PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE AGENDA

Friday, March 20, 2009
1 to 3 p.m.
SANDAG Board Room
401 B Street, 7th Floor
San Diego

AGENDA HIGHLIGHTS

- NATURAL DISASTERS ALONG THE U.S. – MEXICAN BORDER
- OXYCONTIN USE IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION
- HATE-MOTIVATED BEHAVIOR IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION

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ITEM # | RECOMMENDATION
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1. | ROLL CALL
+2. APPROVAL OF THE FEBRUARY 20, 2009, MEETING MINUTES APPROVE
3. PUBLIC COMMENTS/COMMUNICATIONS/MEMBER COMMENTS

Members of the public will have the opportunity to address the Public Safety Committee (PSC) 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 #6)

4. REPORT ON NATURAL DISASTERS AND THE ENVIRONMENT ALONG THE U.S. - MEXICO BORDER (Michael Dorsey, San Diego County Department of Environmental Health) INFORMATION

At the November 21, 2008, SANDAG Borders Committee meeting an information item regarding the eleventh report from the Good Neighbor Environmental Board (GNEB) was provided. The GNEB is an independent federal advisory committee with the mission of advising the President and U.S. Congress on good neighbor practices along the U.S. Border with Mexico. Given the focus of this report on the necessity of cross-border coordination when natural disasters occur, the Borders Committee recommended that this information also be shared with the PSC.

5. OXYCONTIN USE IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION (Damon Mosler, San Diego County District Attorney’s Office; and Dave Ross, San Diego County Sheriff’s Department) INFORMATION

Law enforcement has recently noted an increase in the abuse of Oxycontin throughout the region, especially by youth and young adults. Oxycontin is an opiate that is prescribed for moderate to high pain relief and like most opiates, is highly addictive and has a high potential for abuse. An overview of use patterns will be provided, including a description of a “typical” user, how the drug is obtained and used, and what steps are being taken locally to prevent a new drug epidemic from occurring.
6. ADDRESSING HATE-MOTIVATED BEHAVIOR IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION (Edgar Hopida, Council on American-Islamic Relations, San Diego Chapter; Rev. Wayne Riggs, Plymouth Congregational Church; Estela Delosrios, Center for Social Advocacy; Ashley Walker, San Diego Human Relations Counsel; and Enrique Morones, Border Angels)

At the January 23, 2009, SANDAG Board of Directors meeting an information item was presented by United for a Hate Free San Diego at the request of State Assembly Speaker Pro Tempore Lori Saldana. United for a Hate Free San Diego is a coalition of more than 52 community and faith leaders. The Board of Directors requested that this presentation regarding on-going activities to raise awareness of and address hate crimes in the San Diego region be made to the PSC.

7. UPCOMING MEETINGS

The next meeting of the PSC is scheduled for Friday, April 17, 2009, at 1:00 p.m.

8. ADJOURNMENT

+ next to an item indicates an attachment
PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

Meeting of February 20, 2009

1. ROLL CALL

Chair Mark Lewis (East County) called the Public Safety Committee meeting to order at 1:00 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 Vice Chair Tom Zoll (County Chiefs’/Sheriff’s Association) and a second by Undersheriff Bill Gore (San Diego County Sheriff), the minutes of December 12, 2008, were unanimously approved.

3. PUBLIC COMMENTS/COMMUNICATIONS/MEMBER COMMENTS

There were no public comments.

REPORTS

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

Vice Chair Zoll noted the Committee met on February 3, 2008. A fingerprint reader pilot project was previewed. This device will tie into a handheld device (PDA) in the field and be able to read fingerprints. If successful, it may be deployed on a regional basis. The law enforcement portal update was given and will be shown here today. There was discussion on the San Diego County Sheriff’s NetRMS program (Regional Records Management System) that will go into effect on April 1, 2009. The Sheriff’s Department is developing the product and making it available to other cities to use. There was more discussion on the Regional Sharing Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The Committee is also looking at the ramifications and legal issues concerning interest from outside groups for ARJIS information.

