PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE
AGENDA

Friday, June 20, 2008
1 to 3 p.m.
SANDAG Board Room
401 B Street, 7th Floor
San Diego

AGENDA HIGHLIGHTS

• PUBLIC SAFETY LEGISLATIVE STATUS REPORT
• QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE REGIONAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER
• SUBSTANCE USE AMONG THE JUVENILE ARRESTEE POPULATION

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 THE APRIL 18, 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.

REPORT ITEMS (#4 through #8)

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

Chief Zoll will present on the June 4, 2008, meeting of the Chiefs'/Sheriff’s Management Committee.

5. UPDATE ON REGIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT/FIRE TRAINING (Chief Tom Zoll, Chair, Chiefs'/Sheriff’s Management Committee) | INFORMATION

Chief Tom Zoll will provide an information update to the Public Safety Committee regarding recent progress made in identifying possible training locations in San Diego County.

+6. PUBLIC SAFETY LEGISLATIVE STATUS REPORT (Victoria Stackwick and Genevieve Morelos) | INFORMATION/POSSIBLE ACTION

The 2008 SANDAG Legislative Program includes several legislative goals that are consistent with the mission of the Public Safety Committee to promote public safety and justice through collaboration, information sharing, effective technology, and objective monitoring and assessment. This status report provides an update on federal and state public safety related activities.
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<th>ITEM #</th>
<th>RECOMMENDATION</th>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE REGIONAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER (Bob Welty, San Diego State University Research Foundation)</td>
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<td>INFORMATION</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The Regional Technology Center was created to serve as the central coordination and implementation hub for regional communications and interoperability projects and issues, as well as a Regional Technology Clearinghouse. This quarterly update is being provided to keep members apprised of the progress made on recent projects and accomplishing goals related to the regional strategy. It will include update on recent changes to the Regional Technology Partnership.</td>
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<td>+8.</td>
<td>SUBSTANCE USE AMONG THE JUVENILE ARRESTEE POPULATION IN 2007 (Cynthia Burke)</td>
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<td>As part of an on-going data collection effort called Substance Abuse Monitoring (SAM), interviews were conducted with local juvenile arrestees during 2007. The results of this effort were recently released by the Criminal Justice Research Division and included trend data regarding drug use histories, urinalysis results, and self-reported risk behaviors. This presentation will highlight key findings and outline possible implications for the region.</td>
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<td>UPCOMING MEETINGS</td>
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<td>INFORMATION</td>
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<td>The next meeting of the Public Safety Committee is scheduled for Friday, July 18, 2008, at 1 p.m.</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>ADJOURNMENT</td>
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+ next to an item indicates an attachment
PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

Meeting of April 18, 2008

1. ROLL CALL

Chair Mark Lewis (East County) called the Public Safety Committee meeting to order at 1 p.m. Roll call was taken and a quorum was present. See last page for attendance.

2. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Upon a motion by Deputy Mayor David Roberts (North County Coastal) and a second by Supervisor Pam Slater-Price (County of San Diego), the minutes of February 15, 2008, were unanimously approved.

3. PUBLIC COMMENTS/COMMUNICATIONS/MEMBER COMMENTS

Chair Lewis welcomed students from San Diego State University who attended this meeting.

Councilmember Bob Campbell (North County Inland) stated that this past week he met at the California League of Cities in Sacramento. He met with legislative representatives in regard to the growing budget problem. There are a number of critical programs that are affecting us locally. If there is an elimination or reduction in the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Program, that is not a good thing. The other concern is the release of prisoners back into the communities. The impact is certainly going to be a multiplier of additional problems of getting people off the streets. The State seems to believe they will give counties their support and the county can take care of it. Councilmember Campbell hopes this body can address this in advance before this occurs.

Chair Lewis directed staff to do further research and document the potential implications, what we need to look at in our local jurisdictions, and how we can work together to mitigate the impacts and bring the report back to the Committee at a future meeting.

Undersheriff Bill Gore (County Sheriff) stated he just returned from the State Sheriff’s Conference in Northern California where the Governor came and talked. They have a committee very actively working the early release prisoner situation and coordinating it to flow in an orderly fashion. If there is going to be a release, the State Sheriffs want to make it an orderly release based upon some type of logic instead of just opening the doors. It will impact our jails which are already overcrowded. The Sheriff’s Department is concerned.
Dr. Cynthia Burke (Director, Criminal Justice Research Division – CJRD) stated that a few years ago her division presented on a reentry mapping project that was compiled in partnership with the District Attorney's office, based upon probation and parole data. It has not been updated, but she feels it is still relevant and will send to the members after this meeting. Her division is evaluating the SB 618 program through the District Attorney's office, which is getting non-violent offenders going into Donovan more services so they can receive case management and hooking them up when released back into the community. This information will be presented later.

Deputy Mayor Roberts stated that Councilmember Campbell is the President of the San Diego Division of the League of California Cities. At their last meeting, Senator Denise Ducheny talked at length about public safety topics. Deputy Mayor Roberts encouraged staff to reach out to Senator Ducheny's staff to learn of her topics. One topic was the reentry program. One of the concerns we are hearing out of Sacramento due to the budget is that they want to push more functions down to the counties, cities, and other agencies without the funding stream. We need to have a clear understanding of what they are doing. Deputy Mayor Roberts noted that North County Transit District (NCTD) (on which he serves as the Vice Chair with Councilmember Campbell) approved expanding the mesh network south into Encinitas, Solana Beach, and Del Mar using Homeland Security and NCTD funding. Deputy Mayor Roberts believes it would be a great asset to the region if the mesh network would tie into the Sheriff’s Department. He asked the Committee how this could be accomplished.

Deputy Mayor Roberts also introduced Barbara Gordon from the San Dieguito Alliance for Drug Free Youth who was in the audience. “420” day is coming up (April 20, 2008). Some jurisdictions have passed resolutions that, instead of 420 day, it is drug free day. It is important in our culture that we know drug references and work with community based alliances that can help educate the community.

Council President Pro-Tem Anthony Young (City of San Diego) stated that about four months ago the Committee looked at training for fire personnel using regional efforts. It would save us money by addressing training in a regional collaborative way. He would be Interested to hear from staff with an analysis of this issue.

Chair Lewis directed staff to look into regional efforts on training and put the analysis on a future agenda.

