PUBLIC SAFETY
COMMITTEE
AGENDA

Friday, September 21, 2007
1 to 3 p.m.
SANDAG Board Room
401 B Street, 7th Floor
San Diego

AGENDA HIGHLIGHTS

• FY 2007 CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND ARJIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS
• DRUG USE AMONG SAN DIEGO COUNTY ARRESTEES
• LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION: AN UPDATE AND DISCUSSION

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ITEM #

1. ROLL CALL

+2. APPROVAL OF JULY 20, 2007, MEETING MINUTES

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.

REPORT ITEMS (#4 through #10)

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


5. THE PSC DISPATCH: INFORMATION SHARING WITH THE SAN DIEGO REGION (Chair Mark Lewis, City of El Cajon)

A new quarterly newsletter, The PSC Dispatch, is planned to be distributed on a quarterly basis to local policy makers and public safety agencies. The premier issue of this publication, which describes current priorities and recent accomplishments of the committee, will be previewed and upcoming issues and possible topics discussed.
+6. FY 2007 CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND ARJIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS (Pam Scanlon and Cynthia Burke)

As part of the SANDAG Public Safety Work Plan for FY 2007, a number of products and deliverables were outlined as part of the various projects funded through local, state, and federal sources. Staff will provide an overview of their successes in obtaining their goals as they relate to ARJIS and the Criminal Justice Clearinghouse, as well as to other contracted endeavors. A summary of these accomplishments was also presented to the Chiefs'/Sheriff’s Management Committee at its September 5, 2007, meeting.

+7. FISCAL YEAR 2005 AND 2006 ARJIS AUDITED ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORTS (Pam Scanlon and Lauren Warrem)

In accordance with the ARJIS Joint Powers Agreement (JPA), ARJIS is required to conduct an annual fiscal audit. The independent certified public accounting firm of Caporicci and Larson has concluded its audit of the annual financial reports for FY 2004-05 and FY 2005-06, which includes the combined financial position and activity of ARJIS. The auditors have expressed an unqualified (clean) opinion on the annual financial reports. Staff will provide an overview of these two audits.

+8. DRUG USE AMONG SAN DIEGO COUNTY ARRESTEES (Cynthia Burke)

In 2006, interviews were conducted with local adult and juvenile arrestees as part of an ongoing data collection effort called Substance Abuse Monitoring (SAM). Updated statistics and trend data detailing drug use histories, urinalysis results, and self-reported risk behaviors were recently released to local policy makers, as well as professionals from prevention, treatment, and law enforcement. This presentation will highlight key findings and outline possible implications for the region as we work together to combat substance abuse in our communities.
9. LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION: AN UPDATE AND DISCUSSION
   (Vice Chair Tom Zoll, Chiefs'/Sheriff’s Association)

   At the July 20, 2007, Public Safety Committee (PSC) meeting, an overview was provided on efforts related to regional public safety and fire training, one of the four priorities identified as part of the PSC’s 2005 Needs Assessment. At that meeting, it was agreed that during the coming months, additional information would be presented to the committee regarding current training issues, goals, and needs, which would cumulate in a discussion regarding how the PSC can best support regional efforts. Vice Chair Zoll will lead a panel regarding the history of the regional law enforcement academy, training requirements, current training locations, immediate concerns, and long-term issues. In October, a similar panel will be held regarding fire training.

10. UPCOMING MEETINGS

    The next meeting of the Public Safety Committee is scheduled for Friday, October 19, 2007, at 1:00 p.m.

11. ADJOURNMENT

+ next to an item indicates an attachment
PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE DISCUSSION AND ACTIONS
Meeting of July 20, 2007

1. ROLL CALL

Chair Mark Lewis (East County) 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 Councilmember Bob Campbell (North County Inland) and a second by Chief William Lansdowne (County Chiefs’/Sheriff’s Association), the minutes of June 15, 2007, were unanimously approved.

3. PUBLIC COMMENTS/COMMUNICATIONS/MEMBER COMMENTS

Jill Olen (Homeland Security) announced that the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) for the region of San Diego received $15.99 million from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) for homeland security grant funding. This is almost double from what was received last year. We are looking toward applying it to interoperability communications and intelligence sharing. In addition, on Wednesday, July 18, 2007, the Department of Commerce identified approximately $94 million for the State of California for interoperable communications grants. We will be competing against our sister cities (sister UASIs) for approximately $50 million in grant monies for San Diego. We are proud of the work everyone put in to get this milestone.

Chair Lewis thanked Ms. Olen for her efforts on behalf of the jurisdictions.

REPORTS

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

Chief Clifford Diamond (Chair of Chiefs’/Sheriff’s Management Committee) reported on the meeting of June 6, 2007. There was discussion of the license plate reader systems that are being employed around the county, including the interoperability of those systems. Also discussed was Imperial County’s request to come into the COPLINK database and the creation of a node for that purpose. There are benefits for both organizations to combine data, but some business issues have to be worked out. We will resolve this issue and bring it back to this
committee at a later date. The third item was ARJIS Enterprise. The consulting group gave a report of the first deliverable (Needs Assessment). A formal report will be given to this committee at an upcoming meeting.

5. **UPDATE ON EFFORTS RELATED TO REGIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY AND FIRE TRAINING LOCATIONS (INFORMATION)**

Vice Chair Tom Zoll (County Chiefs'/Sheriff's Association) stated that in 2005 this committee set four priorities to study and offer assistance. Last year, the efforts were directed at interoperability issues and a number of workshops were completed. The next item to be handled is the training issues for this region. Two issues to look at are the training that a person does for his/her job and the other is in-service training (training done to keep competency to state standards). Sometimes these are done at different places. After discussing this issue with Chief Augie Ghio (Regional Fire/Emergency Services), it was decided we would break up in two different groups, law enforcement and Fire/Lifeguard/EMS, and hold one-hour workshop style meetings during the September and October Public Safety Committee meetings. In November, the Public Safety Committee would wrap up and summarize efforts to support the two systems.

Chief Ghio stated one of the points is functional consolidation. Through the County's Fire Chiefs and the Fire District Association, a survey is being done with all 65 fire agencies in the county to find out where they are training, and what the level of training is. This report will be brought to this committee with a map of where the existing facilities are. There is $1.2 million in training funds available. Ms. Olen has put together a working group to address training that would include law enforcement, fire, public works, etc. This is a short-term objective to be done in the next two to three weeks on how to spend this money for training throughout the region.

Chair Lewis directed staff to put the one-hour workshop type meeting during the regular Public Safety Committee meeting on the agenda for September, October, and November.

6. **QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE INTEROPERABILITY AND COMMUNICATIONS CLEARINGHOUSE (INFORMATION/POSSIBLE ACTION)**

Bob Welty (San Diego State University) announced that the Urban Area Working Group yesterday approved the regional technology clearinghouse through Year 2010 to come up with more studies on technologies for our region. Mr. Welty gave an update on the Clearinghouse and the first deliverable, the Regional Strategic Technology Plan (RSTP). This plan was built to establish a baseline for our region and is intended to provide direction regarding interoperable communication systems, geographic information systems (GIS), and other technology solutions; and to avoid incorporation of solutions that are agency-specific. A copy of the RSTP was given to all members.

Councilmember Campbell stated that the City of Vista spent quite a lot of money for Panasonic laptops for use in fire engines and other safety vehicles. The City of Vista will be setting aside $30,000 a year in a fund when the systems are up (5 year warranty). He believes we should look at spending our money more wisely. At $5,000 per laptop, he would like them pre-loaded, available, and ready to go. Vista will not have any spares and will be relying upon
outside support, which will come from North County dispatch Joint Powers Agreement. With limited resources, the focus should be set on best value, and having $90,000 set aside in a sinking fund bothers him. He hopes the Clearinghouse can help to make good use of our money.

Mr. Welty stated he would put that in the mix. Sustainability will be an issue. They will be soliciting information and will come back to the committee with an update.