5. ARJIS ENTERPRISE (INFORMATION)

Pam Scanlon (ARJIS Executive Director) stated that ARJIS has accomplished several deliverables such as the needs assessment, business case and architecture for Enterprise ARJIS, network upgrade, and several web-based applications such as crime stats and crime maps. ARJIS is working with the Sheriff’s Department with generic interfaces which will allow us to get information into ARJIS as near real time as possible. All this work has
enabled our technical team and participating agencies to become familiar with products and technologies that are out in the market and see how these technologies meet and enhance our business needs. We need to ensure we meet our objectives. The technologies rolling out will support our agencies for officer and public safety. Ms. Scanlon introduced Robert Kaelin (MTG Consulting). Mr. Kaelin presented an overview of the work completed to date and the upcoming deliverables for 2009.

Councilmember David Roberts (North County Coastal) inquired on the timeline and funding challenges, if any.

Ms. Scanlon stated ARJIS is doing quarterly and/or every six months roll out components. The critical dependencies will be tied in. The first piece is the portal which will be presented today. ARJIS is working with the Sheriff’s Department on mapping all data and learning the business processes. ARJIS provides all the mandated Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) FBI recording. This is done in components and ARJIS will be coming back to the committee upon every phase completion. The funding available is the $11.6 million in reserves that is dedicated for this project. The consultants have informed ARJIS that $12 to $17 million may be needed, so we are leveraging existing infrastructure as much as we can with the funds available.

Mr. Kaelin noted the six month increment is critical so we can gauge how to move forward with the most effective services. As we hit the funding limit, ARJIS should have 80 to 90 percent of Enterprise ARJIS completed.

Councilmember Roberts replied that it is building as you go verses buying something on the shelf. He inquired if other counties, federal, or state levels are doing it this way?

Ms. Scanlon stated ARJIS is using all state and federal standards. ARJIS is the standards bearer for this region and is working closely with the FBI and the Department of Justice. Where we can, we are going off the shelf. We want to limit the customization as much as possible. We are on the forefront. ARJIS is the first in the nation and continues to be the model. ARJIS is using open-source software and hardware.

Vice Chair Zoll stated that since there are new members on this committee today that perhaps Ms. Scanlon could describe how long we’ve been on the current platform and how long we’ve been working towards the new generation.

Ms. Scanlon stated the core system has been on the mainframe since 1981. It is the same mainframe that the City of San Diego is using. It is critical for ARJIS to get off the mainframe and have throughout the years been pulling pieces off and using the Web. It is all Web-based. ARJIS is using FBI, National Crime Information Center (NCIC), and all Cal DOJ standards. ARJIS has a strong team and strong participation from all participating agencies that make up the Core Working Group. ARJIS has eight different committees with heavy involvement with police officers, investigators, and support staff to make sure what we have is what we can use. ARJIS also has oversight from the Chiefs'/Sheriff’s Management Committee.
Mr. Kaelin commented that the solution that is being built relies on the off-the-shelf tools. The things that ARJIS needs to build are the things that represent the business knowledge that are specific to ARJIS and the stakeholders here. That’s a key element of the justice reference architecture.

Councilmember Roberts asked if privacy standards have been established that only the right people get access to the information.

Ms. Scanlon stated that ARJIS is one of the first to do a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA). ARJIS is working with the General Counsel at SANDAG regarding the handhelds we are using and Information Data Sharing MOU. ARJIS is very conscious regarding privacy from both the public records requests and types of data and how it is protected.

Councilmember Teresa Barth (North County Coastal Alternate) asked if the system will need to be down for any period of time while data is transferred and if the end user will know when it is happening.

Mr. Kaelin stated it will not be down. That is one of the key roles of the middleware product. It will continually move information real-time. We want to get away from nightly downloads, etc. The end user won’t see it happening.

6. ARJIS WEB PORTAL FOR PUBLIC AND LAW ENFORCEMENT (INFORMATION)

Ms. Scanlon welcomed Probation Chief Mack Jenkins (County Public Safety) to the meeting since ARJIS is sharing success stories with linking people who have not been able to share information before. Ms. Scanlon introduced Ms. Barbara Montgomery (Project Manager, ARJIS) who gave a PowerPoint presentation on the ARJIS Web Portal for both public and law enforcement noting new features and services.

Councilmember Marti Emerald (City of San Diego) inquired about the e-mail subscription groups and if they are available to only law enforcement and if so, if there is any plan to expand at least some of that to business organizations such as media and realtor groups with perhaps subscriber fees? She felt it could be a way to generate revenue plus give information out to the public. For example, bulletins on those who have just robbed banks. Within a matter of hours, this information is given to media. If it’s available, it could become a better public service.

Ms. Montgomery stated the public web page is there and at the moment some sites are law enforcement sensitive and not available. It may be possible to make a sub-page to accommodate that.

