AT THE METROPOLITAN TRANSIT SYSTEM
- DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM PHASE II
- CRIME, ARREST, AND DRUG USE TRENDS IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION

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PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE
Friday, November 17, 2006

ITEM #  RECOMMENDATION

1. ROLL CALL

+2. APPROVAL OF OCTOBER 20, 2006, MEETING MINUTES  APPROVE

3. PUBLIC COMMENTS/COMMUNICATIONS/MEMBER COMMENTS

Members of the public will have the opportunity to address the Public Safety Committee on any issue within the jurisdiction of the Committee. Speakers are limited to three minutes each and shall reserve time by completing a “Request to Speak” form and giving it to the Clerk prior to speaking. Committee members also may provide information and announcements under this agenda item.

REPORTS

4. REPORT FROM CHIEFS'/SHERIFF'S MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE  INFORMATION
(Chief Clifford Diamond, Chair, Chiefs'/Sheriff’s Management Committee)

Chief Diamond will report on the November 1, 2006, meeting of the Chiefs'/Sheriff’s Management Committee.

5. SANDAG BOARD ACTION ON INTEROPERABILITY AND COMMUNICATIONS COORDINATION FRAMEWORK AND ACTION PLAN  ACTION
(Chief Tom Zoll)

At its October meeting, the SANDAG Board unanimously approved the Interoperability and Communications Coordination Framework and Action Plan. The Public Safety Committee is asked to discuss and recommend appropriate follow-up to this action.

6. HOMELAND SECURITY-FUNDED PROJECTS AT THE METROPOLITAN TRANSIT SYSTEM (MTS)  ACTION
(Bill Burke, Director of Transit Systems Security)

San Diego MTS has several initiatives funded through the Department of Homeland Security. These projects have become a reality since Congress made funding available to transportation agencies through the Transit Security Grant Process (TSGP). There are some projects currently under construction and new projects on the drawing board through a recent award to MTS through the 2006 TSGP. MTS will review these initiatives and also highlight new technologies brought about by staff research.
-7. **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM PHASE II** (Katie Mugg; Linda Wonkerberg, County of San Diego Health and Human Services Agency; and Lt. Monica Kaiser, San Diego Police Department)

Since its implementation in 2002, the Domestic Violence Communications System (DVCS) has enabled, for the first time, agencies in the San Diego region to share information about domestic violence crime case reports for public safety purposes. The DVCS has received national recognition as well as positive feedback from current users. In June 2005, the California Attorney General published a report titled “Domestic Violence: Keeping the Promise of Victim Safety and Batterer Accountability.” To address the key problems identified in the Attorney General’s report, stakeholders in the San Diego region recommended enhancements to the DVCS that include tracking treatment provider performance metrics, creating an online medical mandated reporting system, and creating an online restraining order system. The National Institute of Justice awarded ARJIS a $250,000 grant to enhance the DVCS. This report will discuss the history of the DVCS and the planned Phase II enhancements and their benefit to the domestic violence community.

-8. **CRIME, ARREST, AND DRUG USE TRENDS IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION** (Cynthia Burke)

As part of the SANDAG Criminal Justice Clearinghouse, regional crime and arrest statistics, as well as statistics related to drug use among the offender population, are tracked on a regular basis. SANDAG has maintained these statistics since the late 1980s and remains the only regional source for up-to-date historical information. Over the past few months, 2005 substance use statistics and crime statistics for the first half of 2006 have been published in short topic papers and one-page research summaries. The 2005 arrestee statistics will be published in the near future. These data provide timely information for policymakers and practitioners interested in how crime and law enforcement’s response varies over time and across jurisdictions.

9. **UPCOMING MEETINGS**

The December Public Safety Committee meeting has been cancelled. The next meeting of the Public Safety Committee is scheduled for January 19, 2007, at 1 p.m.

10. **ADJOURNMENT**

+next to an item indicates an attachment
PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

Meeting of October 20, 2006

1. ROLL CALL

Vice Chair Tom Zoll (County Chiefs'/Sheriff’s Association) called the Public Safety Committee meeting to order at 1 p.m. Roll call was taken and a quorum was present. See last page for attendance.

2. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Upon a motion by Mayor Mark Lewis (East County) and a second by Jill Olen (Homeland Security), the Public Safety Committee unanimously approved the minutes of September 17, 2006.