7. 2-1-1: WHAT IS IT, WHO CALLS IT, AND WHAT IS ITS ROLE IN DISASTER PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY? (INFORMATION)

Ms. Sara Matta (2-1-1- San Diego) gave a PowerPoint presentation on 2-1-1. This will be the lead information source in San Diego County during a disaster. This is a call center infrastructure that reduces calls to 9-1-1 and frees law enforcement and fire departments to accomplish their missions. This service is anticipated to triple by 2010. The County of San Diego is their largest supporter, along with San Diego Gas and Electric, United Way of San Diego County, foundations, and other donors. The present budget is $2 million, but they will need about $3 million to be fully effective.

Chief Adolfo Gonzales (Chiefs'/Sheriff’s Association) asked about the hours of operation. Ms. Matta stated the 2-1-1 number is answered 24/7.

Councilmember Campbell stated this was a good presentation. He wanted to commend Solana Beach and Del Mar for stepping up to the plate for contributing their proportionate share of the cost because they understand the benefit to their community. He asked if all the cities were participating, what would be the costs involved? As the San Diego Division League President, he would like to see all 18 cities participate by December 2007.

Ms. Matta stated they have asked the cities to contribute 20 cents per head. This would constitute about half a million dollars or $500,000 (half the short-fall that they presently have).

Vice Chair Zoll stated the 2-1-1 call takers are the help desk for people. Law enforcement gets requests from resource centers and other places where new programs get established.

Ms. Matta stated the agencies or new programs should contact them to let them know that they are in operation and they can enter them into the database if they meet their criteria. They scan the newspapers every day. Whenever new programs are funded, it would help if they were included in the loop so they could integrate them in the database. The database is searchable on the Web at 211.sandiego.org.

Chief David Cranford (County Public Safety) asked if this number works from a cell phone.

Ms. Matta stated that Verizon has been the holdout, while the other three major cell phone companies have provided 2-1-1 access. Within the next two to three months, Verizon will participate.

Chief Cranford asked what is the normal call wait time?
Ms. Matta stated that the usual wait on hold is one minute to 16 seconds. They want to get it below one minute.

Chief Ghio commended Ms. Matta and her staff for this service. This service needs to continue; otherwise, the projected 175,000 calls for this year to 2-1-1 would fall into the area dispatch centers and we don’t have the capacity to do that. It is nice to see that some cities in the North County are contributing their fair share of the cost. What else can we do to help you to get the word out?

Ms. Matta stated it is a matter of resources. That includes disaster grant funding. We need to keep disaster capability up to par. An emergency generator has now been installed, so we have backup. She encouraged everyone to think of them during grant disbursements. We really want the folks in your cities to know about us, use us, and have people call 2-1-1. We can’t go public yet since we need more money (we are at capacity now). We are looking at building a virtual call center for disaster. We started this with the County Health Department last year and want to continue it. To double our capacity, we will need to work on a “daisy-chain” (rolling over calls when calls are full). This is going to take training and coordination to keep the call centers staffed.

Chief Lansdowne stated the numbers seem low for expected growth. He feels this is a good service. For the City of San Diego, we have 1.3 million calls in our communication center and about one-quarter of those we could shift to you very quickly.

Ms. Matta stated they are in a new utility. The only data we have to go on are other 2-1-1 data centers that are ten years old. It’s not commonly known across the country. What is projected is the best they can estimate given the experience of others, but it may be bigger than that.

Councilmember Campbell inquired if they are collecting information on where the calls come from.

Ms. Matta stated they ask for zip code information. There are reports from each of the cities on how many calls we received from them last year. The actual call volume mirrors the population very well.

Councilmember Campbell stated that, with zip code information, we can convince the cities that they are receiving a benefit from this.

Supervisor Pam Slater-Price (County of San Diego) commended this effort. She feels the big four cell companies should help support 2-1-1 efforts. Homeland security and other types of public safety grant funding would seem natural and suggested considering an endowment with one of the foundations.

Chair Lewis thanked Ms. Matta for the presentation and thanked the County of San Diego for the major funding of this project.
8. **ARJIS PUBLIC WEB SITE: INTERNET-BASED TOOLS TO ENHANCE LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMUNICATION WITH THE PUBLIC (DISCUSSION)**

Pam Scanlon (ARJIS Executive Director) gave a PowerPoint presentation on the upgrade of the new ARJIS public Web site and the law enforcement only Web portal. This project is a result of the FY 2008 WorkPlan to provide crime statistics, maps, and other community policing tools. The current ARJIS Web site debuted in 1999 and was the very first interactive crime mapping site in the nation. It averages over 1,000 visits a day. The ultimate goal is to give timely, current, accurate information to the citizens that can be updated quickly. During this fiscal year, different pages will be added. We would welcome input on the types of data that would be requested. The law enforcement only Web portal was rolled out a month ago and has had positive responses from officers and investigators from the 71 member agencies. Ms. Scanlon thanked Vice Chair Zoll for sharing his staff to contribute the Carlsbad Police Department page. She also mentioned that the El Cajon Police Department is now offering on-line crime reporting.

Terry Halsch (President, CitizenObserver) also co-presented one of the community alert notification tools available nationwide that allows law enforcement agencies to quickly enter information about crime incidents and share this information in real time to the public. The public sign up is free, with no charge for the receiver. The system is paid for on the basis of the number of system administrators that send content out to the community. Mr. Halsch stated he would welcome the opportunity to help San Diego County with his service.

Ms. Scanlon stated the next step for the public portal is to hold focus group meetings. ARJIS will be finalizing requirements and rolling it out in three phases. The final design will be presented to the Chiefs'/Sheriff’s Management Committee and the Public Safety Committee. We will be developing a timeline, prioritizing the phases, and obtaining cost estimates. ARJIS has not entered into any agreement or business arrangement with CitizenObserver. We will be going through the standard SANDAG procurement process and execute an RFP to obtain procurement. The first phase rollout is anticipated at the end of September and, throughout the year, different components will be added to the Web site. Some of the applications may be best suited to be hosted by individual cities, while some may be regional with links to the sites. These questions will be brought to the focus group sessions for the final design document.

Chair Lewis thanked Chief Zoll, committee members, and SANDAG for their support. There will be no Public Safety Committee meeting in August.

9. **UPCOMING MEETINGS (INFORMATION)**

The next meeting of the Public Safety Committee is scheduled for Friday, September 21, 2007, at 1 p.m.

10. **ADJOURNMENT**

The meeting was adjourned at 2:15 p.m.
## PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

### CONFIRMED ATTENDANCE

**July 20, 2007**

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<th>JURISDICTION</th>
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<td><strong>East County</strong></td>
<td>Hon. Mark Lewis</td>
<td>Member – Chair</td>
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<td>Hon. Jillian Hanson-Cox</td>
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<td><strong>North County Coastal</strong></td>
<td>Hon. Matt Hall</td>
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<td>Hon. David Roberts</td>
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<td>Hon. Frank Parra</td>
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<td>Hon. Jim Janney</td>
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<td>Hon. Bob Campbell</td>
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<td>Hon. Hal Martin</td>
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<td><strong>City of San Diego</strong></td>
<td>Hon. Anthony Young</td>
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<td>Hon. Ben Hueso</td>
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<td>Supervisor Pam Slater-Price</td>
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<td><strong>State Public Safety</strong></td>
<td>Chief Skip Carter</td>
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<td>Assistant Chief Steve Lykins</td>
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<td>Chief William M. Lansdowne</td>
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<td>John Hensley</td>
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<td>Department of Defense</td>
<td>Captain Eric Patten</td>
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<td><strong>Southern CA Tribal Chairmen’s Association (SCTCA)</strong></td>
<td>Carlene Chamberlain</td>
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<td>Stephanie Spencer</td>
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FY 2007 CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND ARJIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Introduction

As part of the SANDAG Public Safety Work Plan for FY 2007, a number of products and deliverables were outlined as part of the various projects funded through local, state, and federal sources. Staff will provide an overview of their successes in obtaining their goals as they relate to ARJIS and the Criminal Justice Clearinghouse, as well as to other contracted endeavors. A summary of these accomplishments was also presented to the Chiefs/Sheriff’s Management Committee at its September 5, 2007, meeting.

Discussion

ARJIS

FY 2007 was an extremely productive year for ARJIS, resulting in an average of 160,000 inquiries monthly. ARJIS continued to provide the San Diego law enforcement community with information used to solve crimes and protect the public. During the year, ARJIS made significant progress toward the new Enterprise ARJIS, completed a major network redesign to enhance data security, and made enhancements to existing applications. ARJIS also received additional revenue through a grant from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to focus on the continued deployment of handheld personal data assistants (PDAs) to officers in the field.

