County of San Diego
Identity Theft Assessment Project
SANDAG Presentation
June 15, 2007

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Public Safety Group

Presentation Outline

1. Board of Supervisors direction

2. Preparation

3. Implementation

4. Outcome
1. **Board Direction**

April 4, 2006:

1. Review all department policies and procedures related to the storage and destruction of personal information;

2. Identify vulnerabilities and report back to the Board.

2. **Preparation**

- Enterprise-wide organization
- All Groups represented
- Specialized technology crimes team
- Six meetings
- Community assistance
- Production of assessment tool and report
3. Implementation

The Plan of Attack:

- Each department would assess themselves
  - Each group representative would provide assistance
- Departments completed an assessment tool, and reported back to Group leads.

3. Implementation

First step: Educate and train department representatives

Second step: Provide representatives with tools and Instructions

Third step: Gather assessment information from each department
3. Implementation

Assessment tool:

• List document type

• Note how it is:
  • Acquired
  • Distributed
  • Stored
  • Destroyed

• Secure?

"Personal information" means an individual's first name or first initial and last name (including maiden name) in combination with any one or more of the following data elements, when either the name or the data elements are not encrypted:

(A) Social security number.
(B) Driver's license number or California Identification Card number.
(C) Account number, credit or debit card number, in combination with any required security code, access code, or password that would permit access to an individual's financial account.
(D) Medical information.
(E) Home address
(F) Date of Birth; and possibly
(G) County employee ID number
4. **Outcome**

Completed reports responding to the following:

1. Is current process secure?

2. What part of document gather process should change?

3. Need additional tools/equipment?

4. How will your department continue to ensure personal security?

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**Sample reporting responses:**

“Thanks for the opportunity to have worked on this project. Many of our Safety Committee members found it to be a rewarding project.”

New processes are “being established as a result of this audit.”
4. Outcome

Department recommendations:

• Revise County forms to request **non-identifying information** rather than a social security number.

• Install an annual on-line personal security **training** for County staff.

• Too much paper! Utilize **electronic means** to store data.

4. Outcome

Board request

Accept the amendments to Board policy A-131, **Privacy Protection**, which include more comprehensive language regarding departmental personal security requirements.
4. **Outcome**

Cost estimates for items such as:

- Cross cut shredders

- Additional fax machines placed in secure locations

- Additional door locks and locking file cabinets

- Employee training that encompasses personally sensitive information

**Approx. $300,000 Countywide**

4. **Outcomes**

- January 2007: Board approved policy modification recommendation and costs

- May 2007: Finalist; Taxpayer Association’s Golden Watchdog Award
Lessons

• Is it truly necessary to collect personally sensitive information?

• Acquire safely

• Store securely

• Transmit appropriately

• Destroy effectively

Continue to protect the public

Conclusion

The County ensures our customer’s security – while continuously working to improve our processes.

Questions?
After Proposition 69: Deploying DNA to Solve Crimes

Greg Thompson
Director of Forensic Services
San Diego Sheriff's Department

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

SANDAG

June 2007
After Proposition 69: Deploying DNA to Solve Crimes

Greg Thompson
Director of Forensic Services
San Diego Sheriff’s Department

Backdrop

Spearheaded by crime victims, prosecutors, law enforcement, and forensic professionals, Proposition 69 aimed to make DNA data as accessible as fingerprint data to solve crimes. The DNA Fingerprint, Unsolved Crime & Innocence Protection Act passed November 2, 2004. Effective immediately, it authorizes an all-felon DNA database in California.

Before passage of Prop 69, the database was limited: any person convicted of a serious felony offense was required to provide to law enforcement a blood sample for DNA. Proposition 69 requires anyone convicted of any felony to submit to collection of DNA through a saliva sample. Samples are submitted to California Department of Justice (DOJ) for storage in a statewide DNA databank, and submitted to the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) maintained by the FBI.