3. PUBLIC COMMENTS/COMMUNICATIONS/MEMBER COMMENTS

There were no public comments.

REPORTS

4. REPORT FROM CHIEF’/SHERIFF’S MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (INFORMATION)

Chair Zoll stated the Management Committee met on October 4, 2006, and approved an agreement with Orange County using COPLINK for sharing of information. It has been shown that there is a strong link with the movement of crime and offenders between Orange County and San Diego County.

Pam Scanlon (ARJIS Director) stated that ARJIS also has an information sharing agreement with Tucson, Arizona, and is negotiating an agreement with Phoenix, Arizona. ARJIS is also working on an agreement with the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department, Los Angeles Police Department, and Las Vegas Metro. Once in place, ARJIS will have one of the most robust and geographically diverse information sharing systems in the nation.

Councilmember Bob Campbell (North County Inland) inquired if Riverside County was included. There is a huge growth of people moving back and forth on Interstate 15 that share residency and jobs.

Ms. Scanlon stated that Riverside County is currently not included. It has been primarily Los Angeles and Orange County.
Chair Zoll stated that Riverside and San Bernardino Counties were discussed. Orange County and Los Angeles County were ready to go. The other counties are on the work plan.

Ms. Scanlon stated that Riverside is included in the 3C’s Project that was presented at the last meeting. ARJIS will have a link to Riverside with the 3C’s Project.

Chair Zoll stated the Interoperability Work Plan was discussed and is on the agenda today. Chair Zoll will be stepping down as Chair, and Chief Cliff Diamond from the El Cajon Police Department will be the new chair for the Management Committee starting in November 2006.

5. DEFENSE SUPPORT FOR CIVIL AUTHORITY: ENSURING EFFECTIVE AND RAPID RESPONSE (DISCUSSION)

Commander Jim Cunha (Department of Defense) introduced Captain John Greene and Captain Don Eisenhart. They are from the Navy Region Southwest, which represents six southwestern states (California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, and Colorado). They presented a PowerPoint presentation on Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA), which is the Department of Defense (DOD) process for how the DOD can lend assistance to civil authorities during a disaster. Captain Greene noted that the DOD is not the preferred provider in a civil crisis and stressed the importance of local public officials knowing and understanding the DSCA process in order to ensure an effective and rapid response.

Commander Cunha stated that the Navy has mutual aid agreements with all neighboring communities for fire and emergency medical services (EMS) and noted that “we are supporting you and you are supporting us.” Commander Cunha stated that Rear Admiral Len R. Hering, Sr. (Commander, Navy Region Southwest) is the designated DOD regional representative for Navy resources in a disaster, and it is important that the Public Safety Committee understands the process for obtaining DOD support in an emergency. The DOD is here to save lives, prevent human suffering, and mitigate great property damage.

Councilmember Jillian Hanson-Cox (East County Alternate) asked about the chain of command. Captain Greene responded that the Governor's office initially will request a presidential disaster declaration or pre-disaster declaration assistance. It puts the national response plan in play, which includes a number of standing organizations (State Operations Center, Satellite Regional State Operations Centers, and Emergency Management Centers [County and State]). Once the presidential declaration is made and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is staffed, it will go to the joint field office as a request from the state. The lead person in the state will be designated by the Governor for that disaster and he or she has a direct line of authority to the federal coordinating officer.

Captain Eisenhart stated that for an immediate response scenario, an official from any jurisdiction could contact the local-based commander (Admiral Hering) directly to receive assistance. This is a 72-hour save lives and prevent human suffering scenario. For a long-term DOD presence, one would go through the Governor following the process described above.

Councilmember Jerome Stocks (North County Coastal) stated it’s a complex system. What he takes from this presentation is that the DOD has a lot of assets along with a lot of constraints. Civilians need to plan appropriately for emergencies, but in an extraordinary situation, the DOD is there. There have been two occasions in Encinitas where there was an
extraordinary situation and it was rewarding to have the Camp Pendleton response. Encinitas was proud to return the favor during the Camp Pendleton wild land fires.

