PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE AGENDA

Friday, October 19, 2007
1 to 3 p.m.
SANDAG Board Room
401 B Street, 7th Floor
San Diego

AGENDA HIGHLIGHTS

• TEEN PROSTITUTION IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION

• CRIME IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION: 2007 MID-YEAR STATISTICS

• YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS: TARGETED PROBATION INTERVENTIONS FOR YOUNG ADULTS IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION

PLEASE TURN OFF CELL PHONES DURING THE MEETING

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PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE
Friday, October 19, 2007

<table>
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<tr>
<th>ITEM #</th>
<th>RECOMMENDATION</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>ROLL CALL</td>
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<td>APPROVAL OF SEPTEMBER 21, 2007, MEETING MINUTES APPROVE</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>PUBLIC COMMENTS/COMMUNICATIONS/MEMBER COMMENTS</td>
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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 #8)**

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<th>ITEM</th>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>TEEN PROSTITUTION IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION (Sandy Keaton) INFORMATION</td>
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In 2006, the ACTION Network (Against Child Trafficking and The Prostitution of Teens in Our Neighborhoods) received funding from The California Endowment and contracted with SANDAG to conduct a community assessment on child and youth sexual exploitation. Interviews with 200 homeless and runaway youth, as well as key informants and businesses in high prostitution areas, revealed that one in three youth had been sexually exploited, one in five had been approached to engage in prostitution, and that there was a perception that this was a serious issue for San Diego. An overview of these findings and subsequent recommendations, which were summarized in a recently released report, will be provided.

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<td>5.</td>
<td>CRIME IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION: 2007 MID-YEAR STATISTICS (Cynthia Burke and Sylvia Sievers) INFORMATION</td>
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On a bi-annual basis, the Criminal Justice Research Division, through a cooperative agreement with local law enforcement agencies, compiles crime statistics for the region. The number of violent and property offenses reported to law enforcement for the first half of 2007, as well as crime rates, are scheduled for release in mid-October. Highlights from this CJ Bulletin will be provided, with significant trends noted.
6. YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS: TARGETED PROBATION INTERVENTIONS FOR YOUNG ADULTS IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION (Natalie Pearl, San Diego County Probation Department and Jack Shawcroft, San Diego County Sheriff’s Department)

The Youthful Offender Re-Entry component of the Youthful Offender Program is a unique collaboration between the San Diego County Probation and Sheriff’s Department, based on evidence-based practice that shows that recidivism can be reduced when law enforcement activities are balanced with treatment-based services. Currently, 20 youthful offenders between 18 and 24 years old who are serving time at the Descanso facility are participating in daily educational services including substance abuse treatment, cognitive behavioral intervention, and work readiness. After release from custody, these probationers are supervised using a proactive community supervision model that incorporates treatment into their supervision. This presentation will highlight the treatment/supervision model, the unique collaboration between law enforcement agencies, and the role of research in improving community safety.

7. FIRE/EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES TRAINING IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION (Chief Augie Ghio, Fire/EMS)

At the September 21, 2007, Public Safety Committee (PSC) meeting, a panel of local experts provided an overview of law enforcement training in the region. As the second workshop in this three-part series, another panel will provide information regarding the current state of regional fire and emergency medical service (EMS) training. In November, a final workshop will be held to summarize the information from these two presentations and discuss what role the PSC and SANDAG Board of Directors can play in ensuring regional public safety and fire training needs are met in the future, one of the four priorities identified as part the 2005 PSC Needs Assessment.

8. UPCOMING MEETINGS

The next meeting of the Public Safety Committee is scheduled for Friday, November 16, 2007, at 1:00 p.m.

9. ADJOURNMENT

+ next to an item indicates an attachment
PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

Meeting of September 21, 2007

1. ROLL CALL

Chair Mark Lewis (East County) called the Public Safety Committee (PSC) meeting to order at 1:03 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 David Roberts (North County Coastal), the minutes of July 20, 2007, were unanimously approved.

3. PUBLIC COMMENTS/COMMUNICATIONS/MEMBER COMMENTS

Vice Mayor Frank Parra (South County) stated he wanted to submit an item for discussion at a future meeting regarding toll roads and emergency vehicles county and statewide. This discussion started in regard to the new toll road in South Bay. Currently, emergency vehicles are exempt from tolls when responding to an emergency. He is requesting that staff look at toll roads and the language on who is exempt and not exempt and apply it to police, fire, and ambulances. Not only do these agencies use toll roads to respond to an emergency, but to quickly move from here to there in non-emergencies in order to relocate resources across the county.