Pam Scanlon (Director, ARJIS) stated ARJIS does have a work program devoted to interoperability and communications that is in existence with SANDAG. This is an opportunity for us to look at the mesh network possibility. In regard to Councilmember Campbell’s comment, a more operational aspect, we have supervised release and officer notification applications that all the police officers and investigators have access to, as well as law enforcement-only mapping. There is a potential here to take the early release individuals and have them part of a supervised release or an officer notification system so that deputies, officers, and investigators would know what areas of town they are in and could more quickly and easily track them. There are some potential here that we could actively look at deploying.
Chief Augie Ghio (Regional Fire/Emergency Medical Services) stated there is one additional program that Jill Olen has. The City of San Diego established the Regional Technology Partnership for which the core responsibility is regional interoperability issues. With ARJIS and the Regional Technology Partnership working together, there are plenty of resources.

REPORTS

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

Ms. Scanlon stated Chief Clifford Diamond (Former Chair of the Chiefs'/Sheriff’s Committee) recently retired for medical reasons. The Chair position is currently vacant and will be filled over the next couple of months.

The Management Committee met on April 2, 2008. The primary items on the agenda will be discussed today, which is to recommend inclusion of the FY 2009 Budget and Work Program for ARJIS and CJRD and the Crime in the Region Report.

5. PRELIMINARY FY 2009 PUBLIC SAFETY WORK PROGRAM AND BUDGET (RECOMMEND)

Dr. Burke gave an overall description of the CJRD Work Program and Budget. Dr. Burke stated the ARJIS Management Committee made the recommendation that the Public Safety Committee recommend to the SANDAG Executive Committee and Board of Directors the inclusion of the Budget and Work Plan in the OWP. Information was given on what the division is going to focus on, priorities, projects, and what the current funding status is.

Ms. Scanlon highlighted the ARJIS Work Program and Budget. In FY 2009, ARJIS is recommending no increase in ARJIS member assessments and user connectivity fees. For subsequent fiscal years, the cost model will be examined with possible modifications recommended.

Deputy Mayor Roberts inquired about when there is no operability. There are parts of North County where there is no coverage and the Sheriff’s Department radios don’t work. Is this part of interoperability?

Ms. Scanlon replied that the interoperability and operability are both being discussed. Due to the wildfires of 2007, a significant amount of money went to the North County area to expand the coverage. This resulted in a positive response during the last firestorm.

Supervisor Slater-Price stated that the County knew there were some areas with holes. Some were on the coast (near Encinitas), some in East, South, and North County Inland.

Undersheriff Gore stated that East County had a lot of busy signals so simulcast capabilities were installed. He believes that most operability issues have been addressed, but there still may be more pockets that they don’t know about or can’t reach.

Upon a motion by Councilmember Campbell and a second by Chief Ghio, the Public Safety Work Program and Budget was unanimously recommended to be accepted by the Board of Directors as part of the final FY 2009 Budget and Overall Work Program at its May 23, 2008, meeting.

Dr. Burke gave a PowerPoint presentation on Crime in the San Diego Region 1983-2007. This report is compiled on a bi-annual basis to track changes and trends in crime rates and numbers. The report was released in the beginning of April 2008. Dr. Burke thanked all the agencies that worked with CJRD during the year to compile these numbers.

Supervisor Slater-Price asked if there was any particular region in the County of San Diego that increased crime by 19 percent.

Undersheriff Gore responded that the Sheriff’s Department took a look at it (it was 21 percent) in the unincorporated areas. This is still below the national average. The Sheriff’s Department attributed it to the change in demographics. The population is changing and there is more gang activity. The biggest increase was in the area of aggravated assaults, which are the types of crimes that are difficult to be more pro-active to prevent. The areas were Valley Center, Spring Valley, and a large increase with a gang series of robberies in North County that added to the crime number.

Councilmember Campbell asked if there is any data on cars with LoJack that are taken and the recovery rate.

Dr. Burke says the insurance companies may have some numbers and she would be happy to try to get that information. The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) put out a solicitation for a formal evaluation on vehicle recovery systems.

Council President Pro Tem Young inquired on how much more specific you can get regarding regions and areas. He would be interested in geographic data; for example, certain areas around schools and transportation areas.

Dr. Burke stated there is a lot more information and data that is presented in the Bulletin, but deeper dives can be taken. She will talk with Council President Pro Tem Young’s staff.

Council President Pro Tem Young stated that other things are happening out there, perhaps a lack or presence of some type of gang prevention. Perhaps a complex is built in the area and once we have the numbers, we could make some policy decisions. The concern is there for all areas in the County.

Dr. Burke suggested a scan of seeing what is going on. Our law enforcement partners have crime analysts who are trying to provide timely information to investigators to try to bring together and generate discussion on efforts going on in the communities. For example with robbery, it’s a targeted area for our law enforcement partners. They are using the data to guide their efforts. Gang issues are a major concern. The County is taking on task forces, and doing a deeper dive into the data would definitely be useful.

Council President Pro Tem Young stated National City deserves some kudos due to the 19 percent decrease in violent crime in National City. What did they do? Are they using redevelopment dollars to address the issue? Looking at the unincorporated areas, Spring Valley is a big issue. What is happening to increase crime in those areas? It would be helpful to see the data.
Undersheriff Gore stated the Sheriff’s Department has the numbers broken down by all stations and substations. They are tracking and working on identifying the problems and how to address those problems.

Dr. Burke stated the regional perspective is important. CJRD did a study in Santee regarding auto theft. As they were targeting auto thieves in Santee, the rate in El Cajon went up. Efforts in one community can affect another.

Councilmember Campbell inquired if residential burglary counts toward the three strikes, but commercial does not. That’s a baffling thing since we have an increase in copper and pipe theft. Fresno tried to put together a local ordinance to toughen up scrap dealer reimbursements to people so that they would need to wait before being reimbursed, but this was struck down by the courts. This might be a legislative opportunity. He would be interested in any suggestions and believes the League of California Cities would like to carry it forward.

Chair Lewis also shares Councilmember Campbell’s concerns on copper and pipe theft. He realized many years ago that the way to handle that would be to make a requirement of the scrap dealers to identify suppliers with their name and address. Once the suppliers realize if they put down a fake address and name, that is where the check is going, it would help stop theft.