Jill Olen stated she is an expert on defense support to civil authority, which was her responsibility under the Secretary of the Army in the Pentagon. She would encourage everyone to understand that even though we see military assets just sitting on a runway, that does not mean they are available to us. She knows how the process works in the Emergency Operations Centers; we practice it and work with Admiral Hering. We will get DOD assets, if they are needed and are available.

6. IMPROVING INTEROPERABILITY AND COMMUNICATIONS IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION: IMPLEMENTING A FRAMEWORK FOR COORDINATION AND ACTION PLAN (RECOMMEND)

Chair Zoll stated the Regional Technology Partnership (RTP) delivered the results of the three workshops on interoperability and communications along with an action plan to the Public Safety Committee and the Unified Disaster Council (UDC). The recommendation is for the Public Safety Committee (PSC) to recommend that the SANDAG Board of Directors approve the proposed framework and action plan and direct staff to continue working with the RTP and UDC to identify resources and the timeline to implement the action plan. He commented, on behalf of the RTP, that the five members have been working for 1½ years to find grant funds to build a strategic plan for this region. The proposed coordination framework is a four-unit system including the UDC, PSC (Policy Bodies), Advisory Council (RTP will fill that role temporarily), and a Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse would allow the region to have a consistent approach to what technology is available, help public safety agencies get the things they need in a cohesive way, and build toward the ultimate vision of interoperability and widespread information sharing.

Upon a motion by Supervisor Pam Slater-Price (County of San Diego) and a second by Councilmember Stocks, the Public Safety Committee unanimously recommended that the SANDAG Board approve the proposed framework and action plan and direct staff to continue working with the RTP and UDC to identify resources and a timeline to implement the action plan.

7. PUBLIC SAFETY-RELATED GOALS FOR THE 2007 LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM (DISCUSSION/POSSIBLE ACTION)

Victoria Stackwick (Legislative Analyst) gave an update on the three proposed public safety-related goals for the 2007 SANDAG legislative program. The goals will serve as guidelines when determining possible action on federal and state legislation, as well as local activities.

The three goals are: (1) aggressively pursue resources to improve regional voice and data communications and interoperability, including connectivity with state and federal systems; (2) pursue Homeland Security funding at both the state and federal levels to improve public safety and security in the San Diego region, through Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS) operations and enhancements; regional transportation system improvements; and activities related to emergency preparedness, prevention, and response to catastrophic events; and (3) support funding opportunities for prevention and intervention programs that address substance abuse, reduce youth violence, and increase public safety.
Council President Pro Tem Anthony Young (City of San Diego) thanked SANDAG for including the issue of youth violence in our lobbying efforts. He would prefer the issue of gangs be specifically identified. It is important to identify money for strategic planning to help curb youth violence. He wants to make sure the lobbyists in Sacramento and Washington are clear on what we are trying to do here. Strategic planning is big for the City of San Diego and others along with the issues regarding gangs.

Supervisor Slater-Price agreed with Council President Pro Tem Young’s comment on gangs. There is a North County Gang Task Force and there are issues with gangs coming across the international border. Gangs are a Homeland Security issue.

Chair Zoll restated the recommendation that gang violence specifically be added to legislative goal 3.

Upon a motion by Supervisor Slater-Price and a second by Councilmember Campbell, the Public Safety Committee unanimously recommended that the Executive Committee include the Public Safety legislative goals in the SANDAG 2007 Legislative Program, with the inclusion of gang violence in legislative goal 3.

8. AMEND THE FY 2007 ARJIS WORK PROGRAM AND BUDGET (APPROVE)

Pam Scanlon stated that since the SANDAG Board approved the FY 2007 ARJIS Work Program and Budget, ARJIS has received an additional $250,000 from the National Institute of Justice for enhancing the Domestic Violence Communication System (DVCS). This project would complete Phase 2 of that system. The DVCS is designed to promote information sharing among law enforcement domestic violence units, batterers treatment providers, the Probation Department, City Attorney’s Office, and the District Attorney’s Office.

Upon a motion by Mayor Lewis and a second by Supervisor Slater-Price, the Public Safety Committee unanimously approved adding a new work element for enhancing the DVCS to the FY 2007 ARJIS Work Program and to increase the FY 2007 ARJIS budget by $250,000.

8. UPCOMING MEETINGS (INFORMATION)

The next meeting of the PSC is scheduled for Friday, November 17, 2006, at 1 p.m.