Chair Lewis referred the item of toll roads and fees for emergency vehicles to staff to investigate the pros, cons, and legal perspective on this issue and report back with the recommendation and procedure to notify legislators and personnel on how SANDAG can assist.

REPORTS

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

Chief Clifford Diamond (County Chiefs’/Sheriff’s Association) reported on the Management Committee meeting of September 5, 2007. Several items on today's agenda were reviewed including the ARJIS financial reports, FY 2007 accomplishments, and the FY 2008 ARJIS Work Plan.
5. THE PSC DISPATCH: INFORMATION SHARING WITH THE SAN DIEGO REGION
(Chair Mark Lewis)

Chair Lewis noted that in the handouts today is the PSC Dispatch, a newsletter to inform people on what is happening in terms of public safety at SANDAG. This will give the reader information on whom to contact and up to date information on what the Public Safety Committee is doing. He is very proud of what the PSC is doing in regards to public safety by helping people in the field. The staff at SANDAG under Gary Gallegos (Executive Director, SANDAG) is doing a great job. Please contact Pam Scanlon (Executive Director, ARJIS) or Dr. Cynthia Burke (Director, Criminal Justice Research Division) if you have any suggestions to improve the newsletter or the new ARJIS Public Web site.

6. FY 2007 CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND ARJIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS (INFORMATION)

Pam Scanlon and Dr. Burke gave a PowerPoint presentation on the accomplishments during FY 2007. Ms. Scanlon stated that as part of the SANDAG Public Safety Work Plan for 2007, a number of products and deliverables were outlined as part of projects funded by local, state, and federal sources. The mission statement for ARJIS is getting the right information to the right person at the right time. Dr. Burke stated the mission statement for the Criminal Justice Research Division (CJRd) is to promote public safety and justice by informing citizens, practitioners, and policy makers, through objective monitoring, accountability, and assessment. A high level overview of the projects was presented.

7. FISCAL YEAR 2005 AND 2006 ARJIS AUDITED ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORTS (INFORMATION)

Pam Scanlon introduced Lauren Warrem (Financial Manager, SANDAG) who is present to answer any questions the members may have on the FY 2005 and 2006 ARJIS Financial Reports. In accordance with the JPA for ARJIS, we are required to conduct annual fiscal audits. The firm of Caporicci and Larson has conducted the audit for 2005 and 2006. On July 1, 2004, the JPA was amended and ARJIS has transferred the administration from the City of San Diego to SANDAG. ARJIS had a cooperative agreement with SANDAG that the City of San Diego would continue the accounting functions until July 1, 2006. Starting on July 1, 2007, the audits will be completed by SANDAG. There is an unqualified “clean” opinion on the annual FY 2005 and FY 2006 financial reports.

8. DRUG USE AMONG SAN DIEGO COUNTY ARRESTEES (INFORMATION)

Dr. Burke gave a PowerPoint presentation on the Substance Abuse Monitoring (SAM) program. When federal funding for this program stopped in 2003/2004, San Diego was the only local jurisdiction that was able to maintain the collection data collection effort. The presentation highlighted key findings and outlined possible implications for the region.

Mr. Gallegos inquired about the drop in 2004 for drug use in juveniles.

Dr. Burke stated there is no specific reason. With juveniles, the arrest rates have gone down since 2000, even though arrest rates for adults have not.
Dr. Burke invited members to contact her if they know of any groups that would like to receive this presentation about educating the community, youth prevention efforts, and the needs of the entire family since many of the youths come from troubled homes.

Chair Lewis reminded members that the SANDAG information number is on the PSC Dispatch flyer if you need to contact Dr. Burke for more information about coming out to do a more detailed presentation.

9. LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION: AN UPDATE AND DISCUSSION (DISCUSSION)

Vice Chair Tom Zoll (County Chiefs'/Sheriff’s Association) stated that in 2005 the Board met and identified four areas of extra concern and concentration for us. The first item was interoperability and this issue was worked on last year. The second item is public safety training in this region. Today is the law enforcement portion of a discussion to be held through the end of the year. Vice Chair Zoll introduced four panel members: Lieutenant John Leas (San Diego Police Department), Sergeant John Trent (San Diego Police Department), Lieutenant Dave Moss (San Diego County Sheriff’s Department), and George Beitey (Dean of Public Safety, Miramar College). The panel members presented a PowerPoint that included an overview of history of regional law enforcement training, current status, and areas of greatest need.

Vice Chair Zoll inquired that if assuming we had a place tomorrow (hopefully Miramar), how long would it take to use it for training?