Councilmember Campbell stated he is shocked at the crime rate increase of 18 percent in Vista on violent crime. He talked to Captain Ed Prendergast, who is doing a great job of cutting down that number. He asked Undersheriff Gore if he had an answer.

Undersheriff Gore stated he was also taken back by some of the numbers. Some numbers are explained by the robbery series. The gang injunctions in Vista, San Marcos, Oceanside, and Escondido pushed the crimes to the unincorporated areas.

Chief William Lansdowne (San Diego Police Department) wanted to address Councilmember Campbell’s question on LoJack and On-Star. LoJack says they find and locate about 90 percent of the cars. It is an expensive system. We know there are a lot of cars in Mexico. The California Highway Patrol works with the government in Mexico and we find those cars and eventually bring them back here. In regard to Council President Pro Tem Young’s questions, there are some great studies available and believes Dr. Burke can help look them up. He read one recently while in Sacramento lobbying for school kids with Fight Crime: Invest in Kids. They have a report out that states if we could lower the drop-out rate in high school by 10 percent, it would reduce the number of homicides in the County of San Diego by 20 and about 1,700 aggravated assaults across the board in the City. There is a clear correlation with school children and violence in the City and County. We are working to displace the crime in Spring Valley. Our solution as County Chiefs is that we are one big County and we are working closely together. He credits Sheriff Bill Kolender with this cooperative effort and support.

Undersheriff Gore replied that there is new proposed legislation from the State which the State Sheriff is supporting on metal theft and he will be happy to share this with Councilmember Campbell if he would like to support this effort also.
Supervisor Slater-Price stated the Board of Supervisors would be happy to put a board letter together for adoption in supporting legislation on metal theft. She will have her staff member contact Undersheriff Gore’s office for the details.

7. OVERVIEW OF TRIBAL NATIONS AND PUBLIC SAFETY (INFORMATION)

Carlene Chamberlain (Southern California Tribal Chairmen’s Association- SCTCA) introduced Chief Judge A. Brandenburg (Intertribal Courts of Southern California), Chair Bill Mesa (Jamul Indian Village, A Kumeyaay Nation), Fire Battalion Chief Robert Nelson (Sycuan Tribal Government), and Jane Clough-Riquelme (SANDAG Tribal Liaison).

Chief Judge Brandenburg gave an overview of the court aspects in Tribal Government. He explained Public Law 280, which provides a context for the legal situation for tribes in California. He provided two examples with intertribal courts and the Adam Walsh Act. Chair Mesa discussed issues related to the collection of crime data on reservations and the challenges for maintaining accurate data which would be helpful to all our jurisdictions. He stated the Tribal Government is responsible for the safety of Tribal lands, safety of its people, and the safety of people who are visiting Tribal lands. Chief Nelson shared reflections on the issues of emergency preparedness and the challenge of interoperability with tribes in the region.

Chair Lewis asked where Chief Judge Brandenburg holds court.

Chief Judge Brandenburg stated court is held at the tribe on the reservation with some minor exceptions. A distant tribe may use another tribe’s facility. There will be a United States Flag, a Tribal Flag, and a Tribal Emblem behind the Judge.

Councilmember Teresa Barth (North County Inland) inquired if a non-Indian commits a crime on an Indian reservation, what court would that person go to.

Chief Judge Brandenburg stated they could go to both. If a state law has been violated, they would turn to the Sheriff and the Sheriff will enforce it. If they have violated a tribal ordinance in place, under the separate sovereign doctrine, you can be “punished” or “fined” twice, once by the State and once by the tribe.

Councilmember Barth asked about gangs seen on the reservation.

Chief Mesa stated that gangs have been seen on reservations. Over the last couple of years, on larger reservations, trailers or houses have been rented by gang members or drug dealers.

Chief Judge Brandenburg stated that in North County there are gang issues. The Sheriff works with the tribes and the tribal court and we are seeing a control on this issue. Everyone is working toward eradicating it.

Chief Ghio thanked the panel for the help they provide and stated that many people might forget what the tribes do in regard to the dollar value. In San Diego County, over $20 million has been out there in services, equipment, training programs, and giving back to the community. In the last four years, between law enforcement and fire, $13.7 million in equipment and training programs in San Diego County has been provided by tribal support. There is continuing cooperation in dialog and regional training to better the community.
Councilmember Campbell expressed his thanks for giving him a better understanding of the inter-relationships with law enforcement, fire, and courts of the Indian Tribes. The contributions made by the Indian Tribes to the region are immeasurable.

8. UPCOMING MEETINGS (INFORMATION)

The next meeting of the Public Safety Committee is scheduled for Friday, May 16, 2008, at 1 p.m.

9. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 2:30 p.m.
## PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE
### CONFIRMED ATTENDANCE
#### April 18, 2007

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<th>JURISDICTION</th>
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<td>Hon. Mark Lewis</td>
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<td>Hon. Jillian Hanson-Cox</td>
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<td>Hon. Toni Atkins</td>
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<td>San Diego County District Attorney</td>
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### ADVISORY MEMBERS

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<th>Name</th>
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<td>Mack Jenkins</td>
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<td>John Hensley</td>
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<td>Department of Defense</td>
<td>Captain Eric Patten</td>
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<td>Federal Public Safety</td>
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<td>Southern CA Tribal Chairmen’s Association (SCTCA)</td>
<td>Carlene Chamberlain</td>
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<td>Stephanie Spencer</td>
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PUBLIC SAFETY LEGISLATIVE STATUS REPORT

Introduction

The 2008 SANDAG Legislative Program includes several legislative goals that are consistent with the mission of the Public Safety Committee to promote public safety and justice through collaboration, information sharing, effective technology, and objective monitoring and assessment. This status report provides an update on federal and state public safety related activities.

Discussion

The adopted 2008 SANDAG Legislative Program includes the following public safety related goals, which were recommended by the Public Safety Committee at its November 16, 2007, meeting:

- Goal 6A: Support regional efforts to pursue resources to improve regional public safety voice and data communications and interoperability, including connectivity with state and federal systems.

- Goal 7A: Support regional efforts to pursue Homeland Security funding at both the state and federal levels to improve public safety, enhance border security and improve security in the San Diego region, through Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS) operations and enhancements; regional transportation systems improvements; and activities related to emergency preparedness, prevention, training, and response to catastrophic events.

- Goal 13B: Support funding opportunities for prevention and intervention programs that address substance abuse, increase public safety, and reduce youth and gang violence.