Other achievements during the year included:

- Adding the Marine Corps Provost Marshal (Camp Pendleton) and U.S. Social Security Administration as new ARJIS agencies;
- Recruiting a consultant (MTG) for the Enterprise ARJIS project, establishing a Core Working Group with representatives from member agencies, and identifying the key enterprise business and strategic needs;
- Collaborating with Oregon and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) on the interstate exchange of drivers license photos and designing standards for sharing license plate reader data;
• Conducting hands-on training of 227 users on COPLINK (which has powerful search capabilities and connections with Orange County and Tucson, Arizona) and I2 (one of the most powerful investigative analysis tools on the market and geared for use by crime and Intel analysts) – applications now in use by agencies throughout the region;

• Launching the ARJISnet portal for law enforcement users that includes new features (calendar of events, searchable directory and daily hot sheets), more current content, and customized pages for each agency;

• Enhancing the Domestic Violence Communication System (DVCS) to report batterer’s metrics and design a system for medically mandated reporting;

• Deploying 200 additional handheld PDAs and testing five new PDA models through the Border Safe project, a grant from DHS;

• Completing a major redesign of the secure ARJISnet network (which connects 70+ law enforcement facilities) that improves security and manageability and completing an independent security assessment; and

• Supporting the Public Safety Committee (PSC) with a focus on the completion of three interoperability and communications workshops that culminated in the approval of a regional action plan to address the issues and priorities identified in the workshops.

The various ARJIS Working Groups, including the Chiefs’/Sheriffs’ Management Committee, Business, Technical, and CASS working groups provided valuable insights and guidance throughout the year on the projects and initiatives listed above. In addition many of these projects were the result of collaborative partnerships with the NIJ, FBI, and DHS.

**Criminal Justice Research**

In FY 07, the Criminal Justice Research Division (CJRD) successfully met objectives outlined in SANDAG’s Overall Work Program (OWP), while staying within budget. In addition, the Division successfully competed for a number of new projects that will allow the region to better address prisoner reentry and juvenile drug use.

**Criminal Justice Clearinghouse**

The Criminal Justice Clearinghouse is funded annually with $200,000 in member assessments. During FY 07, the four objectives of this work element included: (1) supporting local criminal justice planning and policy making by providing analyses of crime and other public safety statistics; (2) maintaining current and historical information about crime and public safety strategies; (3) serving as the infrastructure for developing research designs to evaluate the effectiveness of prevention and crime-reduction strategies; and (4) supporting the PSC.
Noteworthy accomplishments for FY 07 included:

- Providing staff support to the PSC which held its third interoperability workshop and implemented the interoperability and communications framework for coordination, as well as the action plan;
- Finalizing electronic data transfer procedures with local agencies to ensure timely, accurate, and efficient information sharing;
- Serving and supporting other staff on a variety of local task forces and committees, including the Juvenile Justice Commission, Methamphetamine Strike Force, Domestic Violence Council, City of San Diego’s Gang Commission for Prevention and Intervention, and the Reentry Roundtable;
- Implementing electronic distribution channels for the majority of CJ products;
- Sharing information about what works to address crime problems with a variety of new audiences across the region;
- Collaborating with SANDAG’s Service Bureau on several projects, including the fourth public safety survey of Chula Vista residents; and
- Producing and disseminating 12 CJ Faxes, 3 bulletins with SAM data, and 5 bulletins with crime or arrest-related information.

Juvenile Projects

In FY 07, the CJRD had eleven multi-year projects with dedicated annual revenue of $834,905. These projects included evaluations of:

- the Reflections program (a day treatment center for youth offenders);
- Juvenile Justice and Crime Prevention Act or JJCPA programs (four programs that range from prevention services to graduated sanctions for juvenile offenders);
- Teen Court (a diversion program for first-time offenders);
- the Young Offender Reentry program (a reentry program for youth who received drug treatment services at the Juvenile Ranch Facility);
- the YMCA Violence Prevention program (a program with the goal of raising community awareness of youth violence);
- the Hoover High Coordinated Health project (evaluation of a health education model which incorporated health topics into classroom instruction);
- Probation Effectiveness Assessment and Cost Evaluation study (study of the effectiveness of two local detention facilities);
- the Title V project (evaluation of an evidence-based intervention to treat conduct and behaviorally disordered students at risk of entering the juvenile justice system);
- Family Service Enhancement (evaluation of a Phoenix House program to provide enhanced services to family of youth receiving drug treatment);
• ACTION Network (a community assessment on the scope and contributing factors to child prostitution/sexual exploitation); and

• Disproportionate Minority Contact (the third phase of an on-going effort to determine if DMC exists in the juvenile justice system in San Diego County, to what extent, and what factors may be contributing to it).

All but two of these projects (Teen Court and YMCA Violence Prevention) are continuing in FY 08. FY 07 products, many of which are posted on the SANDAG Web site, included:

- quarterly progress reports for the Title V project;
- annual evaluation report for Reflections, JJCPA, Phoenix House, the Probation Effectiveness Assessment and Cost Evaluation study, Family Services Enhancement evaluation;
- a CJ Bulletin describing the findings from the ACTION Network needs assessment; and
- a final evaluation report for the YMCA Violence Prevention and Teen Court projects.

Adult Projects

Four projects focused on adults were included as part of the CJRD’s FY 07 OWP for an annual budget of $372,733. These included:

• Family TIES program (an evaluation of a program conducted at George Bailey and Las Colinas that was designed to improve life skills of adult inmates for successful reintegration into society and family life);
• Kiva (an evaluation of a drug treatment program for pregnant and parenting women that includes a trauma-related continuum);
• SB618 (an evaluation of a state-funded pilot program that involves local stakeholders working with the state to provide better reentry services to state prisoners returning to San Diego County); and
• Responsible Fatherhood (an impact of a North County project aimed at improving the knowledge and skills of local fathers).

FY 07 products included final reports for the Family TIES and Kiva projects, with both SB618 and Responsible Fatherhood continuing into FY 08.

Other Projects

Eight additional projects with dedicated funding ($289,730) were also included in the CJRD’s Overall Work Plan in FY 07. These diverse projects included providing technical assistance to the San Diego County Probation Department related to their data management system; conducting a media outreach campaign targeted to youth as part of Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN); conducting interviews with adult and juveniles regarding their drug use history as part of the SAM project; conducting an ARJIS Quality Assurance study; and assisting a local community agency in evaluating their public health efforts on four locally- and federally-funded outreach efforts. Products produced during the fiscal year included posters for the PSN media campaign, a final report and presentation.
for the ARJIS Quality Assurance study, and reports on the success of the public health efforts for the funding agencies.

KEVIN MURPHY
Director of Technical Services

Key Staff Contacts: Pam Scanlon, (619) 699-6971, psc@sandag.org
Cynthia Burke, (619) 699-1910, cbu@sandag.org
FISCAL YEAR 2005 AND 2006 ARJIS AUDITED ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORTS

Introduction

In accordance with the ARJIS Joint Powers Agreement (JPA), ARJIS is required to conduct an annual fiscal audit. The independent certified public accounting firm of Caporicci and Larson has concluded its audit of the annual financial reports for FY 2004-05 and FY 2005-06, which includes the combined financial position and activity of ARJIS. The auditors have expressed an unqualified (clean) opinion on the annual financial reports. Staff will provide an overview of these two audits.

Discussion

On July 1, 2004, in accordance with the amendment to the JPA in January 2004, ARJIS was transferred from the City of San Diego (City) to SANDAG. A Cooperative Agreement between the City and SANDAG was entered into that stated the City would continue to perform the financial accounting functions for ARJIS through June 30, 2006. On July 1, 2006, the financial accounting functions transferred to SANDAG. ARJIS is a legally separate entity from SANDAG and therefore the resources of ARJIS are accounted for and maintained separately from those resources of SANDAG.

On June 30, 2006, a portion of the ARJIS cash and investment balance was held by the City and invested in the City of San Diego Treasury Pooled Cash and Investments, as the City was performing the financial accounting functions for ARJIS. Pending the close of the FY 2006 ARJIS audit, on June 28, 2007, the final ARJIS cash transfer occurred from the City.