Mr. Kaelin stated it was identified in the needs assessment.

Councilmember Jillian Hanson-Cox (East County Alternate) asked how frequent the public web site is updated.

Ms. Montgomery stated the web site is updated weekly.
Chair Lewis recommended that staff investigate Councilmember Emerald’s suggestion about expanding the web site for additional information to the public.

Ms. Scanlon said ARJIS will investigate along with legal counsel regarding Councilmember Emerald’s suggestion and advise her and Chair Lewis on the results.

7. ARJIS LAW ENFORCEMENT MAPPING PROJECT (INFORMATION)

Ms. Scanlon introduced Kurt Smith (Crime Analyst Manager, San Diego Sheriff’s Department). Mr. Smith gave a live demonstration showing the law enforcement mapping site.

Councilmember Emerald asked what hot spot was identified and why this information is for law enforcement only. The information may be helpful to the community.

Mr. Smith stated it was Santee Town Center and the proprietary reason is the government code section. On the public mapping site you can plot (for example) vehicle break-ins. The crime details would be the crime report which would include the names of victims and a specific address. This mapping site is not integrated with court information. It is just to see what is happening which could then be applied to another application.

Councilmember Emerald asked if it could be done in the future as a next step so that law enforcement, by going to one site, can make the links and get that information in place.

Mr. Smith stated that the law enforcement world, so much of what would seem to be in the data, is in the synthesis of data. It doesn’t break down into data fields.

Ms. Scanlon says there are parolees on this map. The Officer Notification System (ONS) has the parolees so you can overlay the parolees with the crimes and do that analysis.

Mr. Smith stated this application helps support problem solving and collaborative partnership and crime prevention efforts.

Councilmember Emerald stated that overlays are available to take it to the next step to help locate potential suspects or witnesses.

Vice-Chairwoman Pam Slater-Price (County of San Diego) stated that going back to the example of the Santee Town Center, that place is a logical place for vehicle break-ins, such as the Fashion Valley shopping center. If the public knows that ahead of time, they could put things in their trunk and not walk away from it without moving their car, because it’s treated as an invitation. Is there a logical connection between the crime of rape and locations of the rape crimes? What is the correlation of time of day and day of week?

Mr. Smith responded that there is not the same connection to rape crimes/locations and vehicle break-ins/location because a lot of rape crimes involve suspects and victims that know each other.

Mr. Smith responded that the weather also has a lot to do with it. Crooks don’t go out in the rain as much.
Councilmember Emerald inquired on the time of the month.

Mr. Smith stated that some crimes are more predictable than others and crime types have a life cycle.

Councilmember Emerald asked how long Mr. Smith has been with this program. She also asked if you could anticipate criminal activity when you are watching trends.

Mr. Smith stated this version which has been funded by National Institute of Justice is in testing phase for release. The use of information with use of geo-technology makes it easier to take the risk of looking at things differently. The data informs us and helps us move forward.

Vice Chair Zoll stated that this gives the field-level officer time to organize in his mind of what is on his patrol for any given day. This is an everyday program. The Crime Analysts have a variety of tools that can give them specific information about crime. This is not the only tool that we have. Crime mapping has been going on for some time. This is like the newest tool for the average officer.

Mayor Lewis stated that one of the tasks of the Public Safety Committee is to get the technology out in the field so the officer can make the right decision. ARJIS is No. 1 in the nation for this information.

Councilmember Emerald asked what the vision is for the future. How best can we use this technology?

Vice Chair Zoll stated that ARJIS has been proactive with 700 hand-helds (PDAs) in the region that can get fingerprints and pictures in the field, etc. As new technology develops, we make sure we have the platform to run it. This mapping project is a good example of what ARJIS Enterprise is going to look like. There is no better time than right now since a lot of agencies are cutting back; the only way to keep up with crime is to do it smarter. Because of today’s economy, we are getting good negotiations on what we are getting.

9. UPCOMING MEETING (INFORMATION)

The next meeting of the Public Safety Committee is scheduled for Friday, March 20, 2009, at 1:00 p.m.