Law in a Nutshell

Upon passage of the DNA Initiative, California requires the following persons to submit to collection of an oral swab so that it can be sent to DOJ for DNA typing:

- Adults convicted of any felony
- All registered sex/arson offenders (felonies and misdemeanors)
- Juveniles adjudicated for, or convicted of, any felony
- Adults and juveniles housed in mental health/sex offender programs for felony offenses
- Anyone required to give a DNA sample as a condition of plea
- Adults arrested for murder, voluntary manslaughter, any PC 290 felony sex offense, or an attempt to commit any of these crimes
- Requirements are retroactive to include persons incarcerated, or on parole or probation for felony or qualifying misdemeanor

D-Day

January 1, 2009, the law changes: samples will be taken from all adult felony arrestees.
Policy Steps

The law is not self-executing: It requires specific action by the Department of Justice, by local law enforcement, and the County Board of Supervisors. (See http://caag.state.ca.us/bfs/prop69.htm.)

Effective implementation requires three major policy steps at the local level:

- Each County Board of Supervisors must assure the collection and distribution of the penalty assessment imposed on criminal defendants by the law.
- Local law enforcement must assure the systematic collection of DNA samples from offenders as authorized by the law and outlined.
- New resources, as allocated through Prop 69, must be directed toward the analysis of DNA samples in local crime laboratories to facilitate the arrest and prosecution of criminal suspects.

Law Enforcement

The DNA Initiative represents one of the most significant changes in criminal justice policy in California history and directly affects every part of the system—patrol services, investigations, and detentions, as well as criminal prosecution and the defense bar, probation and the courts. It profoundly affects the delivery of forensic services. The law creates unprecedented opportunities to solve criminal cases: cold and new, homicides and sexual assaults, as well as street crimes—burglaries, robberies, and auto thefts.

Specifically, the law aims to

- Reduce the number of unsolved crimes
- Stop serial crime
- Exonerate persons wrongly suspected or accused

Future Challenge

There is today an opportunity, unforeseen at the Initiative’s inception, to attack street crime, requiring a new model for the deployment of DNA technology.

- Rapid Response DNA Team
  
  - Provides investigators a suspect in a timely fashion
  - Leverages resources to increase the number of crimes solved
  - Attacks backlog of DNA cases
  - Prevents future crime, including violent crime, through a practical crime control strategy
  - Promotes “Safe and Livable Communities”
  - Delivers justice

Contact: gregory.thompson@sdsheriff.org
After Prop 69: Deploying DNA to Solve Crimes

Greg Thompson
Director of Forensic Services
San Diego Sheriff’s Department
PROP 69
Passed Nov. 2, 2004
Database = 260,000 Known Offenders
First Year +270,000 New Profiles

PROP 69
Passed Nov. 2, 2004
Database = 260,000 Known Offenders
First Year +270,000 New Profiles
Today 845,000
and GROWING
IMPACT
HITS to OFFENDERS
SAN DIEGO SHERIFF

- 2003  9
- 2004  19
- 2005  19
- 2006  122

1st Quarter 2007  56 Hits

On pace to double ’06 hits!
JANUARY 2009

- Law changes
- NOW, felony **convictions** and some arrestees are entered
- 2009, All adult felony **arrests** will be entered into CODIS

A LITTLE OVERWHELMING?
DNA Caseload Overview

CODIS HITS to OFFENDERS
2006 → 122

187 / 261
25%

Street Crime
75%
Crime Scene Evidence

- Blood stains
- Cigarette butts
- Bottles / cans
- Discarded clothing
- Masks
- Gloves
- Tools
- Weapons

Caseload Triage
San Diego Sheriff
Rapid Response DNA Analysis Team

Target STREET CRIME

- Robberies
- Burglaries
- Auto Thefts

Team Expectations

- **Target Street Crime:**
  - Team of 10 working average of 40-50 cases per week →
  - 2000-2500+ new cases per year!
  - Hits reported to investigator within 15 days
### CRIME SCENES & CODIS

- From Street
- To Request
- To Property & Evidence
- To Criminalist
- To DOJ
- To Lab
- To Investigator