As of June 30, 2006, assets exceeded liabilities by $11,607,590. This funding has been set aside in separate ARJIS specific investment accounts earmarked for the Enterprise ARJIS project. ARJIS increased its financial position in FY 2006 by $881,393. The $881,393 includes interest income of $419,313. Consistent with SANDAG practice, ARJIS does not budget for interest revenue.

$350,000 of the remaining $462,080 had been designated for the Enterprise ARJIS consultant and was carried over to the FY 07 budget. $40,000 of the ARJIS Technical Manager’s unspent salary and benefits due to a start date four months later than expected was deposited into the ARJIS reserves along with the remaining $29,000 of unspent funds.

KEVIN MURPHY
Director of Technical Services

Key Staff Contacts: Pam Scanlon, (619) 699-6971, psc@sandag.org
Lauren Warrem, (619) 699-6931, lwa@sandag.org
DRUG USE AMONG SAN DIEGO COUNTY ARRESTEES

Introduction

In 2006, interviews were conducted with local adult and juvenile arrestees as part of an ongoing data collection effort called Substance Abuse Monitoring (SAM). Updated statistics and trend data detailing drug use histories, urinalysis results, and self-reported risk behaviors were recently released to local policy makers, as well as professionals from prevention, treatment, and law enforcement. This presentation will highlight key findings and outline possible implications for the region as we work together to combat substance abuse in our communities.

Discussion

Data collected from interviews with 500 adult males, 236 adult females, and 160 juveniles at local detention facilities in 2006 were recently analyzed and summarized in a series of three CJ bulletins. As part of this project, arrestees are approached within 48 hours of their arrest and booking into jail by civilian interviewers. If the arrestee is available and willing to participate, she is asked a series of questions related to her/his drug use history and to provide a urine sample for drug testing. Data collection efforts in 2006 were funded by the California Border Alliance Group (CBAG) and the County of San Diego Alcohol and Drug Services (ADS), with SANDAG Criminal Justice Clearinghouse funds supporting the analysis and dissemination of the results.

Adults

In 2006, 66 percent of adult male arrestees and 75 percent of female adult arrestees tested positive for one or more of the major drugs (marijuana, cocaine, heroin, PCP, and methamphetamine or meth). Males were significantly more likely to test positive for marijuana than females (40% versus 31%) and females were significantly more likely to test positive for cocaine (21% versus 13%) and meth (47% versus 36%). Additional analyses revealed that:

- drug of choice varied by age group, with those between 18 and 24 most likely to use marijuana and those over 40 most likely to use cocaine and heroin;
- more than one in three arrestees had used prescription drugs illegally;
- around one in five reported having a mental or psychiatric disorder;
- around two-thirds had no health insurance; and
• one-third has gone to work under the influence of alcohol/drugs and one-fifth has missed work due to drug use.

As these statistics show, despite recent efforts to address the relationship between drug use and crime (e.g., Proposition 36), substance use among the arrestee population remains a significant issue. Because drug-using arrestees put themselves, as well as others at risk (i.e., by operating vehicles or working under the influence), it is important that all sectors of the community, including local businesses, be cognizant of the real effects of drug use.

Juveniles

During 2006, just over half (51%) of juveniles tested positive for some type of substance. In addition, 88 percent self-reported some type of substance use in the past year, 81 percent in the past month, and 62 percent in the past three days. Other key findings revealed that:

• most youth who had used one of the “gateway” drugs (i.e., alcohol, tobacco, marijuana) had also used others;
• youth who reported their parent(s) had or currently use drugs were more likely to have tried drugs themselves;
• a smaller percentage of youth perceived any risk associated with marijuana use (30%), compared to tobacco (50%);
• two-thirds of youth who had previously used meth said it was “easy” or “very easy” to obtain;
• youth who did not report any current extracurricular activities were more likely to report lifetime substance use, as well as use in the past 30 days; and
• around half of the youth reported riding in a car in the last year with a driver who had used alcohol or other drugs and over half had gone to school drunk or high.

These statistics regarding youths’ substance use support the need for on-going prevention efforts in our communities and breaking the cycle of drug dependency in families.

Methamphetamine Addendum

Because of the relatively high rate of meth use in our region and to learn more about the drug in order to help curb its use, additional questions regarding meth use have been included as part of this project since 1996. Specifically, arrestees who report meth use in the past 30 days are asked to complete an additional questionnaire. Awareness of this growing meth trend is now being seen at the national level, with increased attention coming from the federal government as they express their support for developing a comprehensive balanced approach to the meth challenge that includes supporting legislation to fight the production, trafficking, and abuse of this drug.
In 2006, 47 percent of adult females, 36 percent of adult males, and 10 percent of juveniles tested positive for meth. The one-year spike in meth use reported in 2005 did not continue in 2006, with all three groups having lower positive test rates compared to the previous year. Other key findings included:

- compared to 2005, more arrestees reported the price they paid for meth was higher and a greater percentage said it was “less available”;
- most of the adults and all of the juveniles reported smoking was their main route of administration, that they used meth an average of two (juveniles) to three (adults) times per day, and that they had used it from 2.5 (juveniles) to 4 (adults) days in a row out of the past 30; and
- juveniles were more likely than adults to continue using meth because of peer influence.

Once known as the meth capital of the world, San Diego has made significant gains in addressing the devastating effect this drug can have on our communities. However, as these statistics show, despite the fact that supply seems to have recently been impacted by law enforcement efforts, there still appears to be significant need for continued prevention and treatment efforts in the region.

KEVIN MURPHY
Director of Technical Services

Key Staff Contact: Cynthia Burke, (619) 699-1910; cbu@sandag.org
FY 2007 Year In Review
ARJIS & Criminal Justice Research Division

FY 2007 Year In Review
ARJIS
ARJIS VISION

- ARJIS is internationally recognized for leadership, collaboration, information sharing and regional acquisition of effective information technology.
- We use community partnerships and regional information technology to address and anticipate public safety issues and improve the quality of life.

“Getting the right information to the right person at the right time”

ARJIS AT A GLANCE

- Average 161,000 inquiries per month
- 2.76 million police incidents in ARJIS
- 11,500 law enforcement users
- 71 member agencies - new this year:
  » United States Department of Veterans Affairs Police
  » United States Social Security Administration
  » Provost Marshal, Camp Pendleton
- Annual budget of $5 million
  » $3.9 Million Operating Budget
  » $1.1 Million in Grants
ENTERPRISE ARJIS

- Project Management
  - Recruited Enterprise Consultant - MTG
  - Established Core Working Group with representatives from member agencies
  - Developed ARJIS Enterprise Project Work Plan

- Needs Assessment
  - Identified ARJIS Enterprise Business Needs & Strategic Issues
  - Completed Needs Assessment

NETWORK REORGANIZATION

- Completed major network revisions to increase security
- Divided servers into logical zones (law enforcement users, limited access to vendors, development environment)
- Added monitoring and alerting that notifies staff of outages; now we know of problems before users do!
- Completed independent security assessment with high marks! Implementing recommendations
WIRELESS ACCESS – BORDERSAFE GRANT

- Added Mobile DMV photos for PDAs
- Cal-Gang Mobile – beta testing
- Added 200 PDA devices
- Tested 5 new PDA models
- Remote access to devices for easier ARJIS management, support and remote ‘disable’

ARJIS TRANSACTIONAL DATABASE & SHERIFF’S RMS

- Completed Global Justice XML (GJXML) standard interface for importing / exporting data.
- Currently transferring documents and implementing load to mainframe.
- Contributing data to the FBI’s NDEX project following NCIC standards
APPLICATION ENHANCEMENTS

- **COPLINK:**
  - Trained 227 users from 18 agencies
  - 74% increase in usage
  - MOU with Orange County for sharing (Imperial County in progress)
  - R-DEX interface to 5 federal data sources

- **I2 (Analyst Notebook):**
  - Most powerful software on the market to link suspects, draw timelines, and do trend analysis
  - Customized collectively by the analysts
  - Trained 10 agencies

APPLICATION ENHANCEMENTS (CONT’D)

- **Domestic Violence Communication System (DVCS):**
  - Produced reports on batterer’s metrics
  - Medically mandated reporting designed

- **SRFERS (State, Regional, Federal Enterprise Retrieval System)**
  - Driver’s license photo exchange tested with CA & OR
  - Collaborated on License Plate Reader standards
  - Suspects in 2 Homicide cases in AZ identified with SRFERS photos
  - Rolled out SRFERS toolkit: [www.srfers.org](http://www.srfers.org)
**ARJISnet.org PORTAL**

- New look, easy to use, more current information
- New features:
  - Regional calendar,
  - Searchable directory of 6,500 names,
  - Daily hot sheets
- Customized pages for agencies to post “Be on the Lookout” (BOL), crime series and trends for their jurisdictions
- Excellent customer feedback

---

**FY 2007 Year In Review**

ARJIS
FY 2007
Year In Review
Criminal Justice Research Division

CJRD Mission Statement

To promote public safety and justice by informing citizens, practitioners, and policy makers through objective monitoring, accountability, and assessment.
CJRD History and Functions

- Created in 1977
- FY 2007 Budget $1.6 Million
- Independent assessment and evaluation
- Clearinghouse
  - Monitor crime stats
  - Information resource

Crime Statistics:
Timely Distribution of Regional Data

- Violent Crime Rate per 1,000 Residents
- 1982 to 2006
- San Diego
- U.S.
**Monthly CJ Faxes:**
-Relevant Information in Easy-To-Read Formats

- Polydrug use: 1 in 4 arrestees
- Property crime costs: 11 crimes every hour of every day
- Runaway youth: More likely to have CPS involvement, use meth

**Outreach:**
-Education Through Other Venues

- Meth Strike Force: One meth-related case costs San Diego County almost $94,000
- Gang Commission: Almost two-thirds of detained youth report some affiliation
- San Diego Grant Makers: 382% increase in incarceration rates since 1978
**Inter-Agency Partnerships:**
Collaborations to Address Regional Issues

**Intra-Agency Partnerships:**
Sharing Information and Skills

- Improved Web site and electronic product distribution
- Cost-effective analyses
- Cross-border issues
- Community surveys
- Transportation/public safety synergies
Drug Use Among San Diego County Arrestees

September 2007

Cynthia Burke, Ph.D.
Criminal Justice Research Division

Substance Abuse Monitoring (SAM)

- Funded by the National Institute of Justice since 1987
- Locally funded beginning in 2004
- Interviews with adults and juveniles booked into detention facilities
- Urinalysis identifies recent drug use
- Platform for other research
SAM Provides Valuable Information

- One of ten indicators for the Meth Strike Force Report Card
- Demonstrates severity of problem in San Diego County
- Measures change over time and can be tied to other changes in the community
- Data shared through CJ Bulletins and CJ Faxes

2006 Data

- 770 adult interviews
  - 736 urine samples (96%)
  - 213 meth addenda
- 162 juvenile interviews
  - 160 urine samples (99%)
  - 19 meth addenda
Arrestees Booked for Variety of Offenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Adults</th>
<th>Juveniles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Violent</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trends
Drug Use Up Overall Since 2000

Marijuana Use Fairly Stable
Meth Use Still Higher Than 2000 for Adults

Adults
Adult Drug Use Varies by Arrestee Age

![Graph showing drug use by age group](image)

Adult Illicit Use of Prescription Drugs

- More than one-third report having ever used prescription drugs illegally
- Most common: painkillers, tranquilizers, and OxyContin
- Whites more likely to use than other ethnic groups
- More likely to test positive for marijuana, meth, and heroin
Mental Health Issues

- Around one in five diagnosed with mental or psychiatric disorder
- Few still taking prescribed medication
- More often reported by females than males
- Association with drug use supports provision of dual diagnosis treatment

Drug Market Dynamics

- **Marijuana**: Most common non-cash transaction & easiest to obtain
- **Cocaine**: Least likely to be distributed outside
- **Crack**: Most commonly distributed in Central MSA, bought most times per day
- **Heroin**: Most likely to have regular source & to travel outside MSA
Drug Use Affects The Entire Region

- 64% no health insurance
- 60% have children (18% CPS)
- 45% drive under influence
- 33% go to work under influence
- 22% miss work due to drug use
- Committed median of 5 crimes past year

Juveniles
Most Juveniles Had Used Alcohol and Other Drugs Previously

- Percent who used any type of drug:
  - Ever: 95%
  - Past Year: 88%
  - Past Month: 81%
  - Past 3 Days: 62%

Use of Multiple “Gateway” Drugs Common

- Of 145 who had used alcohol,
  - 88% tobacco
  - 93% marijuana
- Of 132 who had used tobacco,
  - 97% alcohol
  - 96% marijuana
- Of 141 who had used marijuana,
  - 96% alcohol
  - 90% tobacco
Other Risk Factors

• 86% prior truancy
• 69% no extracurricular activities
• 58% some gang affiliation
• 49% previous runaway
• 48% parental substance use
• 23% don’t live with either parent
• 11% prior suicidal thoughts

Juveniles Perceive Different Risks of Using Different Drugs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Never Tried</th>
<th>Tried</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meth</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Juveniles Say That Alcohol and Other Drugs are “Easy” to Obtain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meth</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mushrooms</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecstasy</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Desire to Seek and Ability to Complete Treatment Varies

- Received: 33% Adults, 33% Juveniles
- Court-Ordered: 51% Adults, 75% Juveniles
- Completed: 51% Adults, 55% Juveniles

Meth Use
Some Perspectives From Those Interviewed

• “Terrible problem. Takes control of you and everything around it.”

• You’re so strung out that you can see it ruining your life, but you can’t do anything about it.”

• It’s a one way street to losing everything quick. It brings the worse out in people.”
But Some Differences in Why They Continue

Fewer Report Quality is Worse; More That Price is Higher
More Arrestees Said Less Available in 2006

Adults and Juveniles Often Involved in Distribution, but Not Production
Policy Implications

- Educate community about how drug abuse affects everyone
- Youth prevention of gateway drugs should remain a focus
- Needs of entire families should be addressed
- Multi-faceted approaches are required

2007 Drug Use Among San Diego County Arrestees

Cynthia Burke, Ph.D.
Criminal Justice Research Division
San Diego Regional Public Safety Training Institute

City of San Diego
County of San Diego
San Diego Community College District

San Diego Regional Public Safety Training Institute

- Pre-Miramar College
- 1969: The Police/Regional Academy at Miramar College
- 3 Months
- 4 Months
- 6 Months to Present
San Diego Regional Public Safety Training Institute

Law Enforcement Academy
San Diego Regional Public Safety Training Institute

Every local law enforcement agency in San Diego County

San Diego Regional Public Safety Training Institute

- Deputies & Officers Today
- Diversity
- Community
Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST)

- Established 1959
- Sets Peace Officer Standards
  - Recruiting
  - Academy
  - In-Service
- 24 hours Training Every 24 Months
- Various Mandates and Requirements

- Standards and Training for Corrections (STC):
  - 24 hours of Training Every 12 Months

San Diego Regional Public Safety Training Institute

- 1969 to Present: 7293 Officers/Deputies
- 1988 to Present: 2161 Detentions/Courts Deputies
- 2006: Advanced Officer Training: 4000 Officers
San Diego Regional Public Safety Training Institute

Regional Academy
Detentions/Courts Academy
In-Service Training
Advanced Officer Training
POST Courses

Joint Powers Authority for NTC Development

Board of Directors
County - CAO    City - Mayor    College Dist.- Chancellor

Executive Board
County Fire Chiefs Assn.    SDPD Police Chief
Chiefs & Sheriff Assn    SDFR Chief
Miramar College President    Sheriff
College District Assistant Chancellor
NAVAL TRAINING CENTER HISTORY

• 1993 - Navy began base closing process for NTC San Diego
• 1993 - We began petitioning the City for property
• 1996 - City included the project in the NTC Reuse Plan
• 1999 - Joint Powers Agency formed – Public Safety Training Institute
• 2000 - Navy transferred 24-acre parcel for use by PSTI
• 1998 - Consultants plans were all excessive
• 2007 - Opportunity for PSTI to lease the property from the City

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER HISTORY

• Board of Directors have looked at a number of sites
• None met our needs
• Voted to execute the lease option for 66 years at NTC
• Move forward in a phased approach
• Utilize several existing buildings (~200,000 Sq. Feet)
• Keep the plan simple, meet current and future needs
Emergency Vehicle Operations Center
E.V.O.C.

Presented by John Leas, Lieutenant
San Diego Police Department
E.V.O.C. Project Manager

EVOC is a Controlled Driver Training Environment

San Bernardino Sheriff’s Dept EVOC

High Performance Pursuit & Emergency Response Track
Multi-Exercise Area & Collision Avoidance THS
City Streets Course
Skid Recovery Pan
### Why is EVOC a priority?

#### PERSONNEL COST

**Law Enforcement On Duty Deaths**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause Factor by Year</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007 (to date)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Deaths Nationwide</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto Accidents</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motorcycle Accidents</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Pursuits</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle Assaults</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struck by Vehicles</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Officer Down Memorial Page, Inc. 09/03/2007 (www.odmp.org)

#### AGENCY RISK MANAGEMENT COST

**City of San Diego Example**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>FY 2005</th>
<th>FY 2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Accidents</td>
<td>763</td>
<td>679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Preventable</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventable %</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause Factors</td>
<td>Misjudge Distance</td>
<td>Same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>Inattention</td>
<td>Backing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Rescue</td>
<td>Misjudge Distance</td>
<td>Same</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Claims Cost by Year:**

- FY 2005: $461,294
- FY 2006: $465,992

Source: City of San Diego Risk Management Department
The Primary Goal of EVOC

Create an Emergency Vehicle Operations Center capable of meeting/exceeding driver training needs for Regional Public Safety Law Enforcement, Fire and Emergency Medical Services personnel.

The ultimate goal: Reduce public safety emergency vehicle collisions

The Training Mission

- The SD Regional Public Safety Training Institute is a Regional Skills Training Center
- Law Enforcement Driver Training is a perishable motor skill (POST)
- Requires ongoing, mandatory training and testing for basic police academy recruits and advanced officers (200+ training days)
- Similar mandates for Fire & Rescue personnel

A permanent EVOC Driver Training Facility located in San Diego County is necessary to fulfill this crucial training mission

- No alternatives exist in SD County
- Out of county EVOC sites lack availability due to overcrowding and are cost prohibitive.
Miramar College’s capital improvement projects are forcing EVOC to move off-site later this year.

**The Search for a Solution**

- **1990**
  - Search begins for a new EVOC site centrally located in the San Diego Region
  - Locations evaluated included:
    - Naval Training Center/Camp Nimitz, Qualcomm Stadium, Sports Arena, other military installations, airports and old dump sites
  - These locations were eliminated due to:
    - Environmental restrictions, Master Plan and land use restrictions and/or community concerns

- **2002**
  - Requested MCAS Miramar-Camp Elliott
    - PMO sponsored/partnered with PSTI (Tier I)

- **2007**
  - Tier II presented to Committee on Land and Airspace Management Protocol (CLAMP-March 2007)
  - Awaiting Commanding Officer’s decision on project approval or denial
The Concept and Vision - Collocation
Adjacent to Sheriff’s Training Facilities
(“A” Range, Duffy Town and Canine)
Develop EVOC with PSTI funding from JPA partners.
PSTI staff and manage facility with public safety instructors.

Potential Project Site = 25.32 Acres

Course Design and Development
EVOC will provide driving courses designed for slow speed, defensive driving maneuvers, skid recovery, high performance and pursuit driving exercises. Vehicle types include sedans, trucks, 4X4s, vans, buses, police motorcycles, and various fire and rescue apparatus.
Facility Design and Development

The EVOC Building provides classrooms for training, a Driving Simulator room, Administrative Office, Restrooms, Instructor and Student Break Area, and Staff Conference Space.

An Example – The San Bernardino Sheriff’s EVOC Facility

In Summary . . .

The need is critical and imminent to public safety agencies and their personnel....

SANDAG assistance is vital to a unified solution

This project is proudly supported by:

- San Diego County Police Chiefs and Sheriff’s Association
- California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST)
- San Diego Community College District
- San Diego Police Department
- San Diego Fire Rescue Department
- San Diego County Sheriff’s Department
- MCAS Miramar Fire Department
- MCAS Miramar Provost Marshal’s Office

Questions and Answers
SUMMARY OF NEEDS

• Exceeding Capacity Now!

• Mandated Training

• Defensive Tactics / Firearms Limitations

• EVOC – Palomar / Southwestern

• Hiring Projections

Questions??

Thank you for your time!
Welcome to the charter edition of the PSC Dispatch – your connection to up-to-date information about regional public safety efforts at SANDAG.

The PSC Dispatch will be distributed on a quarterly basis to keep practitioners, policymakers, and the community aware of recent accomplishments and future priorities for the Public Safety Committee (PSC), ARJIS, and the Criminal Justice Research Division (CJRD).

I hope you find this information useful as we continue to work collaboratively to keep the San Diego region a safe place to live and work.

— Hon. Mark Lewis, Chair PSC and Mayor of El Cajon

What is the PSC?
The Public Safety Committee, or PSC, is the newest SANDAG policy committee. Formed in 2003 to advise the Board of Directors on major policy-level matters related to public safety, it is unique from other SANDAG policy committees in that it is composed of six elected officials, as well as eight public safety representatives from local, state, and federal agencies. This cross-representation offers a number of benefits and opportunities by bringing together policymakers and law enforcement professionals, administrators, emergency medical services, and homeland security officials to facilitate cost-effective information sharing efforts and to improve the integration of research findings in support of public safety activities.

Recent issues addressed by the PSC include:
- The development of a regional public safety needs assessment identifying the four top priorities facing the multiple jurisdictions and disciplines responsible for providing services to the citizens of the region;
- A workshop series focused on interoperability and communications that culminated in a partnership between the PSC and the UDC (Unified Disaster Council) and an action plan for providing seamless communication to the first responders in the community;
- The deployment of the only interactive and multi-jurisdictional publicly accessible crime maps in the nation; and
- Support for 2-1-1, a new easy-access dialing system for information and referrals to community health and social services.

Upcoming agenda items will include ARJIS and CJRD project updates, mid-year regional crime statistics, and workshop discussions related to regional public safety and fire training.

Please join us for our monthly PSC meetings, every third Friday from 1 to 3 p.m., at SANDAG to address regional public safety issues.

What were the 4 top priorities identified as part of the PSC’s 2005 Needs Assessment?
Answer on back

What is New at ARJIS?
With an average of 150,000 inquiries a month, ARJIS continues to provide the San Diego law enforcement community with information to solve crimes and protect the public. Supporting 71 justice agencies across San Diego and Imperial Counties, ARJIS is chartered with maintaining a regional Web-based secure network that contains a variety of information to support law enforcement activities.

Recent priorities and accomplishments of ARJIS include:
- The development and implementation of new investigative tools, including Coplink, a Web-based interface that enables suspect identification, crimes to be linked together, and queries to be shared with agencies in Orange and Los Angeles counties, as well as in Arizona;
- Information-sharing enhancements, including a federally-funded SRFRS (State Regional & Federal Enterprise...
"SANDAG is proud of our work to increase interoperability and look forward to other public safety partnerships in the future."

—Gary Gallegos, SANDAG Executive Director

Retrieval System project that allows users to share critically needed data such as booking photos and license plate reader information with other western states, the Domestic Violence Communication System (DVCS) to gather statistical information to measure the effectiveness of County-funded domestic violence programs, and the BorderSafe project, which has enabled the development of wireless access to data via PDAs and laptops;

- The launching of a new public safety portal (at www.arjis.org) that will provide the community with a single resource for real-time data for crime maps, crime statistics, information on registered sex offenders, warrant information, who's in jail, and 10 most wanted.

How many law enforcement officers across the County use ARJIS to document and share information?

Answer to the left, bottom corner

For more information about ARJIS, please contact Pam Scanlon, the Executive Director, at (619) 699-6971 or psc@arjis.org.

How many arrestees tested positive for illicit drugs in 2006?

Answer to the left, bottom corner

For more information about the CJRD, please contact Cynthia Burke, the Division Director, at (619) 699-1910 or cbu@sandag.org.

What is New at the CJRD?
The CJRD at SANDAG is an essential source of information for local communities on public health and safety, crime data, and crime-reduction strategies being implemented countywide. In addition to distributing monthly CJ Faxes on timely topics of regional interest, the CJRD recently has released a number of CJ Bulletins and comprehensive research reports. Some highlights from these products include:

- The 2006 regional violent crime rate of 4.43 was the lowest in the past 25 years;
- The regional average of 1.4 sworn officers per 1,000 residents in FY 2006-07 was lower than the national average of 2.3;
- Males are three times more likely to be homicide victims than females, but males and females are equally likely to be victims of assault;
- Participation by first time juvenile offenders in local prevention and diversion programs such as the Community Assessment Teams (CATs) and San Diego Teen Court is associated with positive outcomes; and
- Parental substance use, truancy, and lack of participation in pro-social activities are related to substance use by youth arrested and booked into Juvenile Hall.

ARJIS Launches New Public Safety Portal
ARJIS VISION

- ARJIS is internationally recognized for leadership, collaboration, information sharing and regional acquisition of effective information technology.
- We use community partnerships and regional information technology to address and anticipate public safety issues and improve the quality of life.

“Getting the right information to the right person at the right time”

ARJIS AT A GLANCE

- Average 161,000 inquiries per month
- 2.76 million police incidents in ARJIS
- 11,500 law enforcement users
- 71 member agencies - new this year:
  - United States Department of Veterans Affairs Police
  - United States Social Security Administration
  - Provost Marshal, Camp Pendleton
- Annual budget of $5 million
  - $3.9 Million Operating Budget
  - $1.1 Million in Grants
ENTERPRISE ARJIS

- Project Management
  » Recruited Enterprise Consultant - MTG
  » Established Core Working Group with representatives from member agencies
  » Developed ARJIS Enterprise Project Work Plan
- Needs Assessment
  » Identified ARJIS Enterprise Business Needs & Strategic Issues
  » Completed Needs Assessment

NETWORK REORGANIZATION

- Completed major network revisions to increase security
- Divided servers into logical zones (law enforcement users, limited access to vendors, development environment)
- Added monitoring and alerting that notifies staff of outages; now we know of problems before users do!
- Completed independent security assessment with high marks! Implementing recommendations
WIRELESS ACCESS – BORDERSAFE GRANT

- Added Mobile DMV photos for PDAs
- Cal-Gang Mobile – beta testing
- Added 200 PDA devices
- Tested 5 new PDA models
- Remote access to devices for easier ARJIS management, support and remote ‘disable’

ARJIS TRANSACTIONAL DATABASE & SHERIFF’S RMS

- Completed Global Justice XML (GJXML) standard interface for importing / exporting data.
- Currently transferring documents and implementing load to mainframe.
- Contributing data to the FBI’s NDEX project following NCIC standards
**APPLICATION ENHANCEMENTS**

- **COPLINK:**
  - Trained 227 users from 18 agencies
  - 74% increase in usage
  - MOU with Orange County for sharing (Imperial County in progress)
  - R-DEX interface to 5 federal data sources

- **I2 (Analyst Notebook):**
  - Most powerful software on the market to link suspects, draw timelines, and do trend analysis
  - Customized collectively by the analysts
  - Trained 10 agencies

**APPLICATION ENHANCEMENTS (CONT’D)**

- **Domestic Violence Communication System (DVCS):**
  - Produced reports on batterer’s metrics
  - Medically mandated reporting designed

- **SRFERS (State, Regional, Federal Enterprise Retrieval System):**
  - Driver’s license photo exchange tested with CA & OR
  - Collaborated on License Plate Reader standards
  - Suspects in 2 Homicide cases in AZ identified with SRFERS photos
  - Rolled out SRFERS toolkit: [www.srfers.org](http://www.srfers.org)
ARJISnet.org PORTAL

- New look, easy to use, more current information
- New features:
  » Regional calendar,
  » Searchable directory of 6,500 names,
  » Daily hot sheets
- Customized pages for agencies to post “Be on the Lookout” (BOL), crime series and trends for their jurisdictions
- Excellent customer feedback

FY 2007 Year In Review
ARJIS
FY 2007 Year In Review
Criminal Justice Research Division

CJRD Mission Statement

To promote public safety and justice by informing citizens, practitioners, and policy makers through objective monitoring, accountability, and assessment
CJRD History and Functions

- Created in 1977
- FY 2007 Budget: $1.6 Million
- Independent assessment and evaluation
- Clearinghouse
- Monitor crime stats
- Information resource

Crime Statistics:
Timely Distribution of Regional Data

![Graph showing violent crime rate per 1,000 residents for San Diego and U.S. from 1990 to 2006]
**Monthly CJ Faxes:**
Relevant Information in Easy-To-Read Formats

- **Polydrug use:** 1 in 4 arrestees
- **Property crime costs:** 11 crimes every hour of every day
- **Runaway youth:** More likely to have CPS involvement, use meth

**Outreach:**
Education Through Other Venues

- **Meth Strike Force:** One meth-related case costs San Diego County almost $94,000
- **Gang Commission:** Almost two-thirds of detained youth report some affiliation
- **San Diego Grant Makers:** 382% increase in incarceration rates since 1978
Inter-Agency Partnerships: Collaborations to Address Regional Issues

Intra-Agency Partnerships: Sharing Information and Skills

- Improved Web site and electronic product distribution
- Cost-effective analyses
- Cross-border issues
- Community surveys
- Transportation/public safety synergies
FY 2007
Year In Review
Criminal Justice Research
Division
Drug Use Among San Diego County Arrestees

September 2007

Cynthia Burke, Ph.D.
Criminal Justice Research Division

Substance Abuse Monitoring (SAM)

• Funded by the National Institute of Justice since 1987
• Locally funded beginning in 2004
• Interviews with adults and juveniles booked into detention facilities
• Urinalysis identifies recent drug use
• Platform for other research
SAM Provides Valuable Information

- One of ten indicators for the Meth Strike Force Report Card
- Demonstrates severity of problem in San Diego County
- Measures change over time and can be tied to other changes in the community
- Data shared through CJ Bulletins and CJ Faxes

2006 Data

- 770 adult interviews
  - 736 urine samples (96%)
  - 213 meth addenda
- 162 juvenile interviews
  - 160 urine samples (99%)
  - 19 meth addenda
## Arrestees Booked for Variety of Offenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Adults</th>
<th>Juveniles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Violent</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Trends
Drug Use Up Overall Since 2000

Marijuana Use Fairly Stable
Meth Use Still Higher Than 2000 for Adults

Adults
Adult Drug Use Varies by Arrestee Age

Adult Illicit Use of Prescription Drugs

- More than one-third report having ever used prescription drugs illegally
- Most common: painkillers, tranquilizers, and OxyContin
- Whites more likely to use than other ethnic groups
- More likely to test positive for marijuana, meth, and heroin
Mental Health Issues

- Around one in five diagnosed with mental or psychiatric disorder
- Few still taking prescribed medication
- More often reported by females than males
- Association with drug use supports provision of dual diagnosis treatment

Drug Market Dynamics

- Marijuana: Most common non-cash transaction & easiest to obtain
- Cocaine: Least likely to be distributed outside
- Crack: Most commonly distributed in Central MSA, bought most times per day
- Heroin: Most likely to have regular source & to travel outside MSA
Drug Use Affects The Entire Region

- 64% no health insurance
- 60% have children (18% CPS)
- 45% drive under influence
- 33% go to work under influence
- 22% miss work due to drug use
- Committed median of 5 crimes past year

Juveniles
Most Juveniles Had Used Alcohol and Other Drugs Previously

Percent who used any type of drug

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ever</th>
<th>Past Year</th>
<th>Past Month</th>
<th>Past 3 Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use of Any Drug</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use of Multiple “Gateway” Drugs Common

- Of 145 who had used alcohol,
  - 88% tobacco
  - 93% marijuana
- Of 132 who had used tobacco,
  - 97% alcohol
  - 96% marijuana
- Of 141 who had used marijuana,
  - 96% alcohol
  - 90% tobacco
Other Risk Factors

- 86% prior truancy
- 69% no extracurricular activities
- 58% some gang affiliation
- 49% previous runaway
- 48% parental substance use
- 23% don’t live with either parent
- 11% prior suicidal thoughts

Juveniles Perceive Different Risks of Using Different Drugs

Percent who think drug is bad

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Never Tried</th>
<th>Tried</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meth</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Juveniles Say That Alcohol and Other Drugs are “Easy” to Obtain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meth</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mushrooms</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecstasy</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Treatment
Desire to Seek and Ability to Complete Treatment Varies

Meth Use
Some Perspectives From Those Interviewed

- “Terrible problem. Takes control of you and everything around it.”
- You’re so strung out that you can see it ruining your life, but you can’t do anything about it.”
- It’s a one way street to losing everything quick. It brings the worse out in people.”

Adults and Juveniles Report Similar Reasons for Trying Meth

- 43% of Adults vs. 32% of Juveniles: Friends
- 47% of Adults vs. 53% of Juveniles: Experimenting
But Some Differences in Why They Continue

Fewer Report Quality is Worse; More That Price is Higher
More Arrestees Said Less Available in 2006

Adults and Juveniles Often Involved in Distribution, but Not Production
Policy Implications

- Educate community about how drug abuse affects everyone
- Youth prevention of gateway drugs should remain a focus
- Needs of entire families should be addressed
- Multi-faceted approaches are required

2007 Drug Use Among San Diego County Arrestees

Cynthia Burke, Ph.D.
Criminal Justice Research Division
San Diego Regional Public Safety Training Institute

City of San Diego
County of San Diego
San Diego Community College District

San Diego Regional Public Safety Training Institute

- Pre-Miramar College
- 1969: The Police/Regional Academy at Miramar College
- 3 Months
- 4 Months
- 6 Months to Present
San Diego Regional Public Safety Training Institute

Law Enforcement Academy
San Diego Regional Public Safety Training Institute

Every local law enforcement agency in San Diego County

San Diego Regional Public Safety Training Institute

• Deputies & Officers Today
• Diversity
• Community
Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST)

- Established 1959
- Sets Peace Officer Standards
  - Recruiting
  - Academy
  - In-Service
  - 24 hours Training Every 24 Months
  - Various Mandates and Requirements

- Standards and Training for Corrections (STC):
  - 24 hours of Training Every 12 Months

San Diego Regional Public Safety Training Institute

- 1969 to Present: 7293 Officers/Deputies
- 1988 to Present: 2161 Detentions/Courts Deputies
- 2006: Advanced Officer Training: 4000 Officers
San Diego Regional Public Safety Training Institute

Regional Academy
Detentions/Courts Academy
In-Service Training
Advanced Officer Training
POST Courses

Joint Powers Authority for NTC Development

Board of Directors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County - CAO</th>
<th>City - Mayor</th>
<th>College Dist.- Chancellor</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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</table>

Executive Board

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County Fire Chiefs Assn.</th>
<th>SDPD Police Chief</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chiefs &amp; Sheriff Assn</td>
<td>SDFR Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miramar College President</td>
<td>Sheriff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>College District Assistant Chancellor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAVAL TRAINING CENTER HISTORY

• 1993 - Navy began base closing process for NTC San Diego
• 1993 - We began petitioning the City for property
• 1996 - City included the project in the NTC Reuse Plan
• 1999 - Joint Powers Agency formed – Public Safety Training Institute
• 2000 - Navy transferred 24-acre parcel for use by PSTI
• 1998 - Consultants plans were all excessive
• 2007 - Opportunity for PSTI to lease the property from the City

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER HISTORY

• Board of Directors have looked at a number of sites
• None met our needs
• Voted to execute the lease option for 66 years at NTC
• Move forward in a phased approach
• Utilize several existing buildings (~200,000 Sq. Feet)
• Keep the plan simple, meet current and future needs
Emergency Vehicle Operations Center
E.V.O.C.

Presented by John Leas, Lieutenant
San Diego Police Department
E.V.O.C. Project Manager

EVOC is a Controlled Driver Training Environment

High Performance Pursuit & Emergency Response Track
Multi-Exercise Area & Collision Avoidance THS
City Streets Course
Skid Recovery Pan
Why is EVOC a priority?

PERSONNEL COST

Law Enforcement On Duty Deaths

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause Factor by Year</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007 (to date)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Total Deaths Nationwide</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Auto Accidents</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Motorcycle Accidents</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Police Pursuits</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Vehicle Assaults</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Struck by Vehicles</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Officer Down Memorial Page, Inc. 09/05/2007 (www.odmp.org)

Why is EVOC a priority?

AGENCY RISK MANAGEMENT COST

City of San Diego Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>FY 2005</th>
<th>FY 2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Total Accidents</td>
<td>763 277</td>
<td>679 278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Total Preventable</td>
<td>388 129</td>
<td>325 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Preventable %</td>
<td>51 46 53</td>
<td>48 35 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cause Factors</td>
<td>Misjudge Distance</td>
<td>Same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>Inattention</td>
<td>Backing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Rescue</td>
<td>Misjudge Distance</td>
<td>Same</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Claims Cost by Year: $461,294 $465,992

Source: City of San Diego Risk Management Department
The Primary Goal of EVOC

Create an Emergency Vehicle Operations Center capable of meeting/exceeding driver training needs for Regional Public Safety Law Enforcement, Fire and Emergency Medical Services personnel.

The ultimate goal: Reduce public safety emergency vehicle collisions

Emergency Operations, Skid Control, Collision Avoidance, Driving Simulators, Motorcycle Training

The Training Mission

- **The SD Regional Public Safety Training Institute** is a Regional Skills Training Center
- **Law Enforcement Driver Training** is a perishable motor skill (POST)
- **Requires** ongoing, mandatory training and testing for basic police academy recruits and advanced officers (200+ training days)
- **Similar mandates** for Fire & Rescue personnel

A permanent EVOC Driver Training Facility located in San Diego County is necessary to fulfill this crucial training mission

- No alternatives exist in SD County
- Out of county EVOC sites lack availability due to overcrowding and are cost prohibitive.
EVOC – Why Relocate?

Miramar College's capital improvement projects are forcing EVOC to move off-site later this year.

The Search for a Solution

- **1990**
  - Search begins for a new EVOC site centrally located in the San Diego Region
  - Locations evaluated included:
    - Naval Training Center/Camp Nimitz, Qualcomm Stadium, Sports Arena, other military installations, airports and old dump sites
  - These locations were eliminated due to:
    - Environmental restrictions, Master Plan and land use restrictions and/or community concerns

- **2002**
  - Requested MCAS Miramar-Camp Elliott
  - PMO sponsored/partnered with PSTI (Tier I)

- **2007**
  - Tier II presented to Committee on Land and Airspace Management Protocol (CLAMP-March 2007)
  - Awaiting Commanding Officer's decision on project approval or denial
**The Concept and Vision - Collocation**

Adjacent to Sheriff's Training Facilities
(“A” Range, Duffy Town and Canine)

Develop EVOC with PSTI funding from JPA partners. PSTI staff and manage facility with public safety instructors.

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**Course Design and Development**

EVOC will provide driving courses designed for slow speed, defensive driving maneuvers, skid recovery, high performance and pursuit driving exercises. Vehicle types include sedans, trucks, 4X4s, vans, buses, police motorcycles, and various fire and rescue apparatus.
Facility Design and Development

The EVOC Building provides classrooms for training, a Driving Simulator room, Administrative Office, Restrooms, Instructor and Student Break Area, and Staff Conference Space.

An Example – The San Bernardino Sheriff's EVOC Facility

In Summary . . .

The need is critical and imminent to public safety agencies and their personnel....

SANDEF assistance is vital to a unified solution

This project is proudly supported by:

- San Diego County Police Chiefs and Sheriff’s Association
- California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST)
- San Diego Community College District
- San Diego Police Department
- San Diego Fire Rescue Department
- San Diego County Sheriff’s Department
- MCAS Miramar Fire Department
- MCAS Miramar Provost Marshal’s Office

Questions and Answers
SUMMARY OF NEEDS

• Exceeding Capacity Now!
• Mandated Training
• Defensive Tactics / Firearms Limitations
• EVOC – Palomar / Southwestern
• Hiring Projections

Questions??

Thank you for your time!