Friday, April 18, 2008
1 to 3 p.m.
SANDAG Board Room
401 B Street, 7th Floor
San Diego

AGENDA HIGHLIGHTS

• FY 2009 PUBLIC SAFETY WORK PROGRAM AND BUDGET

• 2007 CRIME IN THE REGION STATISTICS

• TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS AND PUBLIC SAFETY

PLEASE TURN OFF CELL PHONES DURING THE MEETING

YOU CAN LISTEN TO THE PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE MEETING BY VISITING OUR WEB SITE AT WWW.SANDAG.ORG
Welcome to SANDAG. Members of the public may speak to the Public Safety Committee on any item at the time the Committee is considering the item. Please complete a Speaker’s Slip, which is located in the rear of the room, and then present the slip to Committee staff. Also, members of the public are invited to address the Committee on any issue under the agenda item entitled Public Comments/Communications/Member Comments. Speakers are limited to three minutes. The Public Safety Committee may take action on any item appearing on the agenda.

This agenda and related staff reports can be accessed at www.sandag.org under meetings on SANDAG’s Web site. Public comments regarding the agenda can be forwarded to SANDAG via the e-mail comment form also available on the Web site. E-mail comments should be received no later than noon, two working days prior to the Public Safety Committee meeting.

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ITEM # | RECOMMENDATION
---|---
1. | ROLL CALL

+2. | APPROVAL OF FEBRUARY 15, 2008, MEETING MINUTES  
APPROVE

3. | PUBLIC COMMENTS/COMMUNICATIONS/MEMBER COMMENTS

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

REPORTS

4. | REPORT FROM THE CHIEFS’/SHERIFF’S MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE  
(Pam Scanlon)  
INFORMATION

A member of the Chiefs’/Sheriff’s Management Committee will report on the March 5, and April 2, 2008, meetings of the Chiefs’/Sheriff’s Management Committee.

+5. | PRELIMINARY FY 2009 PUBLIC SAFETY WORK PROGRAM AND BUDGET  
(Pam Scanlon and Cynthia Burke)  
RECOMMEND

The SANDAG Board of Directors approved the distribution of the draft Budget and Overall Work Program for FY 2009 to member and funding agencies for review and comment at its March 28, 2008, meeting. As part of the Budget and Overall Work Program, staff has proposed a FY 2009 Public Safety Work Program and Budget that encompasses the activities, priorities, expenses, and revenue sources for ARJIS and the Criminal Justice Research Division. The Chiefs’/Sheriff’s Management Committee reviewed this final draft at its April 2, 2008, meeting. The Public Safety Committee is asked to review and discuss the Public Safety Work Program and Budget and recommend that the Board of Directors accept it as part of the final FY 2009 Budget and Overall Work Program at its May 23, 2008, meeting.
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<tr>
<th>ITEM #</th>
<th>RECOMMENDATION</th>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>CRIME IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION 1983 - 2007 (Cynthia Burke)</td>
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<td>As part of a cooperative agreement with local law enforcement agencies, the Criminal Justice Research Division compiles regional violent and property crime statistics on a biannual basis to track changes and trends in crime rates and numbers. This information is useful in determining how crime varies across jurisdictions and how it is impacted by prevention and enforcement strategies. Twenty-five years of crime trend data from the region (1983 through 2007), which was released earlier this month, will be presented, including violent and property crime rates and numbers for the nation, region, and local jurisdictions.</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>OVERVIEW OF TRIBAL NATIONS AND PUBLIC SAFETY (Carlene Chamberlain, Southern California Tribal Chairmen’s Association (SCTCA); Jane Riquelme, SANDAG Tribal Liaison)</td>
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<td>The U.S. Constitution recognizes tribal nations as domestic sovereign nations within the territorial United States. Carlene Chamberlain, representative of the SCTCA to the Public Safety Committee, will provide an overview of the key public safety issues in Indian Country and the challenges tribal nations face in protecting their citizenry. She will highlight some policy areas which might be appropriate areas of coordination between SANDAG and the SCTCA.</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>UPCOMING MEETINGS</td>
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<td>The next meeting of the Public Safety Committee is scheduled for Friday, May 16, 2008, at 1 p.m.</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>ADJOURNMENT</td>
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+ Next to an item indicates an attachment
San Diego Association of Governments

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

April 18, 2008

AGENDA ITEM NO.: 2

Action Requested: APPROVE

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE DISCUSSION AND ACTIONS
Meeting of February 15, 2008

1. ROLL CALL

Chair Mark Lewis (East County) called the Public Safety Committee meeting to order at 1:05 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 Deputy Mayor David Roberts (North County Coastal) and a second by Council President Pro Tem Anthony Young (City of San Diego), the minutes of January 18, 2008, were unanimously approved.

3. PUBLIC COMMENTS/COMMUNICATIONS/MEMBER COMMENTS

Deputy Mayor Roberts introduced Judi Strang and Barbara Gordon from the San Dieguito Alliance for Drug Free Youth, who attended to learn and see what the Public Safety Committee is about and perhaps bring an issue in the future to the Public Safety Committee.

REPORTS

4. REPORT FROM CHIEFS'/SHERIFF'S MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (INFORMATION)

Chief Richard Emerson (County Chiefs'/Sheriff’s Association) reported on the Chiefs'/Sheriff’s Management Committee meeting held on February 6, 2008. The Committee heard a report on the Star Project, which will be presented at today’s meeting. Rich Gorman (High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program [HIDTA] Director) gave a presentation on License Plate Readers (LPR). There was discussion on the possibility of using ARJIS as the “centralized server.” The goal would be to get the LPR to allow law enforcement to capture license plate information to use to further public safety. There are federal dollars available to support fixed LPR. ARJIS also gave a presentation on an investigative tool called COPLINK 4.0. Chief Emerson also reported that he received a letter from Miramar Air Station turning down the request for land to use as an Emergency Vehicle Operating Center (EVOC) at the base. What is needed is about 20 acres of land for the center.
5. QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE REGIONAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER (INFORMATION)

Bob Welty (Director of the Regional Technology Center [RTC], San Diego State University) gave a PowerPoint presentation regarding the quarterly report on the Regional Technology Center. The RTC has been conducting reviews, giving support to the community, and looking at different types of technologies that could be used by the community. The RTC has established relationships with federal and state level organizations. They are now a member of the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) First Responder Technologies Program set up by the UASI cities in direct support of the Department of Homeland Security to look at technologies that best fit the needs on a regional basis. A clearinghouse project manager will be hired within the next few months.

Council President Pro Tem Anthony Young (City of San Diego) inquired how policymakers interact and obtain information from the RTC and whether the RTC is a federally funded or non-profit program?