### Comparison of DNA Requests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>HOMICIDE</th>
<th>STREET CRIME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Items Examined</td>
<td>20+</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pages of Documentation</td>
<td>200+</td>
<td>30+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminalist Bench Time</td>
<td>80+ hours</td>
<td>8+ hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminalist Review Time</td>
<td>4-8 hours</td>
<td>&lt;1 hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batched?</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Crime Control Model

From This:
Solving & Proving Individual Crimes Only

To This:
Reducing Crime In Neighborhoods

Rapid Response→Impact

- Provides investigators with a suspect in a timely fashion
- Leverages resources to increase the number of crimes solved
- Prevents future crime, including violent crime, through a practical crime control strategy
- Promotes “Safe and Livable Communities”
- Delivers Justice
To Seek the Truth through Commitment to Excellence in Forensic Science
Regional Evacuation and Recovery Plans

Office of Emergency Services

Evacuation Plan

Objectives

- Expedite movement of persons from hazardous areas
- Institute access control measures to vacated areas
- Provide adequate means of transportation for special needs population
- Control evacuation traffic
- Account for the needs of household pets
- Communicate with the public
- Assure the safe re-entry of evacuated persons
Evacuation Workshop

- Held on September 28th, 2006
- 80 attendees from over 50 agencies
- Workshop provided blueprint for Steering Committee

Evacuation Steering Committee

- Met from November 06 through March 07
- Developed draft Evacuation Plan
- Evacuation Plan approved by UDC on April 19, 2007
Evacuation Plan

Key Aspects of the Plan

- Plan based on most likely scenario
- Hazard profiles
  - Wildfire
  - Earthquake
  - Dam failure
  - Flood
  - Tsunami
  - Terrorism

Command and Control

- Decision to evacuate
- Legal considerations
- Roles and responsibilities
Office of Emergency Services
Evacuation Plan

Communications
- Inter-jurisdictional
- Public communication
  - Reverse 911
  - EAS
  - CALTRANS signs

Transportation Strategies
- Traffic control options
- Transportation points
- Evacuation routes
Office of Emergency Services
Evacuation Plan

Evacuation Points and Sheltering

- Temporary safe zones
- Care and Shelter operations
- Requirements for out-of-county evacuations

Office of Emergency Services
Evacuation Plan

Special Needs Population

- Preparedness Wheel
- Communication
- Pre-mapped locations of special needs population
- Transportation
Care and Protection of Animals

- Over 1.6 million pets in San Diego
- Agreements with animal service organizations
- Co-location of pet shelters with Red Cross shelters
- Public Awareness and preparedness

Evacuation Exercise Plan

- Recommendations for members of the public
Recovery Plan Objectives

- Timely restoration of community services and infrastructure
- Quick application for state and federal disaster relief funds
- Determine roles and responsibilities for all involved agencies
- Outline essential functions involved in full scale damage assessment
- Abatement and demolition of hazardous structures

Short-term Recovery Operations

- Utility restoration
- Expanded social, medical and mental health services
- Re-establishment of government operations
- Transportation route restoration
- Debris removal and clean-up operations
- Building safety inspections
- Abatement and demolition of hazardous structures
Office of Emergency Services

Recovery Plan

Long-term Recovery Operations

- Reconstruction of public facilities
- Coordinated delivery of long-term social and health services
- Improved land use planning and implementation
- Re-establishment of local economy to pre-disaster levels
- Recovery of disaster related costs

Roles and Responsibilities

- County of San Diego
- Local jurisdictions
- Utilities
- Community based organizations and private agencies
- State and federal agencies
- Private sector
Recovery Operations

- Damage Assessment
- Contracting, documentation and cost recovery
- Debris removal and management
- Donated resource management

Assistance

- Assistance Centers
- Individual Assistance
- Public Assistance
Recovery Plan

Appendices

- Re-entry protocols
- FEMA Public Assistance
- Debris recycling and handling plan

Evacuation and Recovery Plans

- Provide a regional approach
- Blueprint for individual jurisdictional plans
- Framework for exercises and training
Office of Emergency Services

Questions