Friday, October 18, 2013
1 to 3 p.m.
SANDAG Board Room
401 B Street, 7th Floor
San Diego

AGENDA HIGHLIGHTS

• MID-YEAR CRIME STATISTICS FOR THE SAN DIEGO REGION

• SUBSTANCE USE TRENDS IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY

• INTERNET CRIME FOCUS TEAM

PLEASE TURN OFF CELL PHONES DURING THE MEETING

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

+2. APPROVAL OF THE JULY 19, 2013, MEETING MINUTES  | APPROVE

3. PUBLIC COMMENTS/COMMUNICATIONS/MEMBER COMMENTS

Members of the public shall have the opportunity to address the Public Safety Committee on any issue within the jurisdiction of the Committee that is not on this agenda. Anyone desiring to speak shall reserve time by completing a “Request to Speak” form and giving it to the Clerk prior to speaking. Public speakers should notify the Clerk if they have a handout for distribution to Committee members. Public speakers are limited to three minutes or less per person. Committee members also may provide information and announcements under this agenda item.

REPORTS (4 through 9)

4. REPORT FROM CHIEFS’/SHERIFF’S MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE  | INFORMATION
(Chief John Bolduc, Chiefs’/Sheriff’s Management Committee)

Chief John Bolduc will report on the August 7, 2013 and October 2, 2013 meetings of the Chiefs’/Sheriff’s Management Committee.

5. REPORT FROM THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY FIRE CHIEFS’ ASSOCIATION  | INFORMATION
(Chief Dave Hanneman, San Diego County Fire Chiefs’ Association)

Chief Dave Hanneman will report on the state of the wildfire season and other activities and priorities of the San Diego County Fire Chiefs’ Association.

+6. PUBLIC SAFETY-RELATED GOALS FOR THE 2014 LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM (Jaymie Bradford)  | RECOMMEND

SANDAG approves an annual legislative program that includes policies and proposals for possible federal and state legislation and local activities. The current public safety-related legislative priorities 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, and each year the Committee reviews the current goals. The Public Safety Committee is asked to recommend that the Executive Committee include the public safety-related goals discussed in this report in the 2014 Legislative Program.

7. MID-YEAR CRIME STATISTICS FOR THE SAN DIEGO REGION  | INFORMATION
(Cynthia Burke)

On a semi-annual basis, SANDAG releases regional crime statistics that are compiled in cooperation with our local law enforcement agencies. An overview of these updated crime statistics will be shared.
8. **SUBSTANCE USE TRENDS AMONG THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY ARRESTEE POPULATION (Cynthia Burke)**

As part of an on-going locally supported effort, data are collected from arrestees regarding their drug use histories and other risky behaviors. Recently compiled information from both juveniles and adults through 2012 will be presented.

9. **INTERNET CRIME FOCUS TEAM (Councilmember Kristal Jabara, City of San Marcos and Sgt. Chuck Arnold, San Diego Police Department)**

The Internet Crime Focus Team (ICFT) is a working group of representatives from across San Diego County that has united to combat internet crimes against children. ICFT’s goal is to keep youth out of harm’s way by advancing important legislation and developing outreach materials to help educate the public. The ICFT will present a brief outreach video, discuss their purpose and history, review recent accomplishments, and discuss upcoming goals and activities.

10. **UPCOMING MEETINGS**

The next meeting of the Public Safety Committee is scheduled for Friday, November 8, 2013.

11. **ADJOURNMENT**

+ next to an agenda item indicates an attachment
PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE DISCUSSION AND ACTIONS
Meeting of July 19, 2013

1. ROLL CALL

Chair Mark Lewis (East County) called the Public Safety Committee (PSC) 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

Action: Upon a motion by Councilmember Jack Feller (North County Coastal) and a second by Chief William Landsdowne (San Diego Police Department), the minutes of May 17, 2013, were unanimously approved.

3. PUBLIC COMMENTS/COMMUNICATIONS/MEMBER COMMENTS

There were no public or member comments.

REPORTS (4 through 8)

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

Pam Scanlon, Executive Director, ARJIS, reported on the June 5, 2013, meeting of the Chiefs'/Sheriff's Management Committee.

5. REPORT FROM THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY FIRE CHIEFS’ ASSOCIATION (INFORMATION)

Chief Dave Hanneman, Regional Fire/Emergency Medical Services, reported on the state of the wildfire season and other activities and priorities of the San Diego County Fire Chiefs' Association.

Action: This item was presented for information.

6. SAN DIEGO COUNTY’S LIVING SAFELY INITIATIVE (INFORMATION)

Living Safely is part two of the County of San Diego’s Live Well, San Diego! initiative. Adopted by the Board of Supervisors in October 2012—with support from the Sheriff’s Department and District Attorney’s Office—the initiative is a collaborative effort between government agencies, the business community, and non-profit organizations with the goal of making San Diego the safest County in the nation over the next ten years. Focus areas
include lowering the crime rate through prevention, reducing unintentional injuries in the community, and increasing the number of residents who are prepared for natural disasters. This first-in-the-nation approach to improving the quality of life is dependent upon all partners working in a collaborative fashion to achieve the vision of a region that is the safest in the country.

Ron Lane, County of San Diego, provided an overview of this effort.