Mr. Welty replied that they have had several different types of requests for the RTC to present to local municipalities. These requests have mostly come from the City or the County, or within the Regional Technology Center. The RTC has worked closely with local jurisdictions in exercises throughout the region for the last several years. They have worked with the City during the Super Bowl, Mardi Gras, San Diego County Fair, and the Mission Bay area during the 4th of July. They demonstrate technology that will help law enforcement do their job better. They set up capabilities that work in the background of where they are so that they can see how these technologies can help them do their job better.

Council President Pro Tem Young asked if they just demonstrate or actually use them to make those events safer.

Mr. Welty stated they use them to the extent that they can. Sometimes the technologies are pretty leading edge and not quite there yet. They are not in the position to get into the critical path and have something fail that would lead to having someone get hurt or killed. They can use them in the background. For example, it could be radios or surveillance cameras. The clearinghouse is funded through UASI grant monies. It was approved by the Unified Disaster Council (UDC). The Clearinghouse operates out of the San Diego State University Research Foundation, which is a 501C3 non-profit corporation. The RTC is just a center, but is funded through as a contract vehicle working for a non-profit organization.

Council President Pro Tem Young wanted to clarify Mr. Welty works for a non-profit organization and the intent is to provide information to the organizations that we represent to help us in our law enforcement endeavors, in other words, act as a consultant.

Mr. Welty confirmed. The RTC has subject matter experts and also has access to more experts from the University.

Council President Pro Tem Young asked how it was working out. How are you doing in regard to your outreach with the organizations with the City and County?

Mr. Welty stated he believes they are doing fairly well. They have gotten out to many cities and the County and will continue to do that.
Council President Pro Tem Young asked when they go out and work with them, what actually happens?

Mr. Welty stated that they do a combination of things. They give presentations about what they are, what they do, and how they can access the RTC. They went to the Fire District of San Miguel to look at standardization and what the Fire District should be buying when they put together their command vehicle. They have worked with the City in selecting camera systems and placement to put down by the Mission Beach Area.

Council President Pro Tem Young asked if the cities pay the Clearinghouse for their consultation.

Mr. Welty said they are paid by grant funding. He supplied his office number of (619) 594-8991 if anyone needs any further information.

Vice Chair Zoll (County Chiefs'/Sheriff’s Association) asked Mr. Welty to give some examples of some of the things done in the past.

Mr. Welty stated that the Del Mar Fair was one of the first projects they got involved with. They went out and looked at what the Sheriff’s Department personnel needed to be able to track each other around the fairgrounds. They developed capability on some handheld devices and put together some rudimentary skills so that they could go out and do tracking. They were then able to build it into a wireless network which has expanded to get the information to the Sheriff’s Command Center in Kearny Mesa. They did personal and vehicle locator, camera surveillance, and fire detection which went to the Command Center to monitor. With the fires, they have camera placement and are looking at different types of sensors that will monitor for heat. The sensors would be able to detect when there is a fire in a certain location and start the cameras. A system like that could live on the new 3 Cs’ system when implemented. It could also live on other systems; for example, the National Science Foundation Networks that are available to use. If cameras are up full time, they consume a lot of bandwidth, but if you have sensors that detect when a fire is happening and then turns the camera on, it is a more efficient operation. The Clearinghouse taps into what is available locally from the vendors and also nationally.

Council President Pro Tem Young asked if the Clearinghouse actually has access to this technology. He also inquired whether they purchase the equipment used to demonstrate.

Mr. Welty stated they already have some of the technology. They have done advanced things in regard to visualization capabilities and plotting. During the fires they were able to get predator data from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). Predator is an unmanned air vehicle that gave data that showed the burned areas, hot spots, and fire boundaries. This data could then be plotted on Google Earth maps and was sent to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) directly so they could broadcast it to the public. He stated that some equipment is purchased and some is loaned to them for demonstration purposes.

6. CHILDREN’S INITIATIVE REPORT CARD (INFORMATION)

Paula S. Ingrum (Report Card Project Director for Children’s Initiative) gave a PowerPoint presentation on the San Diego County Report Card on Children and Families. This report was
produced in partnership with the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors. The study raises community awareness and links what is learned to a process for change with a review of established best practices in prevention/intervention. This report is available on the Children’s Initiative Website. Ms. Ingrum stated that if anyone needs more specific data regarding a particular indicator to please call her.

Chair Lewis thanked Ms. Ingrum for the presentation. He noted that there are a number of agencies that deal with drugs, drinking, etc. He asked what kinds of data were used for this report.

Ms. Ingrum says she has a couple of kinds of data. The crash data comes from the California Highway Patrol’s database that is publicly available. None of the data would be available in regard to the person involved.

Chair Lewis stated that for the other items, members can contact her and work with her to find out more information.

Ms. Ingrum confirmed that the members can contact her for more information.

Deputy Mayor Roberts stated that there is a wealth of information here. Some of the statistics are disturbing. He signaled out page 43 of the report and stated he hopes that the guests from the San Dieguito Alliance for Drug Free Youth will talk at a future Public Safety Committee meeting regarding an initiative they brought to Solana Beach on having mandatory training to look for the signs to prohibit the sale of alcohol to minors. Solana Beach is the first city in the County to pass the ordinance for both on- and off-site sales. He requested that at a future meeting the issue be put on the agenda so the San Dieguito Alliance for Drug Free Youth can share with this Committee. The Alliance is also bringing this to the League of California Cities. Deputy Mayor Roberts also noted the suicide rate for the County is mind-boggling to him.

Council President Pro Tem Young agreed there is definitely a lot of information in the report. In regard to the homicide rate, he wasn’t clear on the indicators and if there are other indicators in addition to the new indicators that were identified in the presentation. In regard to the homicide rate, he asked if they attributed that to gang violence or is there any information on that type of data.

Ms. Ingrum stated there are 25 health indicators in the report card. There is information available on the homicide rate in regard to gang violence, but they have not done a deep study on that at present, but it would be a good topic for that.

Council President Pro Tem Young asked if they looked at homicide, why wasn’t a study done on gang violence.

Ms. Ingrum stated that it is not that they are not looking at gang violence but, for that particular indicator, they have not done an in-depth analysis.

Council President Pro Tem Young asked how far the group went into homicides in regard to the data.
Ms. Ingrum stated she has regional and ethnic data on homicides, but does not have the details as to whether they were gang-related or not.

Council President Pro Tem Young stated he doesn’t understand why this was not done. He sees gang-related issues as one of the most important issues that many cities have.

Ms. Ingrum agreed and she pointed out that the Children’s Initiative looks at that and works closely with the Probation Department, District Attorney, Sheriff, and police departments.

Council President Pro Tem Young noted that he works with the Children’s Initiative a lot. In regard to this information, it is used to justify spending of County and City dollars on issues relating to children. Council President Pro Tem Young stated that when looking at this report, if he was the person making a decision on where to allocate monies, he would not be able to look at homicides and gang-related issues as a funding priority. That is troubling to him. Many areas of the City are being destroyed by this violence and may not get the funding for it.