Federal Legislative Update

FY 2008 Department of Homeland Security Funding

In December 2007, Congress passed the federal government’s omnibus appropriation bill allocating $38.7 billion for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) for FY 2008, including $2.7 billion in emergency funds for border security and $4.2 billion in homeland security grants for state and local governments. Key state and local homeland security grant programs include:
The Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) program received $820 million;

The State Homeland Security Grant program (SHSGP) received $950 million;

The Port Security Grant Program was fully funded for the first time at $400 million, of which the Port of San Diego received $3 million; and

The Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program (PSIC) received $50 million for grants to develop interoperable radio communications, of which San Diego received $6 million.

FY 2009 Department of Homeland Security Funding

For FY 2009, the Administration requested $50.5 billion in funding for DHS. This increase above FY 2008 funding levels mostly reflects additional funding for border security and immigration enforcement. In addition, the Administration has included $1 billion to develop better communication systems for first responders. Grants to state and local governments are proposed to receive a total of $2.2 billion, approximately a 50 percent decrease from Congress's allocation in FY 2008:

- UASI would be funded at $825 million, a slight increase from the $820 million in the FY 2008 enacted budget. Funding would continue to be allocated based on DHS assessments of risk and vulnerability and state and local needs identified in statewide homeland security plans.

- SHSGP would be reduced to $200 million, from $950 million in the FY 2008 enacted budget. In prior years, Congress has elected to fund this account at a higher level than the Administration has requested. Staff remains concerned that reductions to SHSGP, as proposed in the President's budget, may ultimately lessen the region's ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism. Alternatively, the costs of maintenance of high levels of first response capability could be shifted almost entirely to local governments.

- The Port Security Grant Program would be reduced to $210 million, from $400 million in the FY 2008 enacted budget.

- The PSIC would see no increase from the FY 2008 enacted level of $50 million.

Congress is expected to take up the DHS spending measure after the July recess with final passage anticipated sometime in the late fall 2008.

Transit Security Grant Program

On February 1, 2008, DHS released guidance for the FY 2008 Transit Security Grant Program, which allocates $348 million for transit, $25 million for passenger rail, and $15 million for freight rail security grants. The Metropolitan Transit System (MTS) and North County Transit District (NCTD) received $1.5 million and $860,000, respectively, in FY 2008 from the Transit Security Grant Program.
Despite Congressional intent to the contrary, the DHS guidance dictates that the grants distribution process will remain essentially the same as it was in FY 2007. Advocates, such as the American Public Transit Association (APTA), have written Congress asking members to address the discrepancies between the Transit Security Grant Program guidelines set forth H.R. 1, known as the Implementing the 9/11 Commission Recommendations Act of 2007, signed into law last year, and the guidance set forth by DHS. H.R.1 included conference report language that instructs DHS to distribute grants directly to transit authorities. However, new DHS guidance allows the states to continue to administer the program and to retain 3 percent in management and administrative costs.

DHS guidance also requires a local cost share. For operating costs, the law limits the maximum federal share to 66 percent of total project cost, while the DHS guidance limits the federal share of operating costs to 50 percent. The guidance also requires a 25 percent local match for the purchase of equipment, management and administration activities. There is no local cost share requirement for capital spending under in H.R.1. Lastly, DHS grants guidance specifically prohibits funding for costs, such as chemical-biological detection, and redundant Operational Control Centers. While H.R.1 provided DHS with the flexibility to consider funding such costs, DHS ignored this legislative language and has restricted the use of federal funds in its program guidance.

The Administration’s FY 2009 budget proposes to fund transit security at $175 million, $225 million less than the $400 million that Congress appropriated for transit security for FY 2008. APTA is advocating for $750 million for transit security grant funding in FY 2009 from DHS, which is the level authorized in H.R. 1.

Public Safety Trust

On May 14, 2008, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) agreed unanimously to try again to create a nationwide emergency communications network after an earlier plan failed to attract sufficient support from private investors.

The original plan, approved last year, would have used publicly owned spectrum to attract private investors who would incur the cost of the build out of a nationwide public safety network. Specifically, the FCC set aside spectrum for auction to a commercial bidder that would be combined with an equal portion of spectrum controlled by the public safety trust to create a shared emergency communications network. The winning bidder would be required to pay a minimum $1.3 billion for the use of the public safety spectrum, build the network with its own funds, and reach network-sharing agreements with public safety organizations. The bidder could make a profit by selling access to wireless service providers. The original plan was part of a broader auction that raised a record $19.1 billion. However, the public safety spectrum failed to attract the minimum bid of $1.3 billion. Potential bidders told the FCC that the plan lacked specifics and created too much risk for investors.

Several national public-safety organizations have expressed support for the concept of allocating spectrum to a not-for-profit, public-safety broadband trust that would lease the airwaves to commercial operators. Additionally, Senator McCain (R-AZ) also has stated his support of the concept and plans to introduce legislation supporting the measure. The FCC is currently soliciting proposals from stakeholders to help make the Public Safety Trust attractive to potential investors.
Support of the Public Safety Trust is consistent with Goal No. 6A of the 2008 Legislative Program, which supports pursuing resources to improve regional public safety voice and data communications and interoperability, including connectivity with state and federal systems.

Second Chance Act

On April 9, 2008, the President signed into law, H.R. 1593, Reducing Recidivism and Second Chance Act of 2007 (Second Chance Act), introduced by Congressman Danny Davis (D-IL). The legislation is designed to reduce the number of convicted felons who become repeat offenders. The Second Chance Act will help make communities safer and ensure that former offenders successfully transition back into society by providing states and nonprofit prisoner reentry organizations funding for ex-offenders to get job training, literacy training, substance abuse treatment, counseling, education, housing, and mentoring services upon release.

The law authorizes a number of reentry programs, including a $55 million grant program to state and local governments to develop reentry initiatives and a $15 million mentoring program for community and faith-based organizations to deliver mentoring and transitional services for people returning from prison or jail.

The law is awaiting funding through the appropriations process, which is expected to begin in the coming months. Support for funding of the measure is consistent with Goal No. 14B of the SANDAG 2008 Legislative Program, which supports funding opportunities for prevention and intervention programs that address substance abuse, increase public safety, and reduces youth and gang violence.