**Action:** This item was presented for information.

7. **SAN DIEGO COUNTY’S NARCOTIC TASK FORCE (INFORMATION)**

The Narcotic Task Force (NTF) is an integrated task force comprised of officers from various Federal, State, and local agencies. Led by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the NTF provides geographic coverage for narcotic investigations, training to local investigators on narcotic investigations, develops specialized skills through an active officer exchange program, and fosters a sense of cooperation and collaboration between participating law enforcement agencies and members of NTF.

Gary Hill, Drug Enforcement Agency, provided an overview of the oldest task force in San Diego County, along with an update on current priorities and efforts.

**Action:** This item was presented for information.

8. **NEIGHBORHOOD PROSECUTION AND COMMUNITY COURTS IN THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO: INVOLVING STAKEHOLDERS AND IMPROVING PUBLIC SAFETY (INFORMATION)**

The San Diego City Attorney's Neighborhood Prosecution Unit partners with the San Diego Police Department, community organizations, and key stakeholders to aggressively and creatively combat crimes that impact the quality of life of San Diego residents. Community courts are neighborhood-focused courts that apply a problem-solving approach to local crime and safety concerns by emphasizing collaboration, crime prevention, restorative justice, and community engagement. Several community courts are currently managed by the San Diego City Attorney's Office, all of which have the goal of expediting the court process and improving outcomes for all involved.

Regan Savalla, San Diego City Attorney's Office, provided an overview of these courts, along with recent successes and future priorities.

**Action:** This item was presented for information.

9. **UPCOMING MEETINGS (INFORMATION)**

The next meeting of the Public Safety Committee is scheduled for Friday, September 20, 2013.

10. **ADJOURNMENT**

Chair Lewis adjourned the Public Safety Committee meeting at 2:05 p.m.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JURISDICTION</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>MEMBER/ALTERNATE</th>
<th>ATTEND YES/NO</th>
<th>Attended By</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East County</td>
<td>Hon. Mark Lewis-Chair</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hon. Bill Wells</td>
<td>Alternate</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>North County Coastal</td>
<td>Hon. Jack Feller</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hon. Al Corti</td>
<td>Alternate</td>
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<tr>
<td>South County</td>
<td>Hon. Alejandra Sotelo-Solis</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hon. Robert Patton</td>
<td>Alternate</td>
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<tr>
<td>North County Inland</td>
<td>Hon. Rebecca Jones-Vice Chair</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hon. Dave Cowles</td>
<td>Alternate</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of San Diego</td>
<td>Hon. Marti Emerald</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hon. Myrtle Cole</td>
<td>Alternate</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>County of San Diego</td>
<td>Supervisor Bill Horn</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>Chairman Greg Cox</td>
<td>Alternate</td>
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<td>State Public Safety</td>
<td>Chief Jim Abele</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>Chief John Antillon</td>
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<td>County Chiefs'/Sheriff's Association</td>
<td>Chief John Bolduc</td>
<td>Member</td>
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<td>Chief John L. Browning</td>
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<td>Chief Manuel Rodriguez</td>
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<td>Chief David Bejarano</td>
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<td>San Diego Police Department</td>
<td>Chief William M. Lansdowne</td>
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<td>Ex. Assistant Chief David Ramirez</td>
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<td>County Sheriff</td>
<td>Sheriff William D. Gore</td>
<td>Member</td>
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<td>Undersheriff Ed Prendergast</td>
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<td>Homeland Security</td>
<td>John Valencia</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Holly Crawford</td>
<td>Alternate</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Regional Fire/Emergency Medical Services</td>
<td>Chief Dave Hanneman</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Chief Tony Michel</td>
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<td>San Diego County District Attorney</td>
<td>Bonnie Dumanis</td>
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<td>Adolfo Gonzales</td>
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<td>Regional Transit Services</td>
<td>Tom Zoll</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Bill Burke</td>
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<td>County Public Safety</td>
<td>Mack Jenkins</td>
<td>Member</td>
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<td>Yvette Klepin</td>
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<td>Department of Defense</td>
<td>Joseph Stuyvesant</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Brigadier General Vincent A. Coglianese</td>
<td>Alternate</td>
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<td>Federal Public Safety</td>
<td>Field Office Director Gregory Archambault</td>
<td>Member</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Laura E. Duffy</td>
<td>1st Alternate</td>
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<td>BC Bell</td>
<td>2nd Alternate</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Bob Nowland</td>
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<td>Steven C. Stafford</td>
<td>Member</td>
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<td>Daphne Hearn</td>
<td>1st Alternate</td>
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<td>Bill Sherman</td>
<td>2nd Alternate</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Gary Hill</td>
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<td>Southern CA Tribal Chairmen's Association (SCTCA)</td>
<td>Eric LaChappa</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Leia Arviso</td>
<td>Alternate</td>
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PUBLIC SAFETY-RELATED GOALS FOR THE 2014 LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM File Number 7300400

Introduction

SANDAG approves an annual legislative program that includes policies and proposals for possible federal and state legislation and local activities. The current public safety-related legislative priorities 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, and each year the Committee reviews the current goals.

Discussion

Last year, the Public Safety Committee recommended the inclusion of three public safety-related goals in the 2013 Legislative Program. No changes to the goals are recommended this year for the 2014 Legislative Program. These goals include:

- **Goal No. 4B:** Efforts to pursue resources to improve regional public safety voice and data communications and interoperability, including connectivity with state and federal systems.