10. ADJOURNMENT

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

### CONFIRMED ATTENDANCE

**February 20, 2009**

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<tr>
<th>JURISDICTION</th>
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<th>MEMBER/ALTERNATE</th>
<th>ATTEND YES/NO</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
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<tr>
<td>East County</td>
<td>Hon. Mark Lewis</td>
<td>Member - Chair</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hon. Jillian Hanson-Cox</td>
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<td>North County Coastal</td>
<td>Hon. David Roberts</td>
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<td>Hon. Teresa Barth</td>
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<td>South County</td>
<td>Hon. Frank Parra</td>
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<td>Hon. John McCann</td>
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<td>North County Inland</td>
<td>Hon. Bob Campbell</td>
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<td>Hon. Rebecca Jones</td>
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<td>City of San Diego</td>
<td>Hon. Marti Emerald</td>
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<td>Hon. Todd Gloria</td>
<td>1st Alternate</td>
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<td>Hon. Anthony Young</td>
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<td>County of San Diego</td>
<td>Vice-Chairwoman Pam Slater-Price</td>
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<td>Supervisor Greg Cox</td>
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<td>State Public Safety</td>
<td>Chief Gary Dominguez</td>
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<td>Assistant Chief Steve Lykins</td>
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<td>County Chiefs/Sheriff’s Association</td>
<td>Chief Tom Zoll</td>
<td>Member-Vice Chair</td>
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<td>Chief Kirk Sanfilippo</td>
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<td>San Diego Police Department</td>
<td>Chief William M. Lansdowne</td>
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<td>Ron Lane</td>
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<td>Chief David Ott</td>
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<td>San Diego County District Attorney</td>
<td>Bonnie Dumanis</td>
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<td>Paula Robinson</td>
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<td>David Papworth</td>
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<td>Bill Burke</td>
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### ADVISORY MEMBERS

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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>
<td>Keith Slotter</td>
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<td>Anita Meyer attended</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern CA Tribal Chairmen’s Association (SCTCA)</td>
<td>Carlene Chamberlain</td>
<td>Member</td>
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<td>Stephanie Spencer</td>
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Good Neighbor Environmental Board

Eleventh Annual Report
to the President and Congress
of the United States

Natural Disasters
and the Environment
along the U.S.-Mexico Border

Presentation to SANDAG Public Safety Committee
March 20, 2009

• GNEB: Independent U.S. Presidential and Congressional advisory committee
  – Mission is to advise President and Congress about environmental conditions along the U.S. border with Mexico
  – Operates under Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA)
  – Administrative activities carried out by EPA’s Office of Cooperative Environmental Management
• Board does not carry out any specific border program, role is as an expert and concerned observer that analyzes the big picture when it comes to problems the border region faces, as well as opportunities at hand.
• Board operates by consensus for annual report and other actions, including occasional comment letters
• Board meets in border communities at least twice per year

• Membership is diverse
  – Senior federal agency representatives
  – Senior state agency officials
  – Tribal
  – Non Governmental Organizations
  – Business
  – Ranching and Grazing
  – Academia
  – Local government
California GNEB members
- Paul Ganster, Chair, San Diego State University
- Mike L. Connolly, Campo Kumeyaay Nation
- Michael P. Dorsey, Chief, San Diego County Department of Environmental Health, Community Health Division
- Patti Krebs, Executive Director, Industrial Environmental Association

11th Report Key Message
- When natural disasters strike along the U.S.-Mexico border, “local” issues can quickly become “international” issues.
- Despite some progress, on-the-ground coordinated action across the border remains limited.
- When formulating federal policy on natural disasters, it is essential that border-specific challenges be factored into the management equation.
Four Strategies Recommended

1) Enable municipal officials to carry out front-end prevention/minimization measures
   - zoning codes, building codes,
   - landscape requirements, watershed management, and
   - municipal strategic planning

2) Build capacity at local, state, regional, tribal, bi-national levels
   - so that communities and institutions have the resources and training they need to do their jobs during natural disasters including cross-border coordination

3) Better coordinate systems that are already in place
   - integrate them, clarify responsibilities
   - expand simulation exercises
   - broaden specific response systems (e.g., chemical spills) to also include natural disasters

4) Expand existing U.S. and U.S.-Mexico agreements
   - to incorporate how natural disasters play out--at and across the border
   - to reflect other dynamics at work such as heightened security measures
Good Neighbor Environmental Board

Natural Disasters and the Environment Along the U.S.-Mexico Border

Eleventh Annual Report
To the President and Congress

Backdrop for Recommendations

- Border region remains vulnerable to natural disasters
- October 2007 - Southern California wildfires caused $2 billion in damage
- August 2006 - urban flooding in El Paso, Texas, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, and Doña Ana County, New Mexico
- Development on floodplains a problem
- Earthquakes – fact of life along California-Baja California border
- With land use changes by human development, disasters are increasing in intensity and frequency

Human Health Effects

- Flooding → environmental infrastructure (e.g., wastewater pipes), which → human health via waterborne pathogens.
- Border tribes particularly vulnerable to wildfires – dispersed housing surrounded by native vegetation.
- Nearly 1,800 colonias in Texas; flooding can turn dirt roads into impassable mud, hinder garbage pick-up.