Chair Zoll mentioned the possibility of holding the December 8th Public Safety Committee meeting at the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC). This facility has been completely redone, and Ron Lane would host a tour of the facility. Staff will bring back more information about the tour at the November meeting.

Mayor Lewis thanked Chief Zoll for his service as Chair of the Chiefs’/Sheriff’s Management Committee during the past year.

9. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 2:05 p.m.
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**ADVISORY MEMBERS**

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<td>Daniel Dzwilewski</td>
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Introduction

Since its implementation in 2002, the Domestic Violence Communications System (DVCS) has enabled, for the first time, agencies in the San Diego region to share information about domestic violence crime case reports for public safety purposes. The DVCS has received national recognition as well as positive feedback from current users. In June 2005, the California Attorney General published a report titled “Domestic Violence: Keeping the Promise of Victim Safety and Batterer Accountability.” To address the key problems identified in the Attorney General’s report, stakeholders in the San Diego region recommended enhancements to the DVCS that included tracking treatment provider performance metrics, creating an on-line medical mandated reporting system, and enhancing access to restraining order information. The National Institute of Justice awarded ARJIS a $250,000 grant to enhance the DVCS. This report will discuss the history of the DVCS and the planned Phase II enhancements and their benefit to the domestic violence community.

Discussion

History of DVCS: Phase 1

The goal of the DVCS is to promote information sharing between law enforcement domestic violence units, courts, shelters for victims, treatment providers, probation, and prosecution. During the first phase of this project, emphasis was placed on establishing the links and infrastructure to share information between these providers. Since 2002, Phase 1 accomplishments have included developing system components to automate treatment progress reports and providing the ability for shelters, treatment providers, and victim advocates to have limited access to domestic violence case report information for safety purposes. These groups previously had been unable and in many instances reluctant to share critical information to enhance services for domestic violence victims, offenders, and affected families. By overcoming these barriers, Phase I results have been positively recognized by users throughout the region and have garnered national attention.

State Efforts to Address Domestic Violence

In December 2003, Attorney General Bill Lockyer convened a task force to research domestic violence in California. The task force was assigned to examine four substantive areas: (1) obtaining and enforcing restraining orders; (2) prosecuting misdemeanor domestic violence cases; (3) holding batterers accountable; and (4) law enforcement’s response to health practitioner mandated reports of domestic violence. Through interviews with key stakeholders and hearings across the state, a
report was produced in 2005 that outlined particularly “problematic practices” that characterized each of the four areas and made recommendations for corrective action, including establishing minimum standards of performance.

In March 2006, a meeting was held in San Diego with Attorney General Bill Lockyer and key domestic violence stakeholders from the region. The major outcome from the meeting was the creation of four San Diego task forces to address the problematic practices identified in the Attorney General’s report. Since their establishment, each task force has recommended enhancing the DVCS.

**DVCS Phase II: Enhancements to Address Identified Gaps**

ARJIS conducted a thorough evaluation of the DVCS in 2005 that included surveying and interviewing representatives from each of the participating agencies to measure user satisfaction and system issues. Several of the recommendations generated from the Attorney General’s report validated the recommendations from current DVCS users, and justified the submission of an application to the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) to request Phase II funding.

In 2006, NIJ awarded ARJIS $250,000 to achieve the following goals: (1) develop a medically-mandated reporting component; (2) build a metrics system to monitor batterer intervention program successes; (3) enhance current system functionality by providing access to restraining order information and adding new fields to the progress reports; and (4) collaborate with the City Attorney’s Office and the Probation Department to get the courts to start using the system.

**Mandated Reporting of Domestic Violence Incidents**

Per state legislation, health practitioners are required to report to law enforcement agencies when they suspect that an injury was the result of domestic violence. However, this process has historically been frustrating to both physicians, who are unclear on who this report should be made to, and to law enforcement agencies, who receive confusing and incomplete reports. Based on the recommendation from the DVCS users and the Attorney General’s report for a standardized method for health practitioners to report suspected domestic violence cases, a key goal of DVCS Phase II will include building a system component that allows health practitioners to submit reports into the DVCS that can be electronically delivered to the appropriate law enforcement agency, eliminating handwritten reports.

**Holding Batterers Accountable**

Batterer intervention programs are at the center of California’s criminal justice response to domestic violence. While the majority of convicted batterers are sentenced to complete a 52-week treatment program, completion rates are estimated to be as low as 50 percent. In order to increase these rates, the Attorney General’s report recommended each county develop standards and procedures for collecting, measuring, and evaluating treatment program enrollment rates, completion rates, and recidivism rates. The DVCS currently contains this information and a component will be added in Phase II that will produce statistical reports with these metrics. The San Diego County Probation Department and ARJIS will collaborate to develop a standard report that will provide metrics on the effectiveness of treatment programs throughout the region and how successful they are with program completion.
**Next Steps**

ARJIS will hold a kickoff meeting in early December to finalize the DVCS Project Team that will oversee Phase II. After that meeting, a detailed project plan and time line will be developed, with anticipation for completion of Phase II in the fall of 2007.

The intention is to seek additional funds for continued enhancement of the DVCS that would address other problematic areas identified in the Attorney General’s report. These enhancements could include modifying the treatment progress reports to include more detail to help manage an offender’s program completion and sharing information between the DVCS and the Family Justice Intake System.

JEFF TAYMAN  
Director of Technical Services

Key Staff Contact: Katie Mugg, (619) 699-6979, kmug@sandag.org
Introduction

As part of the SANDAG Criminal Justice Clearinghouse, regional crime and arrest statistics, as well as statistics related to drug use among the offender population, are tracked on a regular basis. SANDAG has maintained these statistics since the late 1980s and remains the only regional source for up-to-date historical information. Over the past few months, statistics from 2005 substance use and crime statistics for the first half of 2006 have been published in short topic papers and one-page research summaries. Links to these publications on the SANDAG Web site are shown in Attachment 1. In addition, 2005 arrestee statistics will be published in the near future. These data provide timely information for policy makers and practitioners who are interested in how crime and law enforcement’s response varies over time and across jurisdictions as they strive to increase public safety for all residents of the region.

Discussion

Mid-Year Crime Trends

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Index crimes or Part 1 crimes include four violent offenses (homicide, rape, robbery, and assault) and three property offenses (burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft). The annualized 2006 violent crime rate of 4.4 was the second lowest annualized rate in the past 10 years, with a 1 percent increase from 2005. However, there was a one-year increase in the number of homicides, from 43 in the first six months of 2005 to 65 in the first six months of 2006. The number of robberies also increased, while the number of rapes and assaults decreased. Across jurisdictions, the mid-year violent crime rate per 1,000 residents varied from 0.9 to 8.9.

In comparison, the annualized property crime rate per 1,000 residents for the region decreased 5 percent from 32.0 in 2005 to 30.3 in 2006, representing the third lowest rate in the past 10 years. Each of the three Part 1 property crimes decreased over this one-year period including burglary (-1%), larceny (-5%), and motor vehicle theft (-5%). This decrease in motor vehicle thefts was the result of ongoing collaboration across local agencies and was the first one-year drop in the number of vehicles stolen since 1999-2000. Across jurisdictions, the mid-year property crime rate per 1,000 residents varied from 15.2 to 51.7.

Arrest Trends

Arrest statistics are a measure of local public safety agencies’ response to crime in the region, and as such, they provide an added dimension to biannual reports on crime statistics for understanding the nature of crime. In 2005, the juvenile arrest rate continued to decline, to a 10-year low of
49.4 arrests per 1,000 residents. In comparison, the adult arrest rate decreased for the first time since 2002 (to 43.5 in 2005). As has traditionally been the case, adults were more likely to be arrested for alcohol or other drug-related offenses, and juveniles were more likely to be arrested for property crime and other types of offenses, including status offenses such as truancy and curfew violations. In 2005, the arrest rate decreased for all age groups with the exception of those between the ages of 25 and 39.

It is worth noting that the region’s local law enforcement agencies have made excellent use of the resources they have. That is, they have achieved lower crime and arrest rates for both juveniles and adults, while averaging a smaller number of sworn officers per 1,000 residents (1.4), compared to the nation as a whole (2.3).

**Drug Use Trends**

Information compiled through interviews in 2005 with adult and juvenile male and female arrestees were released in a series of three CJ Bulletins between June and October 2006. As discussed in these publications, the percent of arrestees testing positive for any drug has increased since 2000, with 75 percent of adult females, 68 percent of adult males, and 55 percent of juveniles positive for at least one substance. In addition, the percent of arrestees testing positive for methamphetamine also has risen significantly. In 2005, 51 percent (adult females), 44 percent (adult males), and 21 percent (juveniles) tested positive for methamphetamine, up from 29 percent, 28 percent, and 11 percent in 2000, respectively.

**Public Policy Implications**

Implications from these crime, arrest, and substance use trends and other SANDAG data suggest that:

- cross-jurisdictional partnerships to target specific offense types work and should continue;
- given the recent increase in the number of homicides and robberies, local law enforcement should retain its focus on violent crime;
- changing demographics such as the aging of our population will affect the nature of crime in the region and how the public safety system should respond to issues such as elder abuse;
- while local law enforcement agencies have effectively utilized limited resources, the issue of officer identification and retention will need to be addressed; and
- drug prevention and treatment efforts are essential in fighting crime.

JEFF TAYMAN
Director of Technical Services

Attachment: 1. Selected Publications Related to Crime and Drug Use

Key Staff Contact: Cynthia Burke, (619) 699-1910, cbu@sandag.org
SELECTED PUBLICATIONS RELATED TO CRIME AND DRUG USE*

Crime in the San Diego Region Mid-Year 2006 Statistics

2005 Adult Arrestee Drug Use in the San Diego Region

2005 Juvenile Arrestee Drug Use in the San Diego Region

Methamphetamine Use by Adult and Juvenile Arrestees in 2005

*A list of all SANDAG publications related to Public Safety on our Web site can be found at
San Diego Trolley, Inc.

CCTV Overview
November 17, 2006

CCTV Monitoring Station
Operations Control Center
Monitoring CCTV

- Operations Control Center constructed with fiber optics
- Monitoring Room staffed 18 hours per day
- All CCTV locations record data for 15 days
- Recordings are digital with excellent picture quality and color
- Capacity to provide a copy of an incident via CD within 20 minutes
- Operator ensures equipment operational status and views monitors for suspicious activity, etc.

Grants

- $150,000 Emergency Preparedness - FTA (onboard cameras)
- $1,950,000 2005 DHS TSGP (Regional – SDMTS/NCTD)
- $400,000 Special DHS Grant - San Ysidro CCTV Project
- $1,300,000 - 2006 DHS TSGP 25% Matching Funds
California Proposition 1B and Transit Security

- Voter-approved $1 billion in transit safety, security and disaster response bonds
- Expectation that these funds can help fund unfunded projects identified in the threat and vulnerability assessment

CCTV Goals

Provide:
- Deterrent against crime and terrorism, enhancing safety and security of patrons and employees
- Real time monitoring - speedy identification of unfolding events
- Quick and effective response to incidents while continuing to maintain essential system-wide patrols
- Video sharing with law enforcement for post event investigation capability and criminal prosecution
- Strengthen relationship with law enforcement and community
- Monitoring ability at key installations that are at risk of terrorist attacks, without having to assign a large number of uniformed officers to the task
Station Surveillance

Current CCTV Placement:
• Old Town Transit Center (12 cameras)
• Euclid Avenue Station (8 cameras)
• Fashion Valley Transit Center (5 cameras)
• Qualcomm Stadium Station (16 cameras)
• 47th Street Station (5 cameras)
• El Cajon Transit Center (2 cameras)
• San Diego State University Station (18 cameras)
• Alvarado Medical Center Station (5 cameras)
• 5th & C Street (8 cameras)

Station Surveillance Projects

In Progress
Onboard Trolley Cameras

Onboard Bus Cameras
Chula Vista
Palomar / Bayfront / H Street Stations

Spectrum's SentryScope
London's Victoria Station
Spectrum’s SentryScope

- Reduces use of conventional PTZ cameras
- Records Wide Panoramic Images (90 degrees)
- Ultra High Resolution (21 million pixels per image)
- Unmanned Operation
- Zoom/pan/sharpen, etc. recorded video

San Ysidro Intermodal Border Station
San Ysidro Intermodal Border Station

Station Surveillance Projects

*In Planning*
Imperial Transfer and America Plaza
Fixed and PTZ remote controlled CCTV system
-Cernium
-SentryScope

Old Town and SDSU
Enhance basic installation with Cernium and SentryScope
Trolley and Bus Yards
Hardening facilities
- Fencing
- Lighting
- Cameras
- Card Access (employee and visitor)

Cernium’s Perceptrak
• Intelligent Video Management System
• Behavior Recognition software
• Detects and alerts to “real time” suspicious events
Overview

- “One stop shop” for Domestic Violence case information
- Goal to promote information sharing among:
  - Law Enforcement
  - Probation
  - Victim Services
  - Batterers Intervention Programs
Phase I

- System requirements created by the Public Safety Community
- Different roles developed for the various agencies (victim advocates, police, etc)
- Limited access to DV case info for offender and victim service providers
- Automated Treatment Progress Reports

System Statistics

- **35,000** treatment progress reports since January 2003
- Data on **8,000** offenders currently in the system
- **150** Treatment Counselors participating
- Police incident data loaded every **24** hours
- More than **35** agencies participating
Recent Accomplishments

- System evaluation report completed
- Partnership with County Health & Human Services Agency
- Family Justice Center adopts DVCS as new intake system
- Recognized at Annual National Institute of Justice Conference
- Collaborated with San Diego DV community to address issues identified in the Attorney General’s Report

Attorney General Report

- "Keeping the Promise: Protecting Victims of Domestic Violence & Holding Batterers Accountable"
- California Attorney General created a statewide task force to focus on four areas:
  - Restraining orders
  - Prosecuting misdemeanor DV cases
  - Batterer accountability
  - Law enforcement’s response to medically mandated reporting of DV cases
San Diego Response to AG Report

- Meeting in San Diego with Attorney General Bill Lockyer and key DV stakeholders
- Creation of four San Diego task forces to focus on the areas ID’d by AG
- A major task force recommendation to enhance DVCS

DVCS Phase II

- Comparison of task force recommendations validated the proposed enhancements for DVCS:
  1) Automated medically mandated reporting
  2) Metrics for batterer accountability
  3) Court involvement
  4) Enhanced access to restraining orders
- ARJIS awarded Phase II funding ($250,000) from NIJ in September
1. Medically mandated reporting

• Problem:
  – Health practitioners spend time and resources determining the appropriate law enforcement agency to submit reports to
  – Lack of standard form
  – Law enforcement receive reports that are out of their jurisdictions
  – Reports handwritten and hard to understand

• Solution:
  – Develop a component of the DVCS that will transfer reports
    • Reports automatically sent to appropriate agencies
    • Standard form will be developed with mandatory and optional fields
    • Eliminates handwritten reports

Medically Mandated Reporting (Cont.)
2. Metrics for Batterer Accountability

• Problem:
  – Batterers not completing mandatory 52-week programs
  – Currently there is no way to determine:
    • Which agencies are effective at offender program completion
    • The timeframe when offenders are dropping out
    • Demographics on offenders not completing programs

Batterer Accountability (Cont.)

• Solution:
  – Create a metrics system to gather statistics on:
    • Success rates from various treatment agencies
    • Timeframe when offenders are most likely to drop out of program
    • Demographics (i.e. race, sex, area in San Diego region) on those dropping out to establish patterns
3. Court Involvement

- **Problem:**
  - Courts aren’t using the DVCS to validate batterers’ progress reports and adherence to program
  - Defendants are sent away if paperwork is not available

- **Solution:**
  - Install DVCS at the DV judges’ benches
  - Encourage use of the system

4. Restraining Orders

- **Problem:**
  - No reliable procedure for the courts to enter restraining orders
  - No easy way to determine if a restraining order has been served

- **Solution:**
  - Link to restraining order Web-site
  - Legislation to ensure DV restraining orders are entered into statewide database
Additional Enhancements

- Revise treatment progress report to:
  - Provide more detail to better manage the offenders completion of the treatment programs
  - Include military status

- Enhance the Family Justice Center intake system
  - Develop an automatic link between the intake system and the DVCS
  - Provide automatic transfer of information between the two systems

Next Steps

- Finalize Project Team
- Present to DV Council
- Kickoff meeting in December
- Gather system requirements
- Detailed Project Plan
Questions?

Katie Mugg – kmugg@arjis.org

San Diego Domestic Violence Communication System

SANDAG Public Safety Committee
November 17, 2006
Crime, Arrest and Drug Use Trends in the San Diego Region

Cynthia Burke, Ph.D.
Division Director, Criminal Justice Research

Clearinghouse Products Inform Public Policy

Crime Data

Informing Public Policy

Arrest Data

Drug Use Data
Crime Data

Mid-Year 2006
Violent Crime Rate Remains Low

Violent Crime Rate Per 1,000

6.6 4.4
2006 Mid-Year Violent Crime Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Violent Crime Rate</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solana Beach</td>
<td>0.9 (6)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Coronado</td>
<td>1.1 (14)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poway</td>
<td>1.2 (30)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encinitas</td>
<td>2.5 (79)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Santee</td>
<td>2.7 (73)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unincorporated</td>
<td>3.0 (646)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlsbad</td>
<td>3.4 (169)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Mar</td>
<td>4.0 (9)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Marcos</td>
<td>4.0 (154)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chula Vista</td>
<td>4.5 (503)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Mesa</td>
<td>4.5 (125)</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>4.8 (3,141)</td>
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<tr>
<td>El Cajon</td>
<td>5.0 (242)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Escondido</td>
<td>5.2 (368)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Oceanside</td>
<td>5.2 (451)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Vista</td>
<td>5.3 (251)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Imperial Beach</td>
<td>6.5 (89)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lemon Grove</td>
<td>6.6 (84)</td>
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<tr>
<td>National City</td>
<td>8.9 (282)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

1-Year Increase Homicides and Robberies

- Overall: 2%
- Homicide: 51%
- Rape: -10%
- Robbery: 12%
- Assault: -2%

Percent Change In Number of Crimes
2006 Second Highest Number of Homicides for First Half of Year

Common Homicide Motives

- Argument: 32%
- Gangs: 18%
- Robbery/Burglary: 13%
- Drugs: 11%
- Domestic Violence: 10%
- Other: 16%
### Mid-Year 2006 Regional Property Crime Rate

- **Property Crime Rate Per 1,000**
  - 38.4 (1997)
  - 30.3 (2006)

### Mid-Year 2006 Property Crime Rates Varied Across the Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Calculations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poway</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>(383)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coronado</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>(228)</td>
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<td>Santee</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>(497)</td>
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<td>Encinitas</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>(610)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unincorporated</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>(4,191)</td>
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<td>Solana Beach</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>(146)</td>
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<td>San Marcos</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>(872)</td>
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<td>Carlsbad</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>(1,259)</td>
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<td>Imperial Beach</td>
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<td>(361)</td>
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<td>Lemon Grove</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>(358)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oceanside</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>(2,494)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vista</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>(1,456)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chula Vista</td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td>(3,593)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escondido</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>(2,280)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>(22,479)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Cajon</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>(1,725)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National City</td>
<td>36.9</td>
<td>(1,173)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Mesa</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>(1,220)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Mar</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>(117)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1-Year Decrease in Property Crimes

- Overall Property: -5%
- Burglary: -1%
- Larceny: -5%
- MV Theft: -5%

Percent Change in Number of Crimes

Arrest Data
Adult and Juvenile Arrest Rates

- Adults (18+): 68.9
- Juveniles (10-17): 43.5

Arrest Rate Per 1,000


Adults More Likely Arrested for Alcohol/Drug Offenses

Adults (n=98,784)
- Alcohol/Drug: 52%
- Other: 21%
- Violent: 14%
- Property: 11%

Juveniles (n=17,128)
- Alcohol/Drug: 16%
- Other: 47%
- Violent: 15%
- Property: 22%
1-Year Arrest Rate Increase Only for 25–29 Year Olds

Percent Change
In Arrest Rate

Drug Use Data
Arrestee Drug Use Up Overall Since 2000

Meth Use Up Among San Diego Arrestees
Adult Drug Use Varies by Arrestee Age

Informing Public Policy
Implications

Collaboration Works!

Law enforcement retaining focus on violent crime.
Implications

Changing demographics may affect public safety system.

Implications

Issue of limited resources won’t go away.
Implications

Drug prevention and treatment efforts are essential in fighting crime.

Crime, Arrest and Drug Use Trends in the San Diego Region

Cynthia Burke, Ph.D.
Division Director, Criminal Justice Research