- **Goal No. 5B:** Efforts to pursue funding at both the state and federal levels to improve public safety and security in the San Diego region through ARJIS operations and enhancements, regional transportation system improvements, and activities related to regional emergency preparedness, prevention, and response to catastrophic events.

- **Goal No. 12B:** Efforts to support funding opportunities and legislation that promote the implementation of effective and collaborative strategies and programs that maintain public safety and promote quality of life, including initiatives that address substance abuse and graffiti abatement, and reduce youth and gang violence.

Recommendation

The Public Safety Committee is asked to recommend that the Executive Committee include the proposed public safety-related goals discussed in this report in the 2014 Legislative Program.
Next Steps

Following action by the Public Safety Committee, the public safety-related goals would be included in the proposed 2014 Legislative Program for review by the Executive Committee. The 2014 Legislative Program is scheduled for the Executive Committee on November 1, 2013, and the Board of Directors in December 2013 or January 2014.

KURT KRONINGER
Director of Technical Services

Attachment: 1. 2013 Legislative Program

Key Staff Contact: Jaymie Bradford, (619) 699-1994, jaymie.bradford@sandag.org
# 2013 Legislative Program

**Overarching Goal:** Pursue policy and legislative changes that enable SANDAG to better implement its adopted plans and programs.

## (A) Sponsor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>General Description of Goal</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Board Position</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1A</td>
<td>Work with federal, state, and local stakeholders to implement Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21), including appropriate funding levels, goods movement and border programs, transit investment and reforms, process improvements (including streamlined environmental processes), non-motorized transportation, and tribal transportation planning. (2007, 2012)</td>
<td>Highest</td>
<td>Sponsor</td>
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<td>Federal/State</td>
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<td>2A</td>
<td>Pursue resources and funding mechanisms consistent with financial strategies adopted in the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) and Regional Comprehensive Plan (RCP), including but not limited to, increasing revenues for transportation, cap-and-trade revenues, gas tax or equivalent revenue sources, bond measures, public/private partnerships, and smart growth. (2012)</td>
<td>Highest</td>
<td>Sponsor</td>
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<td>Federal/State/Local</td>
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<td>3A</td>
<td>Expand access to resources and technical tools that will enable SANDAG to implement the 2050 RTP and its Sustainable Communities Strategy. (2009)</td>
<td>Highest</td>
<td>Sponsor</td>
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<td>Federal/State</td>
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<td>4A</td>
<td>Pursue policy and/or legislative changes to enable the use of freeway shoulders as transit lanes on major corridors in the San Diego region. (2006)</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Sponsor</td>
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<td>State</td>
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<td>5A</td>
<td>Pursue legislative and/or administrative reform of the Regional Housing Needs Assessment process and state housing element law. (2002, 2011)</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Sponsor</td>
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<td>State</td>
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<td>6A</td>
<td>Pursue efforts that address border transportation infrastructure needs consistent with the RTP, RCP, and California-Baja California Border Master Plan. (2012)</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Sponsor</td>
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<td>Federal/State/Local</td>
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*Legend - T: Transportation; R: Regional Planning; P: Public Safety; B: Borders*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF GOAL</th>
<th>PRIORITY</th>
<th>BOARD POSITION</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>JURISDICTION</th>
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<tr>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Legislation that provides incentives to jurisdictions that provide opportunities for more housing, including affordable and transit-oriented developments, supports regional fair-share allocation of housing funds, and provides additional affordable housing funding with greater local/regional control. (2002)</td>
<td>Highest</td>
<td>Support</td>
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<td>Federal/State</td>
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<td>2B</td>
<td>Support policies and/or legislation implementing climate change plans and programs including cap-and-trade that are consistent with the RCP and RTP. (2007)</td>
<td>Highest</td>
<td>Support</td>
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<td>Federal/State/Local</td>
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<td>3B</td>
<td>Support efforts to pursue public transit funding including continued support for intercity rail. (2008)</td>
<td>Highest</td>
<td>Support</td>
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<td>State</td>
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<td>4B</td>
<td>Efforts to pursue resources to improve regional public safety voice and data communications and interoperability, including connectivity with state and federal systems. (2005)</td>
<td>Highest</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Federal/State/Local</td>
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<td>5B</td>
<td>Efforts to pursue funding at both the state and federal levels to improve public safety and security in the San Diego region through Automated Regional Justice Information System operations and enhancements, regional transportation system improvements, and activities related to regional emergency preparedness, prevention, and response to catastrophic events. (2003, 2005, 2011)</td>
<td>Highest</td>
<td>Support</td>
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<td>Federal/State/Local</td>
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<td>6B</td>
<td>Fiscal reform initiatives that enable regions to develop their own fiscal strategies and oppose unfunded mandates on local governments. Pursue initiatives that balance the fiscal influence that sales tax revenues have upon local land use decisions. (2002)</td>
<td>Highest</td>
<td>Support</td>
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<td>Federal/State/Local</td>
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<td>7B</td>
<td>Lower the current two-thirds voter requirement for special purpose taxes, such as transportation and quality of life improvements, to a 55 percent voter threshold. (2002, 2012)</td>
<td>Highest</td>
<td>Support</td>
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<td>State</td>
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<td>8B</td>
<td>Efforts assisting in the implementation of key environmental issues, including habitat conservation, planning, beach restoration and replenishment, and water quality-related issues. (2002)</td>
<td>Higher</td>
<td>Support</td>
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<td>State/Local</td>
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<td>9B</td>
<td>Mechanisms providing for the implementation of the RTP, including value pricing, managed lanes, high-occupancy toll lanes, the alleviation of current constraints on transponder technology, transit priority treatments, Transportation Demand Management, and other efforts that promote efficient use of highways and local roads. (2003)</td>
<td>Higher</td>
<td>Support</td>
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<td>Federal/State</td>
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<td>10B</td>
<td>Support energy-related legislation, programs, and policies that are consistent with the Regional Energy Strategy. (2002)</td>
<td>Higher</td>
<td>Support</td>
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<td>Federal/State/Local</td>
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<td>11B</td>
<td>Efforts to expand available methods of transportation project delivery, including design-build, design sequencing, construction manager/general contractor, and other alternative methods that expedite connectivity with state and federal systems. (2005)</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Support</td>
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<td>State</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend** - T: Transportation; R: Regional Planning; P: Public Safety; B: Borders
### (B) SUPPORT/OPPOSE (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF GOAL</th>
<th>PRIORITY</th>
<th>BOARD POSITION</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>JURISDICTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12B</td>
<td>Efforts to support funding opportunities and legislation that promote the implementation of effective and collaborative strategies and programs that maintain public safety and promote quality of life, including initiatives that address substance abuse and graffiti abatement, and reduce youth and gang violence. (2005, 2009)</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Federal/State/Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13B</td>
<td>Support legislation and/or policies that promote governmental efficiencies and cost savings. (2009)</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Federal/State/Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14B</td>
<td>Transit boards’ legislative programs where consistent with SANDAG policy. (2002)</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Federal/State</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### (C) MONITOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF GOAL</th>
<th>PRIORITY</th>
<th>BOARD POSITION</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>JURISDICTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1C</td>
<td>Proposals that limit the use of eminent domain for public infrastructure projects. (2005)</td>
<td>Lower</td>
<td>Monitor/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Federal/State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2C</td>
<td>Legislation affecting solid waste, water supply, and storm water, support of funding opportunities to assist in these areas. (2003)</td>
<td>Lower</td>
<td>Monitor/Respond</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>State/Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3C</td>
<td>Legislation relating to personnel matters, i.e., workers’ compensation, Public Employee Retirement System (PERS) benefits, and other labor related issues. (2003)</td>
<td>Lower</td>
<td>Monitor/Respond</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Federal/State/Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4C</td>
<td>Legislation requiring local agencies to implement new administrative compliance measures. (2005)</td>
<td>Lower</td>
<td>Monitor/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend** - T: Transportation; R: Regional Planning; P: Public Safety; B: Borders
Crime in the San Diego Region
2013 Mid-Year Crime Statistics