*Additional border-region health challenge: inability to quickly move medical assistance across the international boundary.*
Wildlife, Ecosystem Effects

- Human alterations of the landscape have changed border-region natural systems
  - Ecosystems become fragmented, increasing vulnerability to natural disasters
- Fire suppression can result in larger, more intense wildfires, severely affecting habitat

*Paradox: To humans, impacts of flooding often are devastating; yet a natural flow cycle, which includes periodic floods, is good for the riparian ecosystem.*
Institutional Framework – U.S.

- Department of Homeland Security (FEMA) oversees U.S. national effort
  
  
  - Stafford Act (statutory authority for most federal disaster response activities)

- Federal policy calls for emergency preparedness and response to be handled at the lowest jurisdictional level possible.

- State Department, USAID, Red Cross, federal agencies involved at different junctures within emergency management cycle

Institutional Framework - Mexico

- National Council for Civil Protection (Protección Civil)
  
  - under authority of federal Secretariat of Government (SEGOB)
  
  - state-level coordinators
  
  - National System for Civil Protection (SINAPROC)

- Good neighbor: Mexico sent response workers to U.S. in the wake of Hurricane Katrina
Bi-national Arrangements

• U.S.-Mexico 1980 Agreement (now being reviewed)
• International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC)
  - U.S., Mexican Sections maintain flood control projects
  - $125 million needed to rehabilitate U.S. levees (south TX alone)
• Border 2012 emergency preparedness/response work
• U.S.-Mexico Inland Joint Contingency Plan

Informal Bi-national Cooperation

• South to north: April 2007 thunderstorms produced two tornadoes, struck pair of sister cities
  - Piedras Negras, Coahuila and Eagle Pass, Texas
  - State of Coahuila and City of Piedras Negras offered help with clean-up in Eagle Pass
• North to south: 1998 El Niño floods along California-Baja California border
  - City of San Diego assisted neighboring Tijuana with clearing roads of mudslides and debris
Promising Partnerships

• Security and Prosperity Partnership--2005
  • security and prosperity programs to keep borders closed to terrorism yet open to trade.
  • N.A. emergency management; natural disasters

• Border Liaison Mechanisms

• Lower Rio Grande Wildlife Corridor

• Cover the Border Hazard Mitigation Plan

• Border Agency Fire Council

Next Steps?

• Flooding: Provide outreach and education to residents living in floodplains

• Human Health: Strengthen post-impact associated disease prevention

• Ecosystems: Incorporate ecosystem health goals into urban storm water management plans

* Some next steps are applicable to all communities, not just border-region communities.
More Next Steps

- Adapt National Response Framework International Annex to better address border-region disasters.
- Continue to broaden Sister City agreements
- Establish an all-disasters binational contingency plan
- Strengthen binational collaboration, both informal and cross-agency

*Other actions are targeted specifically to daily life along the U.S.-Mexico border*

For more information:
Oxycontin Use in the San Diego Region

Damon Mosler
San Diego County District Attorney’s Office

Detective Dave Ross
San Diego County Sheriff’s Department

The Face of Oxycontin
What is Oxycontin?

- Oxycontin = OXYcodone CONTINous Release
  - Time released over 12 hours
  - Typical opiate effect of sedation, euphoria + relaxation
  - Prescribed to patients with post-operative pain, severe injuries and arthritis

- Schedule II Narcotic
  - High potential for abuse
  - Has a currently accepted medical use
  - Abuse may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence

- Other names associated w/Oxy:
  - Percocet = Oxy w/acetaminophen
  - Percodan = Oxy w/asprin
  - Tylox = Oxy w/Tylenol
10s = White
20s = Pink
160s = Blue
40s = Orange
80s = Green

Note: 80s are not sold in MX and 160s are not sold in U.S.

Oxycontin 80s = Green in color
Reserved for Opiate tolerant patients
Most Commonly Abused
They are not distributed in Mexico; however kids are purchasing them in TJ
How Are They Obtaining It?

- Dirty Doctors
- Prescription Fraud
- Doctor Shopping
- Pharmacy Thefts
- Mexico

Use and Abuse

- Oxcontin is fast becoming the drug of choice for children and young adults between the ages of 14 and 30
- Selling on the streets for up to $1 per mg
- Can be taken orally, crushed up and snorted, smoked, or shot up intravenously
- Smoking has become the most common way abusers use the drug
Smoking

End Trails From Smoking
The Gateway To Heroin

- Oxycontin users become addicted almost immediately
- The addiction progresses as tolerance goes up
- Users report going from ¼ pill up to 8 pills a day within a matter of months
- Cost is too high to maintain so users switch to heroin to avoid withdrawals

The Gateway to Heroin

- Oxycontin on the street is selling for $40 to $80 per 80mg tab
- Heavy users report using up to 8 OC 80s per day - that is up to a $640/day habit
- Tar Heroin costs $80/gram on the street
  - Users can get high approximately five times with each gram
  - Heroin is significantly cheaper and can be smoked
  - Delivers a very similar high although users report heroin makes them feel much more tired and lazy
Withdrawal – Worse Than Heroin

- Heavy users report withdrawal symptoms as soon as 12 hours after last use
- Users indicate they will do anything to get more and they don’t care about the consequences
- Users are committing hot prowl residential burglaries, robberies, car jackings, car burglaries, and any other method to get more of the drug

Withdrawal Symptoms

- Perpetually tired
- Hot/cold sweats
- Heart palpitations
- Joints and muscles in constant pain
- Vomiting
- Nausea
- Uncontrollable coughing
- Diarrhea
- Insomnia
- Watery eyes
- Excessive yawning
- Extreme depression
- “I thought I was dying!”
Death Due to Oxycontin

Coroners Report for San Diego County
- 15 Oxy related Deaths over a ten month period in late 2007 and early 2008
- 17 Oxy related Deaths in JUST SIX MONTHS OF 2008!!

Coroners Reports do not include car accident deaths but ALL heavy users report driving under the influence and knowing individuals high on Oxy who died in car accidents.
- New testing guidelines for car accident deaths will substantially increase the number of deaths attributable to Oxycontin.

2009 expected to be worse

What Should Law Enforcement Look For?

Children and young adults ages 14-27

Look, talk, and act under the influence with no signs of alcohol

Green marks inside of shirts or socks

Multiple Lighters
- Takes a lot of lighter fluid to heat up and smoke the drug

Tin Foil
- Buying tin foil rolls at 7-11 or carrying them in their purses or cars
- Pieces approximately 12 inches long by 5 inches wide with or without end trails
What Should Parents Look For

Objects
- Lots of lighters
- Pills (any color)
- Tin foil

Other
- Disappearing money/valuables
- Odd chemical smell
- Colored marks on clothing
- Lots of mileage on car

Behavior
- Lack of energy
- Extreme sleepiness
- Drop in grades
- Inconsistent stories
- Pattern of lying
- Withdrawal from family
- Withdrawal symptoms (flu-like)

Associated Paraphernalia
Text Messages and Slang Terms

- **Xanax** - aka: Zannies, Bars, and Z-Bars
- **Percocet** - aka: Percs
- **Vicodin** - aka: Norcos and Watsons

Oxycontin Use in the San Diego Region

Damon Mosler
San Diego County District Attorney’s Office

Sergeant Dave Ross
San Diego County Sheriff’s Department
A Coalition of Faith and Community Leaders

HATE VIOLENCE PYRAMID

GENOCIDE
The coerced systematic extermination of an entire people

VIOLENCE
Individually
Murder
Rape
Assault
Threats
Intimidation
Community
Abuse
Extermination
Vandalism
Deportation
Lynching

DISCRIMINATION
Housing Discrimination
Educational Discrimination
Employment Discrimination
Social Exclusion

PREJUDICE AND BIGOTRY
Integrating Intercultural Exclusion
Ridicule
Social isolation
Dehumanization

ACTS OF BIAS
Discrediting
Dehumanizing
Joking
Blaming
Identification
Exclusion
Prejudice
Discrimination
Inclusive remarks and non-inclusive language

Adapted from Prejudice, Racism and ADL, 2017
United for a Hate Free San Diego is a coalition of fifty-two faith and community leaders and organizations that have been meeting regularly since November of 2007 in response to a growing trend of hate-motivated behavior in our San Diego communities.

San Diego has seen an alarming increase in hate-motivated behavior throughout County. San Diego residents have been victimized by numerous hate-motivated crimes. Places of worship and schools have been vandalized. Property has been destroyed. People have been humiliated and injured.

A “Hate crime” is a clearly defined term in existing law that means “a criminal act committed, in whole or in part” because of the victim’s actual or perceived disability, gender, nationality, race, ethnicity, religion or sexual orientation.
According to the 2007 FBI report on hate crimes, there was a 25 percent increase in hate crime reports for the city and 32 percent in the county. The California Attorney General’s Office, which tallies similar statistics for the state, reported that there was an increase by 23 percent from 2005-2006.

Particularly shocking is a report released last year by the Southern Poverty Law Center that claims that “the number of hate groups in the United States is surging, up 48 percent since 2000” with a reported total of 888. California leads the nation with 80 of these hate groups, a majority of which are located in Southern California.

Some hate groups also are shifting their rhetoric to a more anti-immigrant approach, including the Ku Klux Klan, which held anti-“illegal alien” rallies in 2007. Racist, anti-immigrant propaganda makes no distinction between Latino and immigrant, undocumented or documented. In California, the number of hate crimes reported against Hispanics and gays showed an alarming increase between 2005 to 2007.

Statistics from these same reports showed that the number of hate crime offenses reported against Hispanics in San Diego County tripled from 2005 to 2006, and that more hate crimes were reported against Hispanics in 2006 than in any of the last five years where hate crimes were reported.

These statistics prompted 52 faith and community leaders, and organizations to form a coalition called, United for a Hate Free San Diego.

We have been meeting regularly since November of 2007 in response to this growing trend of hate motivated behavior in San Diego communities. The purpose of our coalition is to build an interfaith leadership on this issue; striving for justice and peace.
We believe that the message of hate can be countered with a faith based message; that we can speak to the goodness in people, that we can talk to their hearts, and humanize the message.

We wish to educate the public about the increase in hate crimes and strive to build a hate free San Diego.

The goal for the United for a Hate Free San Diego is to reduce the number of hate crimes that negatively impact so many people in our communities.

On June 12, 2008 we held our first Hate Crimes summit. The summit featured keynote speaker Heidi Beirich, Ph.D., Deputy Director, Intelligence Project, Southern Poverty Law Center.

There were also testimonials of victims of hate motivated incidents.

A “Call to Action” led by Reverend Ikenna A. Kokayi to sign a Declaration for a Hate-Free San Diego.
The purpose of this event was threefold:

1) Awareness: Hate crimes are rising,

2) Education: We are all impacted by these crimes, what happens in one community affects us all, and

3) Action: You can be part of the solution.

An electronic version of these reports and others are available on the California Attorney General’s website: [http://ag.ca.gov](http://ag.ca.gov)
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* Contracts with San Diego County Sheriff's Department

### 2006 Hate Crimes Statistics for San Diego County

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### 2007 Hate Crimes Statistics for San Diego County

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### 3-Year Summary Hate Crimes in San Diego County

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**Change from Previous Year:**
- **2006 to 2007:**
  - Events: -8%
  - Offenses: -8%
  - Victims: -9%
  - Known Suspects: 5%

**Yearly Changes:**
- 2005 to 2006: +13%
- 2006 to 2007: +31%
- 2007 to 2006: +42%
- **2005 to 2007:**
  - Events: +13%
  - Offenses: +42%
  - Victims: +31%
  - Known Suspects: +48%
A slight decrease in reported hate crimes is offset by an increased number of perpetrators. It supports the assumption of increased hate group behavior in Southern California.

It's interesting to note that the increase in reported hate crimes is from the two groups least likely to report, Latinos and the LGBT community.

We must acknowledge that African-Americans (6% of County population) are consistently 46 - 48% of the victims of bias motivated hate crimes each year.
WHY WE ARE HERE

- Increase awareness about rise in hate crimes especially against the most vulnerable populations
- Acknowledge that no section of our community is immune or protected from hate motivated behavior
- Solicit your participation in the solution

Thank You!

- We would like to thank SANDAG for their decision to produce a yearly hate crimes report for the County of San Diego.
- We believe this decision will be a great asset to all of our communities as we strive to build a community that has the ability, capacity, and will to address hate motivated behavior.