Federal Gang Legislation

On September 21, 2007, the Senate passed the Gang Abatement and Prevention Act of 2007, which authorizes more than $1 billion, including $411.5 million for prevention programs over a five-year period. The authorized prevention programs include $187.5 million for the newly created High Intensity Gang Activity Areas (HIGAAs), $175 million for a new program authorizing gang protection block grants, and $49 million in two new provisions providing expanded funding for mentoring and after-school programs.

This pending legislation requires the Attorney General to designate certain locations as HIGAAs. These HIGAAs would consist of local collaborative working groups, consisting of prevention and intervention workers as well as criminal street gang enforcement teams. On the enforcement side, local, state and federal law enforcement authorities would work together to investigate and prosecute criminal street gangs in each area, following the successful interagency task force model used by High Intensity Drug Activity Areas.
Besides the funding for prevention programs, the proposed bill includes the following additional programs that support local efforts to prosecute gang crimes:

- Authorizes $100 million over five years to expand the Project Safe Neighborhood (PSN) program, with an expansion of prosecutors and law enforcement agents focused on reducing violence and gun crimes by gang members. Prior gang initiatives under the PSN program also have historically included a gang prevention component.

- Authorizes $50 million over five years for expansion of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Safe Streets Program, to investigate and prosecute violent street gangs and criminals, and to establish a national gang database designed to interact with regional gang databases pursuant to controls and privacy protections established by regulation.

- Authorizes $100 million over five years to expand crime control grants to state and local governments, in order to acquire additional prosecutors, staff and technology as needed to bring more cases against gangs and violent criminals.

The next step is for the U.S. House of Representatives to pass companion legislation. At this time, it is unclear when this would occur.

**State Legislative Update**

This section of the report provides a summary of the public safety issues included in the Governor’s FY 2008-09 May Revise, as well as information on a potential November 2008 ballot measure, known as the Safe Neighborhoods Act.

**Governor’s FY 2008-09 May Revise**

The Governor’s revised budget seeks to address an estimated $17.2 billion budget shortfall. The May Revise continues to include the proposed 10 percent across-the-board cuts to state agencies but increases funding for K-12 education to meet the minimum guarantees in Proposition 98, eliminates the January proposals for the early release of inmates, and prevents state park closures by increasing fees. A summary of the key public safety areas of the May Revise are included below:

- **COPS/Juvenile Justice Grants** – The May Revise did not change the Governor’s January proposal to fund the Citizen Option for Public Safety (COPS)/Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act Program at a level of $214 million. The funding level is consistent with the Governor’s January proposal to cut 10 percent across-the-board for state agencies.

- **Booking Fees** – Booking fees also were subject to the January budget’s proposed 10 percent reduction. The Governor’s revised budget maintains the January funding level of $31.5 million. Under current law, in any year that the budget appropriation is less than $35 million, counties may impose booking fees on cities in proportion to the amount under the appropriation.
• Early Release/Summary Parole - The May Revise withdraws the “early release” proposal but maintains the summary parole program\(^1\) included in the January budget. The summary parole program is estimated to provide a cost savings of $173.6 million, $75.7 million more than previously estimated for FY 2008-09.

• Emergency Response Initiative - The revised budget includes the creation of the Emergency Response Initiative. Through this Program, the emergency response capabilities of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), the Office of Emergency Services (OES), and the Office of Homeland Security would be increased through additional funding.

The new initiative proposes two levels for the surcharge assessed for those carrying insurance on residential or commercial property. For those in “high-hazard zones” as determined by CAL FIRE and OES risk maps, there would be a 1.4 percent surcharge (roughly equal to the average annual cost of $12.60 per household). For those in the “low-hazard zones” the surcharge would be 0.75 percent (roughly equal to $6.75 per household). Total revenues from the surcharge are estimated to reach $69.3 million for FY 2008-09. All monies would be deposited into the Emergency Response Account and would be available to CAL FIRE and OES in FY 2008-09 to cover full staffing for CAL FIRE engines during peak and transitional fire seasons, maintenance for the existing OES emergency vehicle fleet, and General Fund backfill for program and administrative costs.

Safe Neighborhoods Act: Protect Victims, Stop Gang, Gun, and Street Crime


• To create a new state “Office of Public Safety Education and Information” that would provide the public with information on crime and crime prevention, administer various competitive law enforcement grant programs established under the measure, and establish and maintain a gang database;

• To create a new “California Early Intervention, Rehabilitation, and Accountability Commission” that would evaluate publicly-funded crime prevention programs;

• To lock in virtually all state funded law enforcement programs at their 2007 programmatic funding levels plus annual inflationary growth. These would include such programs as COPS, Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention, Jail Detention Facility, California Multi-Jurisdictional Methamphetamine Enforcement Team, Juvenile Probation Camp Funding, and other crime programs in the Central Valley;

• To add new crimes and increase penalties for existing crimes; and

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\(^1\) Summary parole is defined as the status of a person who is under the jurisdiction of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) during their parole period, but it is not subject to regular and active supervision by CDCR. Summary parole applies to all inmates serving a sentence in state prison at the end of their term except those who have been sentenced for a violent or serious felony or those who are registered as a sex offender.
• To prohibit all state and local agencies that are recipients of these funds from reducing the funding of law enforcement programs below FY 2007-08 or FY 2008-09, whichever is higher.

According to the Legislative Analyst’s Office (LAO), the measure also would impose new costs on the State of California for programs and facilities in excess of $500 million and require increased spending in excess of $500 million on law enforcement programs. The measure is supported by law enforcement groups. Opposition to the measure includes teachers and other groups who believe that this will have a negative impact on the state budget. SANDAG will continue to monitor and provide updates on the measure as it works its way through the initiative process.

KURT KRONINGER
Director of Technical Services

Key Staff Contacts: Genevieve Morelos, (619) 699-1994; gmo@sandag.org  
Victoria Stackwick, (619) 699-6926; vst@sandag.org
SUBSTANCE USE AMONG THE JUVENILE ARRESTEE POPULATION IN 2007

Introduction

As part of an on-going data collection effort called Substance Abuse Monitoring (SAM), interviews were conducted with local juvenile arrestees during 2007. The results of this effort were recently released by the Criminal Justice Research Division and included trend data regarding drug use histories, urinalysis results, and self-reported risk behaviors. This presentation will highlight key findings and outline possible implications for the region.

Discussion

Between 1987 and 2004, SANDAG completed interviews with local arrestees regarding their drug use histories as part of the federally-funded Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program. In comparison to other interview and survey efforts with households and juveniles across the country, the ADAM program was unique in that it included an objective measure of recent drug use, in addition to collection self-reported information. When the juvenile component of the ADAM program was discontinued in 2003, local funding was secured, which enabled this important data collection effort to continue in San Diego County as the Substance Abuse Monitoring (SAM) program.

The CJ Bulletin, “2007 Juvenile Arrestee Drug Use in the San Diego”, the first in a three-part series presenting data collected in the 2007 calendar year, was released this month and is available on the SANDAG Web site (www.sandag.org/cj). As part of the study, a total of 177 youth were interviewed at Juvenile Hall during two separate months in 2007. Bulletin highlights included:

- In 2007, almost half (46%) of the juvenile arrestees tested positive for at least one illicit substance.
- Positive drug test results for marijuana and methamphetamine were at new eight-year lows (40% and 8%, respectively).
- The average age of initiating gateway drug use (i.e., alcohol, tobacco, or marijuana) was less than 13 years and almost all (93%) had used more than just one of these substances.
- Over two-thirds (68%) of marijuana users think the drug does not have negative effects on health.
- More than one in three youth (37%) reported abusing prescription or over-the-counter medication.
• Around half (54%) of the sample reported some type of gang affiliation, with these individuals more likely to be involved in drug use and drug distribution.

• Significant predictors of drug use included parental substance use, sibling justice system contact, truancy, running away, and lack of participation in pro-social activities.

• In addition to the direct effect of their drug use, many youth also reported participating in other associated risky behaviors, including driving in a car with someone who was under the influence.

KURT KRONINGER
Director of Technical Services

Key Staff Contact: Cynthia Burke, (619) 699-1910; cbu@sandag.org
Regional Technology Partnership (RTP) and Regional Technology Center (RTC)

Quarterly Update to the SANDAG Public Safety Committee

June 20, 2008

Regional Technology Partnership (RTP) Framework for Coordination

- RTP Organization
  - Purpose:
    - Provide advice and recommendations to policy bodies on direction of regional strategy
    - Define scope and priorities for Clearinghouse, including the creation of the Regional Strategic Technology Plan
    - Assist in the prioritization of regional technology grant funding
  - Initial organization consisted of five members
  - Provides Advisory Committee Support to the Unified Disaster Council and the SANDAG PSC
Regional Governance Structure

RTP Organization Expansion

- Need identified to expand the role of the RTP
- Provide for additional regional agency representation
  - Inclusion of greater Fire/Rescue participation
  - Inclusion of greater Law Enforcement participation
- Broader voice in regional technology priorities
- Stronger structure to support program governance
- Greater provision for advisory committee support
Current Regional Efforts

- Regional Governance Needs
  - Voice Communications - City/County MOA
  - Data Communications - 3Cs
  - Regional CAD Interoperability Project - RCIP
  - Regional GIS and imagery standardization - SDREGIN
  - Others
- RTP Membership Expansion
  - Discussed at previous Unified Disaster Council and Urban Area Working Group meetings
  - General agreement on the concept

Organization Expansion Approved

- RTP received UDC approval to:
  - Expand the RTP to nine members
  - Start RTP expansion discussions with stakeholder organizations for the RTP
  - Pursue potential for the RTP to be a governance body
  - The first and second items above have been completed
  - Third item is ongoing
New Organization

- The following nine representatives now comprise the expanded RTP:
  - San Diego County Police Chiefs and Sheriff’s Association
  - San Diego County Fire Chiefs Association
  - San Diego County Office of Emergency Services Director
  - City of San Diego Deputy Chief Operating Officer for Public Safety
  - San Diego Regional Technology Center Director
  - City of San Diego Chief of Police
  - City of San Diego Fire Chief
  - San Diego County Sheriffs Office
  - San Diego Regional Fire Representative

Advisory Committee Support

- The Advisory Council will provide additional subject matter expertise to support the RTP as required. It could comprise representatives from:
  - Customs and Border Patrol
  - Immigration and Customs Enforcement
  - Drug Enforcement Agency
  - Cal State Office of Emergency Services
  - Cal State Office of Homeland Security
  - Regional Communications System Representative
  - City of San Diego Communications Representative
  - 3Cs System Representative
  - Others TBD
Regional Technology Clearinghouse
Update

Evaluation of vendor technology
- 12 Vendor products during the past 3 months
- Reports are written & available to the community
- Contact Kim Spero
  - kimspero@homelandsecurity.sdsu.edu
  - (619) 594-2974

Website is in review (online shortly)
- Password protected area – Users will be able to:
  - Request technology assistance on line
  - View and download RTC reviews
  - Access list of upcoming reviews
  - Access survey information
Website provides access to reviewed technology reports

Website allows online requests for technology assistance

Regional Strategic Technology Plan

- Initiatives update
- Identification of new priorities
- Update ongoing efforts
- Reorganize document
- Publish on-line and hard copy
Technology Assessments

Static test environment
- Recreate EOC technical capabilities
  - WebEOC
  - 3 C’s
  - Radio communications
- Determine if technology being tested:
  - Integrates into current environment
  - Enhances responder capabilities

Baseline Mobile Command Vehicle Study
- Identified and categorized all regional vehicles
- Plotted on map for easy visualization
- Data will be archived
  - Maintenance requirements to be determined
  - Access on-line from RTC website
  - Available in the WebEOC Resource manager
Exercise Participation

- Coalition Warrior Interoperability Demonstration (CWID)
  - EOC stand-in
  - RIOS gateway, cell phones and radios
  - 3C’s exercised
  - Regional Communications System access exercised

- Bio-Tech Conference
  - Camera set up support

- Golden Phoenix Exercise
  - Industry host
  - Documentation of vendor capabilities will be published and available to the community
Regional Technology Partnership (RTP) and Regional Technology Center (RTC)

- **RTP**
  - Additional focus on regional needs
  - Expanded organization established to support that focus
- **RTC**
  - Up and operating
  - Expanding our role as we move forward
  - Good progress made to date, and accelerating

Questions?
Drug Use Among San Diego Juvenile Arrestees

Cynthia Burke, Ph.D.
Criminal Justice Research Division

Substance Abuse Monitoring (SAM)

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

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

2007 Juvenile Data

- 177 juvenile interviews
  - 173 urine samples (98%)
  - 133 males and 40 females
  - Average age 15.8 (12-18)
  - Only 5% arrested for drug offense
Fewer Juveniles Positive for Drugs in 2007

Percent Who Tested Positive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Any Drug</th>
<th>Marijuana</th>
<th>Meth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most Juveniles Had Used Alcohol and Other Drugs Previously

Percent Who Used Any Type of Drug

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Ever</th>
<th>Last Year</th>
<th>Last Month</th>
<th>Last 3 Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ever</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Month</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last 3 Days</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alcohol and Marijuana Most Commonly Used First

Percent Reporting 1st Substance Used

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>60%</th>
<th>80%</th>
<th>100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Juveniles Perceive Different Risks of Using Different Drugs

Percent Who Think Drug is Bad

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>60%</th>
<th>80%</th>
<th>100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meth</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Juveniles Say That Alcohol and Other Drugs are “Easy” to Obtain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Percent Who Think Drug is Easy to Obtain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meth</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mushrooms</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecstasy</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Juvenile Use of Illicit Drugs and Prescription and Other Medication Related

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Percent Who Ever Used Illicit Drug</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meth</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mushrooms</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecstasy</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Green bars** represent Medication Abuse
- **Yellow bars** represent No Medication Abuse
Gang Involvement

- 54% reported membership or association
- Hispanic youth most likely to report involvement
- Most said gang generates illegal income
- More likely to have used and sold drugs

Other Risk Factors

- 84% prior truancy
- 60% no extracurricular activities
- 52% parental justice contact
- 43% parental substance use
- 43% sibling justice contact
- 40% previous runaway
- 29% previous CPS involvement
- 15% don’t live with either parent
- 13% prior suicidal thoughts
Policy Implications

- Many youth have alcohol/drug issues & could benefit from treatment
- Issue of prescription drug use an educational opportunity for parents
- Many youth fail to realize negative health effects of marijuana
- Addressing issues require different systems continuing to work together

Drug Use Among San Diego Juvenile Arrestees
June 2008

Cynthia Burke, Ph.D.
Criminal Justice Research Division
Honorable members of the Public Safety Committee and ladies and gentlemen in attendance.

My name is Patrick Osio, my address is 242 Guava Avenue, Chula Vista. I am a columnist and co-producer of documentaries as a principal with TransBorder Communications.

In 1998, the United Nations General Assembly issued a Political Declaration stemming from the alarming growth of drug trafficking and usage. (Copies of the declaration are in your packet of information) – The Declaration begins by saying in part, “Drugs destroy lives and communities, undermines sustainable human development and generates crime. Drugs affect all sectors of society in all countries; in particular, drug abuse affects the freedom and development of young people, the world’s most valuable asset.”

The UN Declaration contains 20 clauses. Number 10 expresses the “deep concern about links between illicit drug production, trafficking and involvement of terrorist groups, criminals and transnational organized crime. Number 11 sounds the alarm for the growing violence resulting from links between illicit production of and illicit trafficking in arms and drugs. Number 12 calls upon “communities, especially families, and their political, religious, educational, cultural, sports, business and union leadership, non-governmental organizations, and the media worldwide to actively promote a society free of drug abuse...”

The United Nations has declared June 26 2008 as International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking – Clause 12 of the Declaration calls on communities to take action in promoting a drug free society. A call to action we in San Diego need to heed, as recent events at San Diego State University demonstrated that indeed our young are at risk without their taking note of the risks that took the lives of two of their peers, will rob many of their future potential due to criminal record, and the tragic consequences drug abuse inflicts on families and the community.

We meet here today no more than 25 miles north from ground zero wherein drug cartels murder each other and innocent bystanders in Valentine Day style massacres for the rights to monopolize trafficking drugs to their own countrymen and for exclusive use of border corridors from which to smuggle their illicit products into the waiting hands of local distributors. On both sides of the border their ultimate prospect are the young people of our corresponding communities.

Both the Unités States and Mexican federal law enforcement agencies conduct unwavering battles against the drug cartels steadily gaining the upper hand, but while battles can be won, the ultimate war cannot be without the ceasing of drug purchasing and its usage. Because of greater population size and economic affluence, the primary market for drug traffickers are the citizens of the United States with emphasis on the young.

I urge this body recommend and suggest to all the regional governments to adopt the United Nations call for June 26 as International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking – and that each community broadcast the same to all as outlined in clause 12 of the Declaration. And, a further suggestion, that this body invite the various municipal governments of Baja California to join with San Diego in this endeavor. – I conclude with advise given to me long ago by my father, “If we are to fail, let it not be for lack of trying.”
International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

The slogan of the UNODC anti-drugs campaign to be launched on 26 June, the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, is "Do drugs control your life? Your life. Your community. No place for drugs." The slogan will be used for three years and focus on different aspects of drug control: drug abuse in 2007, drug cultivation and production in 2008, and illicit drug trafficking in 2009.

With this campaign, UNODC aims to raise awareness of the major problem that illicit drugs represent to society. No individual, family or community is safe where illicit drugs take control. Drugs may control the body and mind of individual consumers, the drug crop and drug cartels may control farmers, illicit trafficking and crime may control communities.

The campaign's goal is to inspire people and mobilize support for drug control.

UNODC and its campaign only focus on drugs subject to control, as specified in the three multilateral drug treaties that form the backbone of the international drug control system. These illicit drugs include amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS), coca/cocaine, cannabis, hallucinogens, opiates, and sedative hypnotics.

Nearly 200 million people are using these drugs worldwide. Cannabis -marihuana, hashish, THC- leads by far with 162 million users. ATS -amphetamine, methamphetamine, ecstasy, methcathinone- follow with 35 million users. Globally, an estimated 16 million people use opiates -opium, morphine, heroin, synthetic opiates- and some 13 million people use cocaine.
UNIVERSAL PROCLAMATION 1998

(Resolution I adopted as recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole - Text of the draft resolution presented in A/S-20/4, chapter V, section A)
http://www.un.org/ga/20special/poldecla.htm

The General Assembly
Adopts the Political Declaration annexed to the present resolution.

ANNEX
Political Declaration

Drugs destroy lives and communities, undermine sustainable human development and generate crime. Drugs affect all sectors of society in all countries; in particular, drug abuse affects the freedom and development of young people, the world’s most valuable asset. Drugs are a grave threat to the health and well-being of all mankind, the independence of States, democracy, the stability of nations, the structure of all societies, and the dignity and hope of millions of people and their families; therefore:

We, the States Members of the United Nations,
Concerned about the serious world drug problem,¹ having assembled at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly to consider enhanced action to tackle it in a spirit of trust and cooperation,

1. Reaffirm our unwavering determination and commitment to overcoming the world drug problem through domestic and international strategies to reduce both the illicit supply of and demand for drugs;

2. Recognize that action against the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility requiring an integrated and balanced approach in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, and particularly with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in internal affairs of States, and all human rights and fundamental freedoms. Convinced that the world drug problem must be addressed in a multilateral setting, we call upon States which have not already done so to become a party to and fully implement the three international drug control conventions.² Also, we renew our commitment to adopting and reinforcing comprehensive national legislation and strategies to give effect to the provisions of those conventions, ensuring through periodic reviews that the strategies are effective;

3. Reaffirm our support for the United Nations and its drug-control organs,³ especially the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the global forum for international cooperation against the world drug problem and resolve to strengthen the functioning and governance of these organs;

4. Undertake to ensure that women and men benefit equally, and without any discrimination, from strategies directed against the world drug problem, through their involvement in all stages of programmes and policy-making;

5. Recognize with satisfaction the progress achieved by States, both individually and working in concert, and express deep concern about the new social contexts in which the consumption of illicit drugs, particularly of amphetamine-type stimulants, is taking place;

6. Welcome the efforts of the wide range of people working in various fields against drug abuse and are encouraged by the behaviour of the vast majority of youth who do not consume illegal drugs, and decide to give particular attention to demand reduction, notably by investing in and working with youth through formal and informal education, information activities and other preventive measures;
7. **Affirm** our determination to provide the necessary resources for treatment and rehabilitation and to enable social reintegration to restore dignity and hope to children, youth, women and men who have become drug abusers, and to fight against all aspects of the world drug problem;

8. **Call upon** the United Nations system and invite the international financial institutions, such as the World Bank and the regional development banks, to include action against the world drug problem in their programmes, taking into account the priorities of States;

9. **Call for** the establishment or strengthening of regional or subregional mechanisms, when needed, with the assistance of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the International Narcotics Control Board, and invite those mechanisms to share experiences and conclusions resulting from the implementation of national strategies and to report on their activities to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

10. **Express deep concern** about links between illicit drug production, trafficking and involvement of terrorist groups, criminals and transnational organized crime, and are resolved to strengthen our cooperation in response to those threats;

11. **Are alarmed** by the growing violence resulting from links between illicit production of and illicit trafficking in arms and drugs, and resolve to increase our cooperation in stemming illegal arms trafficking and to achieve concrete results in this field through appropriate measures;

12. **Call upon** our communities, especially families, and their political, religious, educational, cultural, sports, business and union leadership, non-governmental organizations and the media worldwide to actively promote a society free of drug abuse, especially by emphasizing and facilitating healthy, productive and fulfilling alternatives to the consumption of illicit drugs, which must not become accepted as a way of life;

13. **Decide** to devote particular attention to the emerging trends in the illicit manufacture, trafficking and consumption of synthetic drugs, and call for the establishment or strengthening by the year 2003 of national legislation and programmes giving effect to the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and their Precursors, adopted at the present session;⁴

14. **Decide** to devote particular attention to the measures for the control of precursors, adopted at the present session,⁵ and further decide to establish the year 2008 as a target date for States, with a view to eliminating or significantly reducing the illicit manufacture, marketing and trafficking of psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs, and the diversion of precursors;

15. **Undertake** to make special efforts against the laundering of money linked to drug trafficking and, in that context, emphasize the importance of strengthening international, regional and subregional cooperation, and recommend that States that have not yet done so adopt by the year 2003 national money-laundering legislation and programmes in accordance with relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, as well as the measures for countering money-laundering, adopted at the present session;⁶

16. **Undertake** to promote multilateral, regional, subregional and bilateral cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities to deal with criminal organizations involved in drug offences and related criminal activities, in accordance with the measures to promote judicial cooperation, adopted at the present session,⁷ and encourage States to review and, where appropriate, to strengthen by the year 2003 the implementation of those measures;
17. **Recognize** that demand reduction is an indispensable pillar in the global approach to countering the world drug problem, commit ourselves to introducing into our national programmes and strategies the provisions set out in the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, to working closely with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to develop action-oriented strategies to assist in the implementation of the Declaration, and to establishing the year 2003 as a target date for new or enhanced drug demand reduction strategies and programmes set up in close collaboration with public health, social welfare and law enforcement authorities, and also commit ourselves to achieving significant and measurable results in the field of demand reduction by the year 2008;

18. **Reaffirm** the need for a comprehensive approach towards the elimination of illicit narcotic crops in line with the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and Alternative Development adopted at the present session; stress the special importance of cooperation in alternative development, including the better integration of the most vulnerable sectors involved in the illicit drug market into legal and viable economic activities; emphasize the need for eradication programmes and law enforcement measures to counter illicit cultivation, production, manufacture and trafficking, paying special attention to the protection of the environment; and, in this regard, strongly support the work of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in the field of alternative development;

19. **Welcome** the United Nations International Drug Control Programme's global approach to the elimination of illicit crops and commit ourselves to working closely with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to develop strategies with a view to eliminating or significantly reducing the illicit cultivation of the coca bush, the cannabis plant and the opium poppy by the year 2008. We affirm our determination to mobilize international support for our efforts to achieve these goals;

20. **Call upon** all States to take into account the outcome of the present session when formulating national strategies and programmes and to report biennially to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on their efforts to meet the above-mentioned goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008, and request the Commission to analyse these reports in order to enhance the cooperative effort to combat the world drug problem.

These are new and serious promises which will be difficult to achieve, but we are resolved that such commitments will be met by practical action and the resources needed to ensure real and measurable results;

Together we can meet this challenge.

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1. The illicit cultivation, production, manufacture, sale, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including amphetamine-type stimulants, the diversion of precursors, and related criminal activities.
3. The international drug control organs as defined in the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs are the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Economic and Social Council, and the International Narcotics Control Board.
5. See chap. V, sect. A, draft resolution III B.
7. See chap. V, sect. A, draft resolution III C.
8. See chap. V, sect. A, draft resolution II.