October 2013

What Information is Presented?

• Annualized crime rates per 1,000 population and mid-year numbers of reported crimes
• Region and jurisdictions
• FBI Index or Part I crimes
During first half of 2013, there was a weekly average of:

**VIOLENT**

- 1.5 homicides
- 12 rapes
- 57 robberies
- 139 aggravated assaults

**PROPERTY**

- 217 motor vehicle thefts
- 266 burglaries
- 863 larcenies

---

**2013 Annualized Violent Crime Rate**

Decreased After Increase 2010-2011

![Graph showing regional violent crime rate per 1,000 population from 2004 to 2013.](image)
Annual Mid-Year Increases in Each Violent Crime Category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime Category</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>-4% -17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent</td>
<td>-45% -20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>-7% -38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>-4% -6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Violent Crime Up in 2012 Across the Country, but to a Lesser Degree

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Violent Crime Numbers, 2012, FBI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nation</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Jurisdictional Violent Crimes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Number of Violent Crimes</th>
<th>One-Year Change</th>
<th>Number of Violent Crimes</th>
<th>One-Year Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Del Mar</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>Carlsbad</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronado</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>El Cajon</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solana Beach</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>National City</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poway</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>-13%</td>
<td>Vista</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encinitas</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>Escondido</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial Beach</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>Chula Vista</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon Grove</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>-6%</td>
<td>Oceanside</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santee</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>-2%</td>
<td>Unincorporated</td>
<td>655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Mesa</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>-12%</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>2,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Marcos</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>-8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 2013 Annualized Property Crime Rate

Increased for Second Year

**Regional Property Crime Rate Per 1,000**

- 2003: 32.26
- 2004: 32.26
- 2005: 31.99
- 2006: 30.30
- 2007: 29.5
- 2008: 26.99
- 2009: 22.1
- 2010: 21.57
- 2011: 21.39
- 2012: 22.28
- 2013: 22.28
Larcenies Up the Most Among Property Crimes at Mid-Year 2013

Percent Change in Number of Crimes

Overall Property Burglary Larceny MV Theft

- Overall: 4%
- Property: 1%
- Burglary: 7%
- Larceny: -1%
- MV Theft: 10%

Property Crime Up Only in West in 2012

Property Crime Numbers, 2012, FBI

South Midwest Northeast Nation West

- South: -3.5%
- Midwest: -2.1%
- Northeast: -1.6%
- Nation: -0.8%
- West: 4.7%
### Jurisdictional Property Crimes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number of Property Crimes</th>
<th>One-Year Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National City</td>
<td>987</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vista</td>
<td>998</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlsbad</td>
<td>1,064</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Cajon</td>
<td>1,441</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escondido</td>
<td>1,703</td>
<td>-9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceanside</td>
<td>2,238</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chula Vista</td>
<td>2,668</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unincorporated</td>
<td>2,983</td>
<td>-8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>15,767</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Mar</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>-15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solana Beach</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial Beach</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>-22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronado</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon Grove</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poway</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encinitas</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>-6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santee</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Marcos</td>
<td>694</td>
<td>-4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Mesa</td>
<td>938</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Criminal Justice Research Division