Ms. Ingrum agreed that this is a big issue. The whole topic of child mortality is a big issue. They try to get indicators to get funding for and are always looking for getting feedback.

Council President Pro Tem Young stated his feedback relating to the need to use this as an indicator when looking for funding and opportunities for supporting prevention and intervention to help dissuade kids from getting involved with gangs. This would be a great way to back up those requests from the State of California, the federal government, and any other philanthropic organizations that could support those efforts. He does appreciate the agency’s report.

Dr. Cynthia Burke (Director, Criminal Justice Research Division) stated that SANDAG has put out information from crime statistics from the San Diego Police Department looking at homicide motives when they could be determined and how that has changed over time. With the Public Safety Committee’s direction, she is open to compiling more motive information for the City of San Diego as well as other jurisdictions so we don’t need to wait two years for the next report. She agreed that gang issues are very important and she is more than happy to fulfill that information need in-house also.

Chair Lewis agreed with Council President Pro Tem Young and stated that El Cajon has concerns with gang issues in regard to shopping centers, busses, trolleys, or anywhere gang members want to claim their turf. We want to take advantage of all the information from Dr. Burke’s program and from the Children’s Initiative to put together a profile to help all the municipalities and jurisdictions.

7. A PRIVATE/PUBLIC PARTNERSHIP: IMPROVING SITUATIONAL AWARENESS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS (INFORMATION)

Pam Scanlon (ARJIS Director) introduced Dale Stockton (ARJIS Project Manager) and Officer Sandy Lehan (San Diego Police Department) who gave a PowerPoint presentation on the Situational Awareness for Law Enforcement Officers (STAR) Project. The project was funded by a grant from the National Institute of Justice and ARJIS partnered with Qualcomm. The project involved using GPS technology and cell phones to improve and enhance situational awareness. This technology is targeted notification. Ms. Scanlon stated she staffed the crisis
intervention lines during the last Wildfire in San Diego and noted cell phones were not tied to the reverse 911 systems. There were a lot of people calling trying to find out if they needed to evacuate.

Supervisor Pam Slater-Price (County of San Diego) noted that the County set up a system to sign up for getting the reverse 911 attached to cell phones. She advised members to go to the San Diego County Office of Emergency Services (OES) Web page. It was intended to blanket cities that wished to use this service.

Ms. Scanlon recommended that, if it hasn’t already happened, a media service message needs to be given to the schools (San Diego State University and University of California -UCSD). There were a lot of calls from students and their families during the Wildfires.

Mr. Stockton noted that Valerie Wentworth (Qualcomm Staff Product Manager) was also in attendance.

Captain Eric Patten (Department of Defense) asked if this device is provider specific.

Ms. Wentworth stated that ARJIS is promoting the commercial carriers. ARJIS has about 900 ARJIS personal data assistant (PDA) hand-helds in the field that have been successful with positive identification. ARJIS was promised that the location-based services would be available on these PDAs, they were not available (vendor kept pushing out the rollout), and so they had to use smart phones that do have the location-based services. Now the location-based services are available on the ARJIS PDAs. ARJIS is submitting to NIJ to put it on one device. ARJIS has been awarded to move forward with the final solicitation to NIJ. They are supporting them on any windows mobile devices.

Supervisor Slater-Price inquired that even though developed with code division multiple access (CDMA), could it work with global systems for mobile communications (GSM)?

Mr. Stockton confirmed that they were interchangeable.

Mr. Bill Burke (Regional Transit Services) stated that the Metropolitan Transit Services (MTS) would volunteer to test with his people in the field that are first responders. MTS has involvement with law enforcement and homeland security.

Vice Mayor Frank Parra (South County) stated he believes the future of the device is relevant to everything we do but to be able to securely integrate it into an existing computer-aided dispatch (CAD) would be significant. They have the same issues on the fire and ambulance side.

Mr. Stockton stated the initial concept was using the specific Web to try out the application. It is essential to be able to use the existing CAD.

Supervisor Slater-Price asked if this system could be run through OES and applied to all the agencies?
Mr. Stockton stated there was nothing that indicated a problem with scale that would preclude a number of devices. It might be a challenge for the person viewing the information, if they could manage that much. To help with that problem is layering of information (you only see what you want to see).

Ms. Scanlon stated that ARJIS wants to look at that and investigating polling. For example, if you move this far, then we want to locate where you are.

Vice Chair Zoll stated that this is hitting upon the other issues that we will interface with at some point. This is why we have an RTC to track who is doing what and how those will actually meet. For example, Fire is looking as a first effort a CAD-to-CAD project which will eventually go to law enforcement. There are a lot of other smaller pieces of technology that are being used to resolve problems. Every one of our agencies gets involved in a question about how they fix this or that. The reason the center was formed was to track these kinds of projects and allow other people to leverage what they have already learned. Also to look at what linkage there is to make smarter decisions moving forward and be able to afford technology that solves problems rather than something that looks good. Officer safety and personnel issues during a major incident are huge. Prioritization of public safety cellular will also be an issue because in a major incident, the first thing that loads up is cellular. This is the first step and he thanked Mr. Stockton and Qualcomm for this effort.

Paula Robinson (U.S. Attorney’s Office) inquired on how fast the data is downloaded in regard to a foot pursuit.

Mr. Stockton replied that the refresh rate was set at one minute or two minutes (for battery to last). Ideally, the faster the individual is moving, the faster it would refresh.

8. RESULTS OF THE 2007 CRIMINAL JUSTICE CLEARINGHOUSE SURVEY (INFORMATION)

Dr. Burke gave a PowerPoint presentation with an overview of the results of the survey of stakeholders regarding the usefulness of the information, products, and services currently offered by the Criminal Justice Research Division. Over the next year Dr. Burke will be investigating new ways to compile useful safety information, utilizing technology to a greater degree using mapping technology, continuing with outreach and education, and evaluating the usefulness of SANDAG’s current products. Dr. Burke stated that any feedback would be greatly appreciated.

Deputy Mayor Roberts asked if, on slide 10, PSC meant the Public Safety Committee.

Dr. Burke replied that it was.

9. UPCOMING MEETINGS (INFORMATION)

The next meeting of the Public Safety Committee is scheduled for Friday, March 21, 2008, at 1:00 p.m.

10. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 2:42 p.m.
## PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE
### CONFIRMED ATTENDANCE

February 15, 2008

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<tr>
<th>JURISDICTION</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>MEMBER/ALTERNATE</th>
<th>ATTEND YES/NO</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
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<tr>
<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. David Roberts</td>
<td>Member</td>
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<td>Hon. Teresa Barth</td>
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<td><strong>South County</strong></td>
<td>Hon. Frank Parra</td>
<td>Member</td>
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<td>Hon. John McCann</td>
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<td><strong>North County Inland</strong></td>
<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>
<td>Member</td>
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<td>Hon. Toni Atkins</td>
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<td>Hon. Ben Hueso</td>
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<td><strong>County of San Diego</strong></td>
<td>Supervisor Pam Slater-Price</td>
<td>Member</td>
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<td>Supervisor Greg Cox</td>
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<td><strong>State Public Safety</strong></td>
<td>Chief Skip Carter</td>
<td>Member</td>
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<td>Assistant Chief Steve Lykins</td>
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<td><strong>County Chiefs/Sheriff’s</strong></td>
<td>Chief Tom Zoll</td>
<td>Member - Vice Chair</td>
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<td>Association**</td>
<td>Chief Clifford Diamond</td>
<td>Member</td>
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<td>Chief Richard Emerson</td>
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<td>Chief Adolfo Gonzales</td>
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<td><strong>City of San Diego Police</strong></td>
<td>Chief William M. Lansdowne</td>
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<td>Department**</td>
<td>Executive Assistant Chief</td>
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<td>David Ramirez</td>
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<td><strong>County Sheriff</strong></td>
<td>Sheriff Bill Kolender</td>
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<td>Undersherriff Bill Gore</td>
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<td><strong>Homeland Security</strong></td>
<td>Jill Olen</td>
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<td>Ron Lane</td>
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<td><strong>Regional Fire/Emergency</strong></td>
<td>Chief David Ott</td>
<td>Member</td>
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<td>Medical Services**</td>
<td>Chief Augie Ghio</td>
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<td><strong>San Diego County</strong></td>
<td>Bonnie Dumanis</td>
<td>Member</td>
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<td>District Attorney**</td>
<td>Paula Robinson</td>
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<td><strong>Regional Transit Services</strong></td>
<td>Bill Burke</td>
<td>Member</td>
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<td>David Papworth</td>
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### ADVISORY MEMBERS

| **County Public Safety**        | Mack Jenkins                | Member           | No            |          |
|                                  | John Hensley                | Alternate        | No            |          |
| **Department of Defense**        | Colonel James B. Seaton III | Member           | No            |          |
|                                  | Captain Eric Patten         | Alternate        | Yes           |          |
| **Federal Public Safety**        | Keith Slotter               | Member           | No            | Stewart Roberts Attended |
|                                  | Karen Hewitt                | Member           | No            | Linda Frakes Attended  |
|                                  | Anthony Cerone              | Alternate        | Yes           |          |
| **Southern CA Tribal Chairmen’s**| Vacant, U.S. Marshal        | Alternate        | No            |          |
| Association (SCTCA)**           | Carlene Chamberlain         | Member           | No            |          |
|                                  | Stephanie Spencer           | Alternate        | No            |          |
SANDBAG’s Board of Directors approved the distribution of the draft budget and Overall Work Program for FY 2009 to member and funding agencies for review and comment at its March 28, 2008, meeting. As part of the budget and Overall Work Program, staff has proposed a FY 2009 Public Safety Work Program and Budget that encompasses the activities, priorities, expenses, and revenue sources for ARJIS and the Criminal Justice Research Division. The Chiefs’/Sheriff’s Management Committee reviewed this final draft at its April 2, 2008, meeting.

Discussion

The preliminary Public Safety Work Program and Budget for FY 2009 includes the Criminal Justice Research Division (CJRD) and ARJIS projects and activities. Attachment 1 contains the proposed objectives that will be accomplished by the CJRD and ARJIS for the next fiscal year. These objectives were determined by the priorities and mandates established by ARJIS users and the Public Safety Committee that were balanced against available local and federal funding. These two public safety programs have a combined FY 2009 budget of $10,067,445, with ARJIS accounting for 83 percent of that total. Member assessments and user and connection fees represent 84 percent of the funding for these programs. Estimated FY 2009 expenditures and revenues for the specific work elements proposed in the CJRD and ARJIS programs are shown in Attachments 2 and 3.

Criminal Justice Research Division

In FY 2009, SANDAG’s CJRD will have a budget of $1.70 million. Most of the funding for the CJRD (78%) is self-generated from actively seeking federal, state, and local grants. The FY 2009 member assessments of $200,000 are used exclusively to support PSC activities and the Criminal Justice Clearinghouse. The mostly self-funded aspect of the CJRD distinguishes it from most other SANDAG functions that rely heavily on federal, state, and local transportation dollars.

The CJRD supports local criminal justice planning and policymaking by compiling, analyzing, and reporting on crime trends, acting as the clearinghouse for local public safety information, and serving on relevant groups and commissions such as the Domestic Violence Council, Juvenile Justice Commission, the Reentry Roundtable, and the City of San Diego’s Commission on Gang Prevention.
and Intervention. The CJRD is nationally recognized for its evaluation research program and with its clearinghouse function has an underlying goal of determining root causes of criminal activity and applying problem solving techniques to mitigate and prevent crime before it starts. Key CJRD projects proposed for FY 2009 include:

- Incorporating feedback from the recent stakeholder survey to further improve the products and services of the Clearinghouse;
- Evaluating juvenile delinquency prevention, prisoner reentry, and public health programs;
- Identifying funding for gang violence reduction initiatives, youthful offenders, and other key public safety issues for the region.

Automated Regional Justice Information System

In FY 2009, ARJIS will have a budget of $8.37 million. Fifty-two percent (52%) of this funding comes from ARJIS user and connectivity fees ($2.25 million) and member assessments ($2.16 million). This budget commits $4.86 million to annual operating costs, $1.94 million in reserves for the Enterprise ARJIS Project, and $1.65 million in grant award monies. In FY 2009, there is no increase in ARJIS member assessments and user connectivity fees. For subsequent fiscal years, the cost model will be examined, with possible modifications recommended, including a long-term strategy to incorporate the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and other generally accepted indices into member assessments.

The $1.94 million in reserves includes carry over funds from FY 2008 dedicated to consultant assistance for the ARJIS Enterprise System. The reserves will fund the development and implementation of the infrastructure and technical solutions for the Enterprise ARJIS System (work element 22005). ARJIS is also receiving $1.65 million in federal grants. These grants are targeted toward information sharing and homeland security initiatives.

ARJIS’ complex criminal justice information network (ARJISNET) is used daily by 11,000 officers, investigators, and analysts for tactical and crime analysis, investigations, and statistical information. ARJIS is internationally recognized for its leadership, collaboration, information sharing, and acquisition of effective information technology that enhances both officer and public safety. Key ARJIS projects proposed for FY 2009 include:

- Continuing with the development of the ARJIS Enterprise System, with an emphasis on: (1) upgrading the server, network, and security infrastructure of ARJIS; (2) implementing enterprise-enabling database, portal, and Web services; and (3) procuring the first phase of enterprise applications as identified in the strategic solution.
- Developing an automated officer notification and alerting system that provides real time abilities for cross-jurisdictional information-sharing of time-sensitive and critically needed information through a single interface.
- Developing an efficient and cost effective means to add new data sources to existing applications, while applying smarter searching capabilities to existing searches officers conduct on a daily basis that will result in more effective investigations and positive identifications.
Continuing support for the region’s interoperability and communications initiatives, identified as the top priority for the Public Safety Committee. The main objectives are to assist with the implementation of the Region’s Interoperability and Communications Strategic Plan and implementation strategy, and recommend legislative goals and initiatives to support the plan. The deliverable for this fiscal year is to complete the implementation of the Action Plan, developed as an outcome of the interoperability workshops. Additional revenue will need to be found or reallocated in order to fully fund all tasks in this work element as currently proposed.

KURT KRONINGER
Director of Technical Services

Attachments: 1. FY 2009 Public Safety Objectives
              2. Preliminary FY 2009 Criminal Justice Research Division and ARJIS Work Program - Program Expenditures
              3. Preliminary FY 2009 Criminal Justice Research Division and ARJIS Work Program - Program Revenues

Key Staff Contacts: Pam Scanlon, (619) 699-6971, psc@sandag.org
                   Cynthia Burke, (619) 699-1910, cbu@sandag.org
CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH DIVISION

20014 REGIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH AND CLEARINGHOUSE. The objectives of this Criminal Justice (CJ) work element are to: (1) support local criminal justice planning and policy-making by providing analyses of crime and other public safety statistics; (2) maintain current and historical information about crime and public safety strategies; (3) serve as the infrastructure for developing research designs to evaluate the effectiveness of crime prevention and reduction strategies; and (4) support the Public Safety Committee (PSC). During FY 2009, emphasis will be placed on seeking funding to support initiatives of regional interest and informing and supporting regional gang task forces and gang prevention and intervention strategies.

20019+ YOUTH EVALUATION PROJECTS. The objectives of this Criminal Justice (CJ) work element are to: (1) conduct within local, state, and federal guidelines, impact and process evaluations of programs that provide services for at-risk juveniles in San Diego County; (2) assist contracted partners, including the San Diego County Probation Department, community-based organizations, and school districts, in meeting their grant reporting requirements by acting as an outside program evaluator; (3) design effective research methodologies to document implementation and outcome deliverables; and (4) analyze and summarize evaluation results on a quarterly, bi-annual, and annual basis as dictated by the specific project. Emphasis in FY 2009 will be on completing annual and final reports that provide useful information to local practitioners and policy-makers regarding the most effective strategies in addressing juvenile crime.

20026 SUBSTANCE ABUSE MONITORING (SAM). The objectives of this Criminal Justice (CJ) work element are to: (1) measure drug use and other behavior trends among arrested adults and juveniles; and (2) conduct interviews with adults booked into three San Diego County detention facilities and juveniles booked into San Diego County's Juvenile Hall on a bi-annual basis about their alcohol and drug use history. Emphasis during FY 2009 is to conduct at least 800 interviews.

20055+ ADULT CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROJECTS. The objectives of this work element are to conduct both process and impact evaluations of: (1) a re-entry program targeting non-violent adult offenders exiting the state prison system; and (2) a coordinated effort in North County to target gang crime across a variety of jurisdictions. During FY 2009, emphasis will be placed on following ex-offenders as they begin to exit the prison system and to implement a thorough research design for the gang project.

20036+ PUBLIC HEALTH EVALUATIONS. The objectives of this Criminal Justice (CJ) work element are to: (1) assist the Family Health Centers of San Diego (FHCSID) to meet all federal reporting requirements for three health prevention projects targeting men at risk for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) or Hepatitis; (2) provide technical assistance for evaluation considerations related to other public health-related efforts; (3) assist Vista
Community Clinic (VCC) in evaluating a project aimed at promoting responsible fatherhood; and (4) analyze and summarize results in written reports. During FY 2009, emphasis will be placed on continuing to provide useful and timely feedback to the program partners.

+ indicates a high-level grouping of related work being conducted under specific grants or other funding sources.

**ARJIS**

22001 ARJIS: MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT. The objective of this work element is to provide ongoing support and maintenance for the ARJISNET network and applications used by ARJIS agencies. Included is customer support for these initiatives via help desk services, troubleshooting, problem tracking and reporting, and system and program updates and modifications. Ongoing emphasis and priorities include support of: (1) the secure network known as ARJISNET, with nodes at 72 ARJIS agency sites; (2) the ARJIS legacy application that provides real-time law enforcement data to 11,000 law enforcement users and the Crime Analysis Statistical System (CASS) used for statistics, crime analysis, and crime reporting; (3) the Domestic Violence Communication System (DVCS) that provides crime case information to law enforcement and domestic violence treatment providers; (4) ARJIS Web-based applications, such as Cal-Photo (statewide mugshots and Department of Motor Vehicles [DMV] photos) and crime mapping for the public and law enforcement users; and (5) support 25+ servers with service and network monitoring and reporting, periodic backups, hardware and software configuration and upgrades, and disaster recovery.

22002 ARJIS: PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND ENHANCEMENTS. The objective of this work element is to enhance ARJIS systems according to priorities set by the Public Safety Committee (PSC) and Chief's/Sheriff's Management Committee (CSMC). This element also includes project management and executive oversight for the ARJIS program and staffing the PSC, CSMC, and other working groups that help guide ARJIS. Specific tasks and projects will be developed, prioritized, and approved by the CSMC and PSC in September 2008 and could include eWatch public mapping, enhancement to the Regional Data Exchange (RDex) federal information-sharing project to include the exchange of structured data elements, and continued development of data input and export interfaces.

22004 ARJIS: BORDER SAFE III/RISC. This work element is funded from the Department of Homeland Security. Their direction for expenditures of these funds is to ensure greater access to information for Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents in the field, while continuing to enhance information sharing among the state and local law enforcement agencies in San Diego and Imperial Counties. There are several objectives in this work element. The first is to continue in the progress of law enforcement incident information-sharing, specifically between federal and local justice agencies in San Diego and Imperial Counties via the COPLINK node expansion. The second relates to the increased ability of the ARJIS wireless project to access external law enforcement databases, such as the Immigration and Customs Enforcement ‘ICE-PIC’ data source. The third objective is to explore the science of biometrics, notably in the field of fingerprinting, for authentication purposes and use the results to further the development of fingerprint identification. Lastly, this work element intends to enhance the...
current public safety alert and notification system by migrating the current application, known as Situational Awareness Team Reporting (STAR), into all mobile personal digital assistants (PDAs) overseen by ARJIS.

22005 ARJIS: ENTERPRISE SYSTEM. The objective of this work element is the replacement of the legacy ARJIS system and development of the ARJIS Enterprise System. Emphasis in FY 2009 is to: (1) upgrade the server, network, and security infrastructure of ARJIS; (2) begin to implement enterprise-enabling database, portal, and Web services; (3) continue to explore and recommend technical enterprise solutions; (4) procure the first phase of enterprise applications as identified in the 2007 strategic solution; and (5) continue to monitor system security.

22006 ARJIS: SRFERS II GRANT. The objective of this National Institute for Justice (NIJ) grant is to continue developing and implementing the State Regional and Federal Enterprise Retrieval System (SRFERS). The goal of the SRFERS project is to develop the infrastructure, applications, interstate governance, and policies to enable data-sharing between multi-jurisdictional public safety agencies in the western region of the United States. Emphasis in FY 2009 is to: (1) continue adding new data sources to include driver’s license photos from New Mexico, Washington, Arizona, Nevada, and Montana; (2) develop State Implementation Plans (SIPs) for each new state; (3) continue privacy impact assessments, security assessments, and other documentation for the SRFERS toolkit; and (4) maintain the SRFERS Web portal for the SRFERS toolkit (the portal will allow other information-sharing initiatives to access the artifacts in the SRFERS toolkit, such as technical specifications and model memorandums of understanding, and will allow users to share lessons learned and best practices).

22007 REGIONAL INTEROPERABILITY AND COMMUNICATIONS. The Public Safety Committee (PSC) and the Chiefs'/Sheriff’s Management Committee have identified interoperability as one of four key priorities for the region’s public safety agencies. The PSC was recently involved in three workshops focused on interoperability opportunities and issues. The outcome of the workshops was the development of an action plan with short- and long-term deliverables to enhance public safety in the region. In FY 2009 the PSC, in partnership with the Unified Disaster Council (UDC), will oversee the execution of the interoperability action plan. The Department of Homeland Security and other federal agencies also have made interoperability their top priority.

22009 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS. The purpose of this work element is to enhance the San Diego Domestic Violence Communication System (DVCS). Since its implementation in 2002, the DVCS has enabled agencies in the San Diego region to share information about domestic violence crime case reports for public safety purposes. The emphasis in FY 2009 is to enhance the current application by: (1) finishing the development of a medically-mandated reporting component to the system (this component will allow health practitioners to electronically submit reports to the law enforcement agencies when they suspect that a patient has an injury that was the result of a domestic violence assault); (2) enhancing the current reporting program to track offender statistics (ARJIS will collaborate with the Probation Department to enhance the program that pulls statistics from the DVCS Treatment Provider Progress Reports to an track offender’s program status);
and (3) finishing the work started in 2008 to link the DVCS to the Family Justice Center new intake system.

22011 ARJIS: OFFICER NOTIFICATION AND SMART ALERTING SYSTEM. The objective of this work element, sponsored by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) via a grant, is to provide officers and investigators with an easy, automated means for cross-jurisdictional information-sharing of time-sensitive and critically needed information through a single interface.

22012 ARJIS: TACTICAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM. The objective of this work element, sponsored by the National Institute for Justice (NIJ) via a grant, is to develop a Web service which will allow an officer in the field to take a photo and upload it to a server, which will then match it against over 800,000 San Diego booking photos. Positive matches then will be processed on the server side, and a proposed photo lineup will be sent back to the law enforcement agent for comparison and the ability to run additional queries based on a name and date-of-birth standard search.

22013 ARJIS: SMARTSEARCH. The objective of this work element, sponsored by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) via a grant, is to develop SmartSearch, an application which will allow law enforcement officers to identify subjects and solve cases more quickly and efficiently. To conduct effective and thorough investigations, law enforcement officers are faced with extremely time-consuming and burdensome queries of different databases and systems, using separate log-ins and passwords for each search. To address these issues, SmartSearch will programatically select the appropriate system(s) that will return the most relevant results to the officers and provide a means to add new data sources without having to incur significant programming costs and delays in implementing these new sources. SmartSearch will save agencies time and resources, while enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement operations.
## SAN DIEGO ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS
### PRELIMINARY FY 2009 CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH DIVISION AND ARJIS WORK PROGRAM
### PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT NUMBER</th>
<th>PROJECT TITLE</th>
<th>TOTAL PROJECT COST</th>
<th>SALARIES, BENEFITS, AND INDIRECT</th>
<th>OTHER DIRECT COSTS</th>
<th>CONTACT EMPLOYEES</th>
<th>CONTACT SERVICES</th>
<th>MATERIALS &amp; EQUIP.</th>
<th>PASS THRU</th>
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**SUBTOTAL** 1,698,637 1,654,516 26,901 0 17,220 0 0

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<th>OTHER DIRECT COSTS</th>
<th>CONTACT EMPLOYEES</th>
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<th>MATERIALS &amp; EQUIP.</th>
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**SUBTOTAL** 8,368,808 968,336 250,996 615,020 3,629,727 564,947 904,729 0

**TOTAL** 10,067,445 2,622,852 277,897 615,020 5,629,727 904,729 0

+ indicates a high level grouping of related work being conducted under specific grants or other funding sources.

**EXPENDITURE NOTES (Other Direct Costs, Contract Services, and Materials and Equipment)**

- **E1** Mileage, client incentives
- **E2** Drug testing costs, deputy reserve support
- **E3** Data processing Corporation Labor, Software Maintenance Contracts/licenses, ARJISNET Network Support, Server Maintenance, Legacy System Maintenance, Sprint Wireless Access Circuit
- **E4** Rent, Parking, Supplies, Travel, Training, Phones, PC, and Peripheral Support, Legal, Strategic Plan, Audit, Application Development, Server and PC Replacement
- **E5** Hardware/Software Installation, Enterprise Application Development, Hardware/Software Purchases
- **E6** Travel, Pass through to 4 partner states, Technical Manager Support, Laptop and peripheral purchase
- **E7** Implementation or Interoperability Action plan and associated Clearinghouse tasks
- **E8** Travel, Programming and Application Development, Network Engineering Support
## Program Revenues

### Criminal Justice Research Division

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<th>Project Number</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
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<th>Member Assessment</th>
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### ARJIS

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+F indicates a high level grouping of related work being conducted under specific grants or other funding sources.

### Funding Sources

**FEDERAL**

(F2) U.S. Department of Justice (NIJ/BJA)

**LOCAL OTHER**

(L1) County Probation Department
(L2) Phoenix House
(L3) San Diego Unified School District
(L4) High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Group
(L5) San Diego County Health and Human Services Agency
(L6) SANDAG Support
(L7) San Diego County Sheriff’s Department
(L8) Family Health Centers of San Diego
(L9) Vista Community Clinic
(L10) ARJIS User and Network Connection Fees
(L11) ARJIS Reserves

Introduction

As part of a cooperative agreement with local law enforcement agencies, the Criminal Justice Research Division compiles regional violent and property crime statistics on a bi-annual basis to track changes and trends in crime rates and numbers. This information is useful in determining how crime varies across jurisdictions and how it is impacted by prevention and enforcement strategies. Twenty-five years of crime trend data from the region (1983 through 2007), which was released earlier this month, will be presented, including violent and property crime rates and numbers for the nation, region, and local jurisdictions.

Discussion

There were a total of 103,485 FBI Index crimes (which includes four types of violent offenses and three property offenses) in the San Diego region in 2007. FBI Index crimes are tracked nationwide in a standardized manner by the FBI with agencies submitting crime data through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system. Compared to 25 years earlier, the San Diego region, as well as the nation as a whole, is a safer place to live in terms of both violent (e.g., 5.25 violent crimes per 1,000 population in San Diego in 1983 versus 4.41 in 2007) and property crime (e.g., 52.31 property crimes per 1,000 population in San Diego in 1983 versus 28.99 in 2007). A number of theories have been provided regarding possible factors related to this overall drop in crime, including declining numbers of young males in high crime-associated age groups, legislation which increased jail and prison time for violent offenses, economic factors, and the implementation of effective crime prevention programs.

Violent Crime

The violent crime rate per 1,000 population in the San Diego region began to increase in 1986, reaching a peak of 9.76 in 1992. Since then, there has been a general decline to 4.41 violent crimes per 1,000 residents in 2007, the lowest rate in the past 25 years. In 2007, there were 13,661 Part I (homicide, rape, robbery, and assault) violent crimes reported to law enforcement agencies in the region, which equates to about 37 per day. The most common type of reported violent crime was aggravated assault, which represented almost two-thirds (62%) of all violent crime in 2007. The number of homicides showed the greatest one-year percentage decrease in 2007 (17%), with a total of 105 compared to 126 in 2006. However, the number of robberies increased for a fifth year in a row. Across jurisdictions, the 2007 violent crime rate per 1,000 population ranged from 1.13 in Coronado to 6.94 in National City. Recent efforts by individual departments to address violent crime in their communities have included problem-solving strategies to identify and target specific high-
crime areas, specific groups (e.g., gangs committing disproportionate amount of crime), and specific times (e.g., targeted patrols during high-crime hours).

Property Crime

With the fourth consecutive annual decrease, the property crime rate was at its second lowest point in the past 25 years (28.99 per 1,000 residents). In terms of dollar value, over $266 million worth of property was stolen in the San Diego region in 2007. Larceny, or theft, was the most common property crime in 2007, with approximately one theft reported every ten minutes to local law enforcement agencies. Motor vehicle theft was the only property crime to increase in number over the past year.

KURT KRONINGER
Director of Technical Services

Key Staff Contact: Cynthia Burke, (619) 699-1910, cbu@sandag.org
Who is Represented on the PSC?
The PSC advises the SANDAG Board of Directors on major policy-level matters related to public safety. The goals of the PSC include improving the quality of life in the region by promoting public safety and justice through collaboration, information sharing, effective technology, and objective monitoring and assessment.

In 2008, the six primary representatives from SANDAG member agencies from around the region include:
- Councilmember Bob Campbell, City of Vista, North County Inland
- Mayor Mark Lewis, City of El Cajon, East County
- Councilmember Frank Parra, City of National City, South County
- Deputy Mayor Dave Roberts, City of Solana Beach, North County Coastal
- Supervisor Pam Slater-Price, County of San Diego
- Council President Pro Tem Anthony Young, City of San Diego

These elected officials are joined by nine voting and five advisory public safety agency representatives from the local, state, and federal level, including:

Voting
- Director Bill Burke, Metropolitan Transit System, Regional Transit
- Chief Skip Carter, California Highway Patrol, State Public Safety
- San Diego County Sheriff Bill Kolender
- Chief Clifford Diamond, El Cajon Police Department, County Chiefs'/Sheriff’s Association
- San Diego County District Attorney Bonnie Dumanis
- Chief William Lansdowne, San Diego Police Department
- Deputy Chief Operating Officer Jill Olen, Public Safety and Homeland Security, City of San Diego, Homeland Security
- Chief David Ott, Cities of Solana Beach/ Del Mar Fire Departments, Regional Fire/EMS
- Chief Tom Zoll, Carlsbad Police, County Chiefs’/Sheriff’s Association

Six of the original members of the PSC have served on the committee since 2004. Do you know who they are?

Answer on back

Advisory
- Vice-Chairwoman Carlene Chamberlain, Southern California Tribal Chairmen’s Association
- U.S. Attorney Karen Hewitt, Federal Public Safety
- Chief Probation Officer Mack Jenkins, County Public Safety
- Colonel James Seaton, III, Commanding Officer USMS, Camp Pendleton, Department of Defense
- Special Agent in Charge Keith Sloter, FBI, Federal Public Safety

What is New at ARJIS?
Sharing Local Success with the Nation
During the past few months, ARJIS has continued to enhance local law enforcement agencies’ ability to solve crimes and protect the safety of the public. In November 2007, ARJIS participated in the Ninth Annual Critical Incident Preparedness Conference in San Francisco, which highlighted technology and training tools currently available or in development for the emergency responder community. Approximately 1,500 people attended the event, which offered participants
Crime in the San Diego Region
1983 - 2007

A Product of the Criminal Justice Clearinghouse

What Information is Presented

• 2007 crime rates per 1,000 population and numbers of crimes
• FBI Index Part I crimes
  - Violent: Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault
  - Property: Burglary, Larceny, Auto Theft
• Region and local jurisdictions
• Comparisons to national rates
Violent Crime Types

- **Homicide** = willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human by another
- **Rape** = carnal knowledge of a female forcibly & against her will
- **Robbery** = taking or attempting to take anything of value from a person by force or threat of force
- **Aggravated Assault** = unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury

2007 Regional Violent Crime Rate Lowest in 25 Years
Two-thirds of Violent Crimes were Aggravated Assaults in 2007

- Assault: 62% (8,467)
- Robbery: 32% (4,387)
- Rape: 5% (702)
- Homicide: 1% (105)

Number of Homicides Decreased More Than Other Violent Crime

Percent Change in Number 2006-07

- Overall: -17%
- Homicide: -10%
- Rape: -10%
- Robbery: 2%
- Assault: 1%
### Violent Crime Across the Jurisdictions in 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Number of Violent Crimes</th>
<th>One Yr % Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Del Mar</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronado</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solana Beach</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poway</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santee</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>-3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial Beach</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>-7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encinitas</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon Grove</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>-6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Mesa</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Marcos</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlsbad</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>-3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National City</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Cajon</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vista</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escondido</td>
<td>657</td>
<td>-8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceanside</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>-3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chula Vista</td>
<td>921</td>
<td>-3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unincorporated</td>
<td>1,697</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>6,330</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Different Patterns in Violent Crime Over Time

- **Index (1983 = 100)**
- **Year**
- **Homicide**
- **Rape**
- **Robbery**
- **Assault**
City of San Diego Had Fourth Lowest Violent Crime Rate in 2006

City of San Diego Compared to Other Large West Coast Cities - 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Violent Crime Rate per 1,000 Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Jose, CA</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>San Diego, CA</strong></td>
<td><strong>4.9</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland, OR</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix, AZ</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Property Crime Types

- **Burglary** = unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft
- **Larceny** = unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession of another
- **Motor Vehicle Theft** = theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle

2007 Regional Property Crime Rate Second Lowest in 25 Years

![Graph showing property crime rate per 1,000 people for San Diego Region and U.S. over the years from 1983 to 2007. The graph shows a downward trend with the lowest rates in 2007.](image)
How Property Crime Affected Residents in 2007

- 1 in 114 households burglarized
- 1 larceny theft reported about every 10 minutes
- 1 in 96 registered vehicles stolen
- Over $266 million worth of property stolen
- 40 percent of stolen property recovered

Number of Vehicle Thefts Only Property Crime to Increase

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>Burglary</th>
<th>Larceny</th>
<th>MV Theft</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-4%</td>
<td>-6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-10%</td>
<td>-5%</td>
<td>-6%</td>
<td>-5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Property Crime Across the Jurisdictions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Number of Property Crimes</th>
<th>One Yr % Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Del Mar</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>-21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solana Beach</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronado</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon Grove</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>-25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial Beach</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>-7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poway</td>
<td>751</td>
<td>-4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santee</td>
<td>1,140</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encinitas</td>
<td>1,144</td>
<td>-5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Marcos</td>
<td>1,669</td>
<td>-4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vista</td>
<td>2,149</td>
<td>-24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National City</td>
<td>2,169</td>
<td>-12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Mesa</td>
<td>2,234</td>
<td>-11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlsbad</td>
<td>2,448</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Cajon</td>
<td>3,952</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escondido</td>
<td>4,329</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceanside</td>
<td>4,588</td>
<td>-6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chula Vista</td>
<td>7,279</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unincorporated</td>
<td>7,564</td>
<td>-12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>44,167</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Motor Vehicle Theft Has Increased at Higher Rate

- **Index (1983 = 100)**
- **Year**: 1983-2007
- **Graph** showing an increase in motor vehicle theft.
City of San Diego Had Fifth Lowest Property Crime Rate in 2006

Property Crime Rate Per 1,000

- Lowest - New York, NY: 18.79
- Nation: 33.34
- San Diego: 34.63
- Highest - Memphis, TN: 83.49

City of San Diego Compared to Other Large West Coast Cities - 2006

Property Crime Rate per 1,000 Population

- San Jose, CA: 26.3
- Los Angeles, CA: 27.2
- San Diego, CA: **34.6**
- San Francisco, CA: 49.6
- Portland, OR: 59.0
- Phoenix, AZ: 59.3
- Seattle, WA: 67.7
Higher Proportion of Violent Crimes Cleared, Compared to Property Crimes

Percent of Crimes Cleared in 2007

- Homicide: 67%
- Rape: 44%
- Robbery: 33%
- Assault: 53%
- Burglary: 14%
- Larceny: 15%
- MV Theft: 3%

A Product of the Criminal Justice Clearinghouse
San Diego Association of Governments ("SANDAG")

Tribal Emergency Preparedness and Fire Service Interoperability within San Diego County April 18th, 2008

OVERVIEW OF FIRE SERVICES ON SAN DIEGO COUNTY RESERVATIONS.
Tribal Reservations in San Diego County

• 18 Indian Reservations in San Diego County.
• 9 of these have organized Fire Departments.
• 5 of the Reservations either contract for Fire Protection, or have signed to contract services.
• 1 Tribe is developing a Fire Department.

Services Provided off the Reservations by Tribal Fire Depts.

Many areas of San Diego County are currently protected by Reservation Fire Departments, including those communities having Volunteer Fire Companies. This is mainly due to low membership, or week day staffing levels. Sycuan protects for example: Dehesa Valley, Harbison Canyon, and the Japatul Valley areas, which are all within the Rural Fire Protection District.
Tribal Interoperability
Radio Communications

All Reservation Fire Agencies in San Diego, have both the Regional 800 MHz system, as well as the standard VHS radio communications systems, enabling direct contact with all local, county, state and federal fire service agencies.
Reservation 9-1-1 Service

In 1993, all Reservations in San Diego County requested and were assigned ESN (Emergency Service Numbers) for the County’s 9-1-1 System.

Currently, all Reservation Fire Agencies in San Diego County, are dispatched by either “CAL Fire”, or the “Heartland Fire Communications Authority.”

BIA INTERSYSTEM TRIBAL EOC OPERATIONS

Uplink Freq: 46.125 MHz
Output Freq: 49.125 MHz

San Manuel Tribal EOC
San Bernardino Co.

Los Coyotes IR TONE #7

Also Could Link To
The 4 County’s EOC’s

Sycuan Tribal EOC
San Diego Co.
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

“Type 1 & Type 3 Strike Teams

The Reservation Fire Departments in San Diego County, have, and are able to respond “Immediate Need,” Type 1 (Structure), and/or Type 3 (Wildland) Fire Engine Strike Teams within the San Diego County area, as well as the Southern California Region.

Brush 65 – Campo RFD

Brush 64 – Barona RFD

Engine 6311 – Sycuan RFD
Tribal Disaster Emergency Operations Centers (“EOC”)

Nearly all Southern California Tribes with Casinos, are developing Emergency Operations Centers (EOC’s). The EOC’s are used to coordinate local tribal responses on their Reservations. Most Tribes have also adopted both NIMS and ICS.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY TRAINING CENTER

Many Tribes have taken advantage of the Federal Government’s (FEMA) free training at the National Emergency Training Center (NETC), in Emmitsburg, MD.

The on-site FEMA Program courses offered include:
1. Tribal Emergency Mgt
2. Incident Command (NIMS)
3. Hazardous Materials
4. EOC Operations
5. Disaster Planning
6. Fire Dept Administration

Emergency Management Institute (EMI) & the National Fire Academy (NFA)
Tribal Emergency Response Teams (TERT), have been established by Tribes, nation-wide. Sycuan’s Teams are made up of Tribal, Casino, Resort and Day Care Employees.

Fire Training & Education Contributions County-wide

Training is one of the most important aspects of any Fire Department, large or small. A number of Tribal Fire Agencies are involved with regional fire training academies, community college programs, and sponsoring State Fire Training courses.
TRIBAL FIRE SERVICE COLLABORATION

San Diego County Fire Response Improvements

Many of the Tribes in San Diego County have contributed to building the fire response capabilities county-wide through purchase of fire apparatus, development of the County’s fire helicopter program (through staffing and monetary contributions).

Campo VFD – Water Tender 86

San Diego City FD – "Copter #1"
Helping the Community In Time of Need.

Following the 2003, 2006, and 2007 fire storms, San Diego County Tribes gave $ Millions of Dollars in relief funds to help victims, communities, and fire departments to rebuild their lives.

Harbison Canyon Fire Station
October 27th, 2003 – Cedar Fire

Conclusion
“We Are All One Team”
QUESTIONS