Lieutenant Leas stated that it would depend on the site. If it is a bare piece of lot, it would have to go to Request for Proposal (RFP) design and build the whole stage. It would be between 1½ to 2 years to complete. The cost factor might be between six and eight million dollars. We are trying to work in conjunction with Qualcomm Stadium. There is a multitude of challenges at Qualcomm. They do not have classroom facilities, no place to store training vehicles, and no support of fuel and service facilities. The infrastructure at Qualcomm does not support an Emergency Vehicle Operations Center (EVOC) facility as it stands today. At any given time, we can be ejected off the site for a paying event.

Chief David Ott (Regional Fire/Emergency Medical Services) noted that San Diego County Fire Chiefs’ Association was not on the support list and was curious why.

Lieutenant Leas stated he believes they are out there. Chief Augie Ghio (Regional Fire/Emergency Medical Services) is here and Lieutenant Leas has worked with Augie over many years and believes the support is there although he has never reached out to them personally to ask for their support.

Chair Lewis stated that the Fire Services will be doing a presentation next month.

Mr. Beitey stated he has three different academies going at present and every day is a scramble in trying to find classrooms. We have mandated training by the state which makes academy training longer. Whenever we find a site, it is hoped that we can partner with Southwestern and Palomar College who have extended police academies that run a year long in length. At present, they send their people to San Bernardino.
Mr. Gallegos asked if the search for land was in the City of San Diego or can it be region-wide.

Mr. Beitey stated that because of the college district boundaries, we have to provide the training within the City. Although, if we go outside the City with a driving site (for example Chula Vista and Southwestern College), we would need a memorandum of agreement with whatever college district we went to for joint training.

Mr. Gallegos asked what the ideal acreage would be.

Mr. Beitey stated that if the driving, firearms, and classrooms were together, it would need at least 50 acres.

Vice Chair Zoll stated that this is the first of three sessions on public safety training. At some point during these three sessions, we will come back to this board for their support and the other Counsels and Boards that you are members of to help solve this problem. Next month, Chief Augie Ghio will bring a panel to talk about fire training in the region. In November we will do a wrap-up on what we can do in both of these areas.

Chief Ghio commended Lieutenant Leas on the EVOC course. With 65 fire agencies, we don’t adequately train our people to defensively drive 37,000 – 60,000 pound vehicles and when a vehicle that size hits something, it is a catastrophic moment for several people. Anything we can do on the fire side from the San Diego County Fire Chiefs and Fire District Association to lend support we are more than willing to do.

Mr. Gallegos recommended sending this to the Board of Directors at SANDAG for help from mayors, councilmembers, and advisory members from around the region.

Chair Lewis stated that after the fire presentation next month, we can recommend to staff to put this issue on the agenda for the SANDAG Board. He thanked Mr. Gallegos, Ms. Scanlon, Dr. Burke and staff for their help today. He encouraged members to hold onto the PSC Dispatch Newsletter and call SANDAG if you would like Ms. Scanlon or Dr. Burke to come to your organizations for a presentation.

Jill Olen (Homeland Security) wanted to make a clarification on the San Diego Regional Public Safety Training Institute (PSTI) and the location for the training center. Specifically, they are looking for a large piece of land for the defensive driving training of drivers in their police/fire/emergency vehicles. There is land for classroom training which will be at the Naval Training Center.

Vice Chair Zoll stated that Miramar is a central location for most agencies. Moving to NTC is not the most ideal location for most of the other agencies. However, it is available and it does have classroom space. The more diverse we get in sites for training, the more transportation issues and logistics it takes to do that. Locating close to another training venue that we currently use would be better, but at this point, we will take anything.

10. UPCOMING MEETINGS (INFORMATION)

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

The meeting was adjourned at 2:25 p.m.
# PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

**CONFIRMED ATTENDANCE**  
**September 21, 2007**

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<th>JURISDICTION</th>
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<td>Hon. Mark Lewis</td>
<td>Member – Chair</td>
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<td>Hon. Jillian Hanson-Cox</td>
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<td>North County Coastal</td>
<td>Hon. Matt Hall</td>
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<td>Hon. David Roberts</td>
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<td>South County</td>
<td>Hon. Frank Parra</td>
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<td>Hon. Jim Janney</td>
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<td>North County Inland</td>
<td>Hon. Bob Campbell</td>
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<td>Hon. Hal Martin</td>
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<td>City of San Diego</td>
<td>Hon. Anthony Young</td>
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<td>Hon. Ben Hueso</td>
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<td>County of San Diego</td>
<td>Supervisor Pam Slater-Price</td>
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<td>Supervisor Greg Cox</td>
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<td>State Public Safety</td>
<td>Chief Skip Carter</td>
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<td>Assistant Chief Steve Lykins</td>
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<td>Chief Tom Zoll</td>
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<td>San Diego Police Department</td>
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<td>Executive Assistant Chief Bill Maheu</td>
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<td>County Sheriff</td>
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<td>Homeland Security</td>
<td>Jill Olen</td>
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<td>San Diego County District Attorney</td>
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<td></td>
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**ADVISORY MEMBERS**

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<td>Department of Defense</td>
<td>Captain Eric Patten</td>
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<td>Keith Slotter</td>
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<td>Southern CA Tribal Chairmen’s Association (SCTCA)</td>
<td>Carlene Chamberlain</td>
<td>Member</td>
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<td>Stephanie Spencer</td>
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TEEN PROSTITUTION IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION

Introduction

In 2006, the ACTION Network (Against Child Trafficking and The Prostitution of Teens in Our Neighborhoods) received funding from The California Endowment and contracted with SANDAG to conduct a community assessment on child and youth sexual exploitation. Interviews with 200 homeless and runaway youth, as well as key informants and businesses in high prostitution areas, revealed that one in three youth had been sexually exploited, one in five had been approached to engage in prostitution, and that there was perception that this was a serious issue for San Diego. An overview of these findings and subsequent recommendations, which were summarized in a recently released report, will be provided.

Discussion

In September 2007, the ACTION Network released the results of a comprehensive community assessment at an event at the Family Justice Center (FJC) that was attended by policy makers and stakeholders from around the region. This assessment, which is available on the SANDAG Web site (http://www.sandag.org/cj), provides background on this issue, describes the needs and issues at-risk youth face, shares perceptions of providers (who work with these youth) and businesses (in affected areas), and provides a list of recommendations for immediate and long-term planning.

Background

Researchers estimate that there are 200,000 to 300,000 sexually exploited youth in the United States and that exploited youth tend to be concentrated in communities near or bordering Mexico. The youth who are most vulnerable to exploitation are homeless, thrownaway, and runaway youth: approximately 55 percent of homeless or runaway youth engage in formal prostitution. While engaged in prostitution, youth are vulnerable to violence at the hands of pimps and solicitors, rape and assault, exposure to sexually transmitted diseases, and substance abuse. When asked whether youth sexual exploitation is a serious issue in the San Diego region, 14 of 15 key informants described it as “very serious” or “serious”.
Local Homeless and Runaway Youth

Of the 200 youth surveyed as part of this assessment, 136 were identified as vulnerable to exploitation but had not participated in prostitution activities, and 64 were identified as having been sexually exploited. Some key findings from these interviews that informed recommendations included:

- one in three (33%) of the vulnerable youth had been approached about engaging in acts of prostitution but had declined;
- exploited youth reported trading sex or sexual favors for money (91%), alcohol/drugs (42%), and/or basic necessities (38%);
- over half (52%) of exploited youth reported giving the money they received to someone else, such as a pimp, friend, or boyfriend;
- both vulnerable and exploited youth face a host of issues and risks, including abuse by family or friends, substance use, mental health issues, and sexually transmitted diseases, as well as unmet needs, including safe housing, basic needs, and mental health; and
- more than one in three (38%) exploited youth stated that they wanted to stop prostitution or survival sex activities and another 32 percent stated that they had already stopped; of those youth who wanted to stop, nearly two-thirds (64%) gave needing money as the reason they were still engaging in prostitution activity.

Provider and Business Perceptions

In addition to the youth surveys, interviews were completed with 15 key informants who work with these youth, as well as 15 local businesses in affected areas. Some perceptions shared during these interviews included:

- owners and employees of businesses located in areas where prostitution activity is present reported various negative activities occurring in conjunction with the prostitution activity, such as fighting and acts of violence, vandalism, drug sales, and gang activity;
- key informants described several factors that may be related to or facilitate the sexual exploitation of youth in San Diego, including family (e.g., lack of parental supervision), cultural (e.g., glamorization of the lifestyle), and geographical (e.g., proximity to the border); and
- key informants noted that effective interventions should include outreach, legislative action, adequate resource allocation, and collaboration.

Recommendations

Based on the information gained through these efforts, a number of recommendations were put forth in the final report. These included building the region’s capacity to address the unique needs of this population by:
• ensuring interventions are available that address past trauma and current mental health and substance abuse issues facing exploited and vulnerable youth;

• making the provision of a safe environment for the youth a priority;

• conducting outreach to the medical community and the community at large;

• creating a coordinated response involving a multidisciplinary team of professionals to devise multi-faceted interventions;

• conducting outreach to runaway and vulnerable youth; and

• creating systems to accurately gather data in order to document the problem and monitor progress.

Next steps include the ACTION Network reviewing these recommendations and determining which will be incorporated in their strategy to target this issue in the San Diego region.

KAREN LAMPHERE
Acting Director of Technical Services

Key Staff Contact: Sandy Keaton, (619) 699-6933; ske@sandag.org
Introduction

On a bi-annual basis, the Criminal Justice Research Division, through a cooperative agreement with local law enforcement agencies, compiles crime statistics for the region. The number of violent and property offenses reported to law enforcement for the first half of 2007, as well as crime rates, are scheduled for release in mid-October. Highlights from this CJ Bulletin will be provided, with significant trends noted.

Discussion

Since 1980, the Criminal Justice Research Division has been compiling and reporting regional crime statistics for San Diego County and remains the only source for regional statistics not available at the national level. These data are useful to local law enforcement agencies as they track the effectiveness of their prevention and response efforts on regional crime rates. Some regional highlights from mid-year 2007 include:

- With 6,605 violent crimes reported between January and June 2007, the region’s violent crime rate of 4.26 per 1,000 residents was the lowest in the past ten years and three percent lower than it was for the same period in 2006.

- There were fewer homicides in the region during the first half of 2007 (54), compared to 2006 (66), a decrease of 18 percent, more than any other crime.

- While the number of rapes and aggravated assaults also decreased over the one-year period (by 12% and 4%, respectively), the number of robberies increased by four percent.

- The mid-year property crime rate of 29.47 per 1,000 residents represented the lowest rate since 2001 and a one-year decrease of three percent.

- The number of burglaries and larcenies both decreased in number from 2006 (by 1% and 3%, respectively), but the number of motor vehicle thefts increased slightly (1%).
More detailed information regarding trends over time and crime rates by jurisdiction will be provided in the presentation.

KAREN LAMPHERE
Acting Director of Technical Services

Key Staff Contacts:  Cynthia Burke, (619) 699-1910, cbu@sandag.org
                  Sylvia Sievers, (619) 699-6941, ssi@sandag.org
CHILD AND YOUTH SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION: A COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

Sandy Keaton, M.A., Project Manager, Criminal Justice Research
Cynthia Burke Ph.D., Division Director, Criminal Justice Research

October 2007
Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation in the San Diego Region: A Community Assessment for the ACTION Network

May 2007

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The information presented here was compiled with funding from the California Endowment. Their support is gratefully acknowledged. Comments presented here are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official policy or position of the Funders, SANDAG, or its Board of Directors.
Purpose of Assessment

- Assess the scope of the problem
- Identify the characteristics and needs of the population
- Identify gaps in services
- Provide recommendations to address the problem and meet the needs of the population
- Inform ACTION Network strategic plan
Methodology

• Map prostitution crime and arrest data in the San Diego region
• Survey 200 homeless and runaway youth
• Interview 15 key informants
• Interview 15 business/community members in high activity area
Scope of the Problem: Quantity

- 1 in 5 youth surveyed were approached to engage in acts of prostitution
- 1 in 3 youth surveyed had been sexually exploited
- 9 in 10 Key Informants feel it is a serious problem in San Diego
- Key Informants feel the problem has increased and reported serving more youth at their agency who had been prostituted

SURVEY INCLUDED VULNERABLE AND SEXUALLY EXPLOITED YOUTH

- Vulnerable Males, 47
- Vulnerable Females, 89
- Exploited Males, 13
- Exploited Females, 51

TOTAL = 200
Scope of the Problem: Frequency

- Businesses in high activity area report seeing prostitution activity almost daily
- 3 in 4 sexually exploited youth report occasional or regular engagement in acts of prostitution
- 3 in 4 sexually exploited youth had engaged in prostitution acts in the past 12 months

**How Often Sexually Exploited Youth Engage in Prostitution Acts**

- Only once or twice: 27%
- Occasionally: 31%
- Regularly: 42%

Total = 59
Scope of the Problem: Activity

- 9 in 10 sexually exploited youth have exchanged sex for money
- Half reported giving their money to someone else (Most to a ‘pimp’)
- Protection primary reason for having a pimp; but half were assaulted by these individuals
- Over half of sexually exploited youth reported gangs were involved in prostitution
- 2 in 5 sexually exploited youth have left the County to engage in prostitution
Characteristics of Sexually Exploited Youth: Trauma Incidents

- Average Age 17.8 (SD = 2.6)
- Almost all have at least one runaway episode
- Two-thirds have been homeless
- Many victims of abuse and violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ever Runaway</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever Homeless</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever Abused</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victim of Crime</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL = 54-64
Characteristics of Sexually Exploited Youth:
Physical/Emotional Health

- Majority felt in good health, but most had visited the ER in the past
- Almost half engaged in risky sexual behavior
- Over half the females had been or were pregnant
- Nearly all had used alcohol or drugs
- Over half had received prior mental health treatment

### Physical/Emotional Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ever Alcohol Use</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever Drug Use</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit to ER</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior Mental Health Tx</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever Pregnant</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Always Use Condom</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever had a STD</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Top Five Needs According to Youth and Key Informants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Youth Identified Top 5 Needs</th>
<th>Key Informant Identified Top 5 Needs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Safe/Secret housing</td>
<td>1. Safe housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Place to sleep/stay</td>
<td>2. Mental health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Someone to talk to</td>
<td>3. Basic needs addressed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i.e., mental health)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Place to shower</td>
<td>4. Physical health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Help getting a job</td>
<td>5. Prior sexual abuse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Informant Suggestions For Improvements Across Different Systems

Social service agency should…
- Lobby to change current laws
- Provide more comprehensive services
- Collaborate more with other agencies
- Better document sexually exploited youth
- Provide more staff training

Elected officials should…
- Dedicate more resources to this issue
- Make this issue a priority
- Change current laws

Law enforcement should…
- Treat sexually exploited youth as victims
- Target johns and pimps
- Dedicate more resources to the issue
Key Recommendations

• Coordinated response to the problem
• Intervention that can address multiple issues (e.g., trauma, substance use)
• Increase service capacity, including a safe place to reside
• Adopt a multidisciplinary team approach to interventions
• Raise awareness of the issue
• Implement a uniformed tracking system
• Additional research in the area
CHILD AND YOUTH SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION: A COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

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October 2007
Crime in the San Diego Region

2007 Mid-Year Crime Statistics

October 2007
What Information is Presented?

- Annualized crime rates per 1,000 population and mid-year numbers of reported crimes
- Region and jurisdictions
- FBI Index or Part I crimes
During first half of 2007, there was a weekly average of:

**VIOLENT**
- 2 homicides
- 12 rapes
- 83 robberies
- 157 aggravated assaults

**PROPERTY**
- 320 burglaries
- 463 motor vehicle thefts
- 973 larcenies
2007 Annualized Violent Crime Rate
Lowest in Ten Years

Regional Violent Crime Rate Per 1,000

- 2000: 6.27
- 2007: 4.26
Robbery Only Violent Crime
To Increase From 2006

Percent Change in Number of Crimes

-2%  -18%  -12%  4%  -4%

Overall Violent  Homicide  Rape  Robbery  Assault
# Jurisdictional Violent Crimes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number of Violent Crimes</th>
<th>One-Year Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Del Mar</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solana Beach</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronado</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poway</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santee</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>-21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encinitas</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>-11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial Beach</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>-16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon Grove</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>-6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Mesa</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Marcos</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>-8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlsbad</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National City</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>-27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Cajon</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>-5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vista</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escondido</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>-6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chula Vista</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>-10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceanside</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unincorporated</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>3,072</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Motor Vehicle Theft Only Property Crime to Increase From 2006

Percent Change in Number of Crimes

- Overall Property: -2%
- Burglary: -1%
- Larceny: -3%
- MV Theft: 1%
## Jurisdictional Property Crimes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Number of Property Crimes</th>
<th>One-Year Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Del Mar</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>-4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solana Beach</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronado</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lemon Grove</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>-9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial Beach</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poway</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santee</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encinitas</td>
<td>616</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Marcos</td>
<td>845</td>
<td>-3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National City</td>
<td>1,014</td>
<td>-14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Number of Property Crimes</th>
<th>One-Year Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vista</td>
<td>1,114</td>
<td>-23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Mesa</td>
<td>1,152</td>
<td>-6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlsbad</td>
<td>1,307</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Cajon</td>
<td>2,098</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escondido</td>
<td>2,131</td>
<td>-7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceanside</td>
<td>2,167</td>
<td>-13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chula Vista</td>
<td>3,901</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unincorporated</td>
<td>3,945</td>
<td>-6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>22,247</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Status of Fire and EMS Training in San Diego County
Mission Of San Diego County
Training Officers

- Promote uniformity of thinking and action relative to fire training and education
- Provide a medium for exchange of information and ideas among Fire Training Officers
Objectives of SDCTOA

- Present programs on current topics/issues facing the fire service.
- Encourage the exchange of ideas and concepts in areas concerning training, education and safety.
- Coordinate fire training and education throughout San Diego County.
- Assist with improving the fire service education delivery system.
- Plan and develop annual county wildland, high rise, mass casualty and WMD drills each year.
- Assist State Fire Training with curriculum development.
“Municipal agencies organized into Geographic Operational Zones”

- Zone 1 and 2 have combined as “North Zone”
- Zone 3 is the City of San Diego
- Zone 4 (Heartland) and Zone 5 (South Bay) have combined into “Heartland Zone”
- Zone 6-9 is Rural Fire District

Each Operational Zone has strong Mutual and Automatic Aid Agreements and often a shared dispatch system
Cooperative Training Programs

- **Heartland** established in 1974 - San Miguel, Santee, El Cajon, La Mesa, Alpine, Lakeside

- **South Bay** - Chula Vista, Imperial Beach, National City, Bonita, Coronado

- **North County** established in 2002 - Encinitas, Oceanside, Vista, San Marcos, Escondido, Del Mar, Solana Beach, Carlsbad
San Diego County Fire Service
Training is “Zone Based”

- Training is approached in the same manner as Operations
- Local Departments work with neighboring departments
- By Zone
- By Region
- Following State curriculum and have a base set of common training standards
- Set priorities and agency specific methods
Community College Fire and EMS Training and Academies
In San Diego County
Fire/EMS Programs

Semester Courses-
- Entry level courses for prospective Fire/EMS candidates
- EMT/Paramedic

In-Service Courses-
- Instructional Services Agreements
  - Provides college credits and revenue sharing to agencies for refresher training performed at stations
Palomar College

184 Santar Road
San Marcos, CA
Southwestern College

900 Otay Lakes Blvd.
Chula Vista, CA
Fire Academies

- In the 1970’s Fire Academies were largely “department based”
- The 1980’s saw a move toward combined, zone based academies. Some community colleges started “regional” academies
- The 1990’s saw a trend back toward department based academies primarily because different agencies had different needs, like Paramedics
  - It was seen as more cost effective
Have seen a resurgence of the Zone based Academy because:

- Most agencies hire primarily Paramedics
- More cost effective when hiring larger numbers
- It enhances a working relationship between agencies
- Firefighter 1 Requirements
- Continually expanding responsibilities of Fire Department mandates including:
  - Haz Mat, WMD, EMS, Confined Space, Swiftwater, Heavy and Trench Rescue
Fire Academy/ College Partnerships

- North Zone currently works with Palomar College
- Heartland and San Diego currently work with Miramar
- South Bay agencies work with Southwestern College
San Diego County Fire Departments with Training Facilities (Towers)

- Pala
- Escondido
- San Marcos
- Rancho Santa Fe
- National City
- Chula Vista
- Poway
- Heartland
- Oceanside
Future Training Facilities

- San Miguel Fire Dist.  
  Spring Valley, CA

- Lakeside Fire District  
  Lakeside, CA
Current Funding Sources

- Local Fire Department Budgets
- Joint Powers Authorities
- Revenue Sharing (Full Time Equivalency Student)
- California Fire Fighter Joint Apprenticeship Committee
- Grants
Revised July 2018

Regional Public Safety Training Institute (NTC)

- Naval Recruit Training Center
- Closed in 1994 during the Federal Base Realignment and Closures (BRAC)
- Granted to the City of San Diego for the explicit use of training and education
- Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) informally established in 1996 between the City of San Diego, County of San Diego and San Diego Community College District
Current uses for NTC

- Fire Technology Training Site for Miramar College
- Fire Department Classroom
- Recruit Fire Academy Training
- EMS Education (EMT and Paramedic)
- Driver Training Program
- Hazardous Materials
- Career Development Classes
- FEMA classes
- Confined Space/Trench Rescue
- National Fire Academy Classes
- Outreach/Community Education
Vision for RPSTI

- Centralized Training Facility
- Fire, Police and Sheriff Training and Education Site for Miramar College
- Public Safety Agencies Basic Academies
- In-Service and Continuing Education Site
Training Facilities
Located Outside of San Diego County
Orange County Fire Authority
Regional Training Facility

“Accredited”
Located in Irvine, CA
Project Cost: $59,228.584.00
20.3 Acres
248,000 Square Feet
Opened in May 2004
250 Employees
Designed to 2050 needs
Ben Clark Public Safety Training Center

- “Accredited”
- Located in Riverside
- Designed for Fire and Law
- ICS, Fire Officer, Chief Officer, Truck Company and Driver Operator Classes
For More Information
Please Contact

August F. Ghio
Fire Chief
San Miguel Fire District
(619) 670-0500
aghio@smgfir.org
Youthful Offender (Re-Entry) Program

Collaborating to Improve Public Safety
Traditional Focus of Probation

• Pre-Sentence Investigations and Reports
  • Community-Based Supervision
• Enforcing Compliance with Court Orders
Focus of SDSO Detentions

*Working together, we provide professional detention services in a safe and humane environment*
Community/Incarceration Cycle

- **Traditional Incarceration**
  - Sentenced (Time, Supervision)
  - Court
  - Criminal Behavior

- **Focus on Enforcing Compliance With Court Orders**
  - Violation
  - New Crime, Lack of Compliance
SAN DIEGO COUNTY
YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS

13% of Population

42% of homicide suspects
40% of robbery suspects
31% of rape suspects
Focus on High Risk Offenders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Cases In</th>
<th>Cases Out</th>
<th>Cust. Cases</th>
<th>HIGH (0-3)</th>
<th>MID (4-5)</th>
<th>LOW (6-10)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>307</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
YOP/YORP
Designed To Break The Cycle

San Diego Sheriff's
Descanso Re-entry Program

Probation Department
Community Supervision

Successful Re-entry
Into The Community

Links to Community
Education
Employment
Sober/lifestyle

Additional Incarceration

- Cognitive Behavioral
- Substance Abuse Treatment
- Communication with Probation Officer
- Understanding Expectations in Community
- Life Plan

Criminal Behavior
Court
Sentenced
(Time, Supervision)

Violation
(New Crime, Lack of Compliance).

Time Served

- Enforcement of Compliance
  With Court Orders
- Referral to Services
- Substance Abuse Treatment

YOP/ YORP
All YORP inmates are housed in Dorm 9 at DDF

Population is generally stable at 20 to 22 males between 18-24 years of age
Effective Communication Between SDSO and Probation
Continuity from Custody to Community

Probation 101
Assessment & Treatment of Criminogenic Needs

GED Classes

Substance Abuse Treatment
Vocational Assessment & Work Readiness Training
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>YOP 07/08</th>
<th>Sept</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>50% of eligible high risk youthful probationers will have been employed within 90 days of case assignment.</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>65% of probationers with testing orders &amp; not have been in custody for 12 weeks will not test positive for substance abuse after 3 months of intensive supervision.</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4th waiver searches will be conducted on 90% of all eligible probationers with orders within 6 months of case assignment or release from custody.</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><strong>No more than 20%</strong> of probationers assigned to YOP supervision will have cases closed on warrant from supervision and have warrants issued for their arrest.</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>90% of all probationers will be housed in stable/primary residences within 90 days of case assignment and release from custody.</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><strong>Less than 20%</strong> of YOP probationers will be committed to State Prison due to behavior committed during the period of intensive supervision.</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>70% of probationers will have lowered risk scores (LSI) after 6 months of intensive supervision.</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
YOP Employment Performance Measure

50% of eligible high risk youthful probationers will have been employed within 90 days of case assignment.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Individuals</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exempt</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualified individuals</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed Full Time</td>
<td>32</td>
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</table>
## Matching YORP Participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE OF BIRTH</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>RACE</th>
<th>FSFS RISK SCORE</th>
<th>EARLY RELEASE DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23-Jun-83</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>HISPANIC</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>22-Aug-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-Jul-83</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>HISPANIC</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>08-Aug-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-Sep-84</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>WHITE</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>23-Sep-07</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-Jan-85</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>WHITE</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14-Aug-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-May-88</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>BLACK</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>02-Jul-07</td>
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<tr>
<td>02-May-88</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>BLACK</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>04-Aug-07</td>
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<tr>
<td>23-Feb-85</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>26-Nov-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-Mar-86</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>BLACK</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11-Nov-07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Phase One: Custody (Months 1-3)
- Vocational
- Cognitive Behavior
- Substance Abuse
- Educational Assessment
- Re-entry Planning

Phase Two: Assessment (Months 4-6)
- Assessment
- Case Planning
- Referrals
- Face-to-face Contacts
- Drug Testing
- Fourth Waiver Searches

Phase Three: Case Management/Supervision
- Face-to-face Contacts
- Drug Tests
- Monitor Treatment Compliance
- Monitor Educational/Vocational Situation
- Monitor Employment
- Monitor Restitution/Fine Payments
- Crisis Management
- Relapse Prevention
- Reassessment

Phase Four: Maintenance
- Reduce Supervision
- Relapse Prevention
- Crisis Management
- Back to Intensive if Needed

Successful Re-Entry into the Community