[www.sandag.org/cj](http://www.sandag.org/cj)
Drug Use Among San Diego Arrestees

October 2013

Cynthia Burke, Ph.D.
Director, Criminal Justice Research

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

- Indicators for the Meth Strike Force & Prescription Drug Abuse Report Cards
- Demonstrates severity of problem in San Diego County
- Measures change over time and can be tied to other changes in the community

2012 Samples

- 854 adults
  - 571 males and 283 females
  - Average age 34.4 (18-70)
  - 35% arrested for drug offense
- 120 juveniles
  - 95 males and 25 females
  - Average age 15.8 (12-18)
  - 4% arrested for drug offense
Around Two-Thirds of Adults and Half of Juveniles Positive for “Any” Drug

Juveniles Most Likely Group to Test Positive for Marijuana
Adult Females Most Likely to Test Positive for Meth and Use Up Among This Group

Seven Most Commonly Tried Drugs Used by One-Quarter or More of Juveniles
### "Gateway Drug" Use by Juveniles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Alcohol</th>
<th>Marijuana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Drug Used</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg. Age 1st Use</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perceive harm</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easy to get</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used 30 Days</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Prescription Drugs Abused Most Often by Juveniles

**Percent Who Report Ever Trying**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Rx Abuse</th>
<th>No Rx Abuse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecstasy</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meth</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mushrooms</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend**
- Rx Abuse
- No Rx Abuse
Fewer San Diego Adult Male Arrestees Test Positive for Marijuana than Most ADAM II Sites

![Bar chart showing comparison between San Diego and other cities for marijuana positivity rates.](chart1)

Fewer San Diego Male Arrestees Test Positive for Meth Compared to Sacramento

![Bar chart showing comparison between San Diego and other cities for meth positivity rates.](chart2)
Greater Proportion of Younger Adults Positive for Opiates in 2012

Fewer Arrestees Reported Marijuana and Heroin Very Easy to Obtain in 2012
Other Drug Market Questions

• All drug purchasers most likely to report obtaining the drug in the Central MSA; East Suburban followed for marijuana, meth, and heroin
• Heroin users most likely to have regular source; cocaine least likely
• 15% said they had been approached to bring drugs across the border
San Diego
Internet Crimes Against Children
Task Force

To the world you may be one person,

to one person you may be the world.

Presented by
Kristal Jabara, Council Member, City of San Marcos
Sgt. Chuck Arnold, San Diego Police Department/ICAC Task Force

Internet Crimes Against Children

- Video Presentation
Internet Crimes Against Children

- Timeline

2010
• ICFT presents concept to SANDAG; working group formalized

2011
• SANDAG references ICAC in its legislative program

2012
• New legislation enacted (AB 1817), League of CA Cities adopts resolution
• Public Service Announcements created (English/Spanish), media launch

2013
• New legislation enacted (AB 20), October ICAC month
• Seek SANDAG’s continued support

2014
• Continue outreach, education and advocacy

Internet Crimes Against Children

- In 2000, with a grant from the Department of Justice’s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the San Diego Internet Crimes against Children Task Force was created.

- The purpose of the program is to help state and local law enforcement agencies acquire the knowledge, equipment and personnel resources they need to prevent, investigate and stop sexual exploitation of children.
The San Diego ICAC Task Force

San Diego Police Department
Federal Bureau of Investigation
District Attorney’s Office
U.S. Attorney’s Office
Regional Computer Forensic Lab
Chula Vista Police Department
El Cajon Police Department
U.S. Postal Inspectors
La Mesa Police Department
U.S. Marshal’s Office

San Diego Sheriff’s Office
Department of Homeland Security
Escondido Police Department
Naval Criminal Investigative Services
Oceanside Police Department
Riverside County Sheriff’s Office
Riverside County District Attorney
Riverside County Probation
Department of Defense

San Diego ICAC

• San Diego, Riverside and Imperial Counties
• Investigate Internet Crimes Against Children
• Build Capacity of Investigators by Training and Sharing Resources
The San Diego ICAC Task Force

Exploitations of Children by Electronic Devices

Child Molest
Child Pornography
Peer to Peer
Traveler Cases
Self Production
Chat Rooms / Instant Messaging
Sexting / Sextorsion
Social Networking

• Law Enforcement Training and Assistance (24/7)

• Public Awareness and Education

San Diego ICAC Stats

![Bar chart showing cases, search warrants, and arrests from 2009 to 2012.](chart.jpg)
Internet Crimes Against Children

- Need SANDAG’s continued support
- Seeking regional funding
RESOLUTION REFERRED TO PUBLIC SAFETY POLICY COMMITTEE

2. RESOLUTION OF THE LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA CITIES RAISING PUBLIC AWARENESS AND SUPPORTING TOUGHER LAWS RELATED TO INTERNET CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

Source: San Diego County Division
Referred To: Public Safety Policy Committee
Recommendation to General Resolutions Committee:

WHEREAS, technology has brought significant changes to our society over the past two decades, many of which have had a positive effect on our quality of life while some have threatened the safety and well-being of our young children; and

WHEREAS, the internet has made victimization of children easier than ever before; and

WHEREAS, the internet has also significantly increased the availability of child pornography, with more than 6.5 million images being shared via the internet, compared to only a few hundred photos less than a generation ago; and

WHEREAS, some see viewing child pornography as a “victimless crime,” however these images are never completely eradicated from the internet and the victims continue to have their horrific photos viewed over and over again by pedophiles for sexual gratification; and

WHEREAS, in 2007 the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children reported it had identified 9.6 million images and videos of child pornography and believed there were millions more not identified; and

WHEREAS, in the 2006 Butner Redux Study, 98 percent of convicted child pornographers had molested children before their capture; and

WHEREAS, the United States is the number one producer and consumer of child pornography in the world, with more than 624,000 child pornography users identified nationwide.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the General Assembly of the League of California Cities assembled at the Annual Conference in San Diego, September 7, 2012, that the League of California Cities:

1. Desires to increase public awareness and educate others about the critical issue of internet crimes against children statewide.

2. Requests the League advocate for the State Legislature to adopt tougher laws for child pornographers.

3. Requests the League advocate for additional and more permanent funding for Internet Crimes Against Children Task Forces (ICAC) statewide.

//////////
Background Information on Resolution No. 2

Source: San Diego County Division

Background:
Technology has brought significant changes to our society over the past two decades. While most have had a positive effect on our quality of life, many have threatened the safety and well-being of our young children.

The internet has made victimization of children much easier than ever before. Today, pedophiles can network with one another online, encourage one another to commit crimes against children, and share tips on evading law enforcement. Worse yet, they often use the internet – social media sites, in particular – to find and prey on young children. Many times, these innocent children are lured away from their homes by these perpetrators and never seen again.

The internet has also significantly increased the availability of child pornography. More than 6.5 million child abuse images are being shared via the internet today. Before this technology was in place, the number of photos available numbered in the few hundreds.

While some see viewing child pornography as a “victimless crime,” nothing could be further from the truth. One study showed that 98 percent of convicted child pornographers had molested children before being captured (Butner Redux Study, 2006).

Additionally, these images can never be completely eradicated from the internet once they are placed online. Therefore, victims continue to suffer the irrevocable damage of knowing their horrific photos are being viewed over and over again for sexual gratification by pedophiles.

Many believe these horrendous crimes happen mostly in other countries. Sadly, the United States is the number one producer and consumer of child pornography in the world, and American children are the primary victims. More than 624,000 child pornography users have been identified nationwide and thousands of these reside in San Diego County.

While the internet is exploited by these predators to harm children, it ironically is the same tool used by law enforcement to track down and arrest these criminals.

Your help is urgently needed to secure resources for this effort, increase public awareness, work to support tougher laws and educate others on this critical issue. While San Diego has one of the nation’s 61 ICAC task forces, its six trained investigators are overwhelmed with cases due to funding shortfalls.

With your help, these predators can be taken off the street and our children will be safer. Here is what needs to be done:

- **Change state law.** The current "wobbler" (misdemeanor and felony) wording should be eliminated. All child pornography charges should be made a straight felony.

- **Strengthen sentencing.** State sentencing on child pornography cases needs to be more in line with federal sentencing.

- **Toughen discovery statutes.** State discovery statutes should be amended to comply with the Adam Walsh Act. Child pornography is contraband that is easily reproduced and should be treated as such.

- **Change pornography evidence rules.** Stop the practice of giving copies of child pornography evidence to the defense. Instead, provide the defense a secure area where they can view the evidence but not take
Strike current law about possession/distribution of child pornography. Currently, state law allows for a defendant's conviction for possession and distribution of child pornography to be set aside if he/she has complied with all probation conditions, pursuant to Penal Code Section 1203.4.

Strengthen disclosure laws. If applying for any job other than public office, licensure by any state or local agency, or for contracting with the state lottery, a convicted possessor of child pornography does not need to disclose their prior conviction. That allows people who have been convicted of possessing or dealing in photos of child exploitation to get closer to children. PC 1203.4 already has exceptions for convictions of PC 286(c), 288, 288a(c), 2813.5, 289m, felony 261.5(d) and 42001(b) of the Vehicle Code. These convictions may not be set aside per PC 1203.4 and must always be disclosed. PC 311.1, 311.2, 311.3, 311.4, 311.10 and 311.11 should be added to the list of charges to which this type of relief does not apply.

Update reporting laws. The existing mandatory reporting law should be updated to include librarians and computer technicians.

Provide permanent funding for ICAC. Significantly more permanent funding is needed for Internet Crimes Against Children Task Forces (ICAC’s). They are tasked with investigating crimes against children involving electronic devices. The crimes include child pornography, child molestation and peer-to-peer bullying. ICAC task force’s are severely undersized and underfunded to keep up with the magnitude of the growing problem.

Increase public awareness. Public awareness of the issue needs be heightened particularly to parents and children as well as all public officials and the community in order to protect our children against these unspeakable crimes.

League of California Cities Staff Analysis on Resolution No. 2

Staff: Dorothy Holzem, Assoc. Legislative Representative, (916) 658-8214
Committee: Public Safety Policy Committee

Summary:
This Resolution seeks to increase public awareness of the prevalence of internet crimes against children. To help promote this goal, the Resolution requests the League of California Cities advocate for legislation that creates tougher laws for child pornographers and provides additional, more permanent funding for Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Forces.

Background:
According to the Resolution sponsors, the U.S. Census Bureau (2005) estimates that there are over 24.5 million internet users in the United States between the ages of 10 and 17. They cite that the rapid growth of internet accessibility has brought forth helpful tools for our children and youth. Unfortunately, it has also brought with it the increased potential for online victimization including unwanted exposure to sexual material, unwanted sexual solicitations, and online harassment.

The Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Program was created to help federal, state and local law enforcement agencies enhance their investigative responses to offenders who use the internet, online communication systems, or computer technology to sexually exploit children. The program is funded by the United States Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The program is a national network of 61 coordinated task forces representing over 3,000 federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies.
enforcement and prosecutorial agencies. These agencies are engaged in proactive investigations, forensic investigations, and criminal prosecutions.

In FY 2009, ICAC Program received $25 million under the Omnibus Appropriation Act to support ICAC task forces, training, and technical assistance. The ICAC Program received an additional $50 million through the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act to support ICAC task forces, training, technical assistance, and research. In each of the past two fiscal years, the program received $30 million nationally.

Existing California law addresses the policy area extensively in the areas of solicitation, pornography, and harassment with additional penalties often levied when the victim is a minor less than 14 years of age. Internet-based crimes against minors have been a popular topic in recent legislative proposals especially as new web-based technology is brought into the market. Legislation has included both increased penalties and greater protections or remedies for victims.

**Fiscal Impact:**
Unknown. No direct fiscal impact to city general funds.

**Existing League Policy:**
Related to this Resolution, existing policy offers: The League believes that the children of California must be recognized as our state’s most valuable resource. Their development, education, and well-being are key to our state’s future. Further, it is essential that each child have the support needed to become a productive citizen in the world of the 21st Century.

The League supports the promotion of public safety through stiffer penalties for violent offenders.

The League’s Mission Statement is “to expand and protect local control for cities through education and advocacy to enhance the quality of life for all Californians.”

In addition, the Strategic Priorities for 2012, as adopted by the League Board of Directors, are to:

1) **Support Sustainable and Secure Public Employee Pensions and Benefits:** Work in partnership with state leaders and other stakeholders to promote sustainable and secure public pensions and other post-employment benefits (OPEBs) to help ensure responsive and affordable public services for the people of our state and cities.

2) **Promote Local Control for Strong Cities:** Support or oppose legislation and proposed constitutional amendments based on whether they advance maximum local control by city governments over city revenues, land use, redevelopment and other private activities to advance the public health, safety and welfare of city residents.

3) **Build Strong Partnerships for a Stronger Golden State:** Collaborate with other public and private groups and leaders to reform the structure and governance, and promote transparency, fiscal integrity, and responsiveness of our state government and intergovernmental system.
Heroin Use Up in 2012, Driven in Part by More Prescription Drug Abuse by Young Adults

Over the years, San Diego County has had a less significant issue with heroin use, compared to other areas of the country. For example, in 2002, only 5 percent of San Diego County adult male arrestees tested positive for opiates, compared to 25 percent in Chicago, Illinois. However, statistics recently released by SANDAG that are consistent with other countywide indicators suggest that the popularity of this drug is growing and the recent increase in use may be related, at least in part, to the abuse of prescription painkillers.

To measure drug trends for the San Diego County SAM Program, arrestees booked into local detention facilities are interviewed about their recent drug use history and asked to provide a urine sample, supplementing the self-report information that is usually only gathered in other studies. Ten-year trend data show that the percent of adult arrestees who tested positive for opiates has doubled – from 5 percent in 2002 to 10 percent in 2012 for adult males and from 6 percent to 12 percent for adult females. In addition, for the first time ever, younger arrestees (between the ages of 18 and 24) were significantly more likely to test positive for opiates (14%) in 2012, compared to those between the ages of 25 and 39 (12%) and 40 and older (8%). In 2011, younger arrestees were less likely to test positive, compared to older arrestees.

Figure 1
PERCENT POSITIVE FOR OPIATES UP AMONG YOUNGER ARRESTEES, DOWN FOR OLDER ARRESTEES IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY

The percent of positive drug tests for opiates as part of the San Diego County SAM Program doubled between 2002 and 2012.

1 Data for Chicago, IL were compiled as part of the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program (ADAM). Chicago is one of the remaining five sites that still collects data for this program, but only interviews adult male arrestees. San Diego County was an original ADAM site and SANDAG was
Other concerning statistics described in the recently released SAM CJ Bulletin include:

- The percent of adult arrestees who reported ever trying heroin increased to 26 percent in 2012, from 17 percent in 2002, and the proportion of these individuals who used heroin in the past 30 days also increased (from 26% to 42%).

- Over three-quarters (79%) of individuals who used heroin in the last year reported it was “very easy” or “easy” to get.

- More than 1 in 4 (27%) of those who ever tried heroin reported that they had used prescription opiates before trying heroin, and almost two-thirds (63%) of these individuals said they started using heroin as a substitute for the prescription opiates, often because of increased availability and cheaper cost.

- Younger adults (18 to 24) were significantly more likely to report ever having abused a prescription opiate\(^2\) (46%), compared to 32 percent of those between the ages of 25 and 39 and 28 percent of those 40 and older.

- The proportion of heroin users who reported their preferred method of use was injection decreased (from 65% in 2002 to 58% in 2012), consistent with the growing trend of prescription drug abuse leading to heroin use.

- Of those who ever reported trying heroin, 43 percent reported they had overdosed before (compared to 4% of those who had never tried it) and 45 percent had visited an emergency room for a drug-related incident (compared to 17%).

Statistics tracked by the San Diego County Prescription Drug Abuse Task Force are consistent with the trends reported here, further supporting the need to monitor and address this issue through a comprehensive strategy that involves prevention, treatment, and enforcement efforts. Specifically, between 2007 and 2012, there were increases in the number of seizures of heroin at San Diego County Points of Entry increased (from 111 to 470), the percent of treatment admissions indicating a primary drug of choice for heroin (from 17% to 23%), and the number of heroin overdose deaths (from 57 to 74).

With recent estimates showing that illicit drug abuse costs the U.S. $193 billion annually (due to lost productivity, health care costs, and crime-related costs),\(^3\) this is an issue that affects all of our communities. Annual bulletins summarizing the results of these interviews can be found on-line at www.sandag.org/sam. Please check back regularly as updated reports and aggregate data are updated or contact the CJ Division at (619)699-1900.

\(^2\) Prescription-type opioids include Methadone, Codeine, Dilaudin, Percocet, Vicodin, Demerol, Fentanyl, Morphine, and Oxycontin.

HELP STOP INTERNET CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

Technology has brought significant changes to our society over the past two decades. While most have had a positive effect on our quality of life, many have threatened the safety and well-being of our young children.

The internet has made victimization of children much easier than ever before. Today, pedophiles can network with one another online, encourage one another to commit crimes against children, and share tips on evading law enforcement. Worse yet, they often use the internet – social media sites, in particular – to find and prey on young children. Many times, these innocent children are lured away from their homes by these perpetrators and never seen again.

The internet has also significantly increased the availability of child pornography. More than 6.5 million child abuse images are being shared via the internet today. Before this technology was in place, the number of photos available numbered in the few hundreds.

While some see viewing child pornography as a “victimless crime,” nothing could be further from the truth. One study showed that 85% of convicted child pornographers had admitted to molesting children; 13% denied and failed the polygraph, and 2% denied and passed the polygraph (Butner Redux Study, 2006).

Additionally, these images can never be completely eradicated from the internet once they are placed online. Therefore, victims continue to suffer the irrevocable damage of knowing their horrific photos are being viewed over and over again for sexual gratification by pedophiles.

Many believe these horrendous crimes happen mostly in other countries. Sadly, the United States is the number one producer and consumer of child pornography in the world, and American children are the primary victims. More than 624,000 child pornography users have been identified nationwide and thousands of these reside in San Diego County.

While the internet is exploited by these predators to harm children, it ironically is the same tool used by law enforcement to track down and arrest these criminals.

Your help is urgently needed to secure resources for this effort, increase public awareness, work to support tougher laws and educate others on this critical issue. While San Diego has one of the nation’s 61 ICAC task forces, its six trained investigators are overwhelmed with cases due to funding shortfalls.

With your help, these predators can be taken off the street and our children will be safer. Here is what needs to be done:

- **Change state law.** The current “wobbler” (misdemeanor and felony) wording should be eliminated. All child pornography charges should be made a straight felony.
- **Strengthen sentencing.** State sentencing on child pornography cases needs to be more in line with federal sentencing.

- **Toughen discovery statutes.** State discovery statutes should be amended to comply with the Adam Walsh Act. Child pornography is contraband that is easily reproduced and should be treated as such.

- **Change pornography evidence rules.** Stop the practice of giving copies of child pornography evidence to the defense. Instead, provide the defense a secure area where they can view the evidence but not take possession of it.

- **Strike current law about possession/distribution of child pornography.** Currently, state law allows for a defendant's conviction for possession and distribution of child pornography to be set aside if he/she has complied with all probation conditions, pursuant to Penal Code Section 1203.4.

- **Strengthen disclosure laws.** If applying for any job other than public office, licensure by any state or local agency, or for contracting with the state lottery, a convicted possessor of child pornography does not need to disclose their prior conviction. That allows people who have been convicted of possessing or dealing in photos of child exploitation to get closer to children. PC 1203.4 already has exceptions for convictions of PC 286(c), 288, 288a(c), 2813.5, 289m, felony 261.5(d) and 42001(b) of the Vehicle Code. These convictions may not be set aside per PC 1203.4 and must always be disclosed. PC 311.1, 311.2, 311.3, 311.4, 311.10 and 311.11 should be added to the list of charges to which this type of relief does not apply.

- **Update reporting laws.** The existing mandatory reporting law should be updated to include librarians and computer technicians.

- **Provide permanent funding for ICAC.** Significantly more permanent funding is needed for our San Diego Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (ICAC). They are tasked with investigating crimes against children involving electronic devices. The crimes include child pornography, child molestation and peer-to-peer bullying. Our ICAC task force is severely undersized and underfunded to keep up with the magnitude of the growing problem in the San Diego region.

- **Increase public awareness.** Public awareness of the issue needs be heightened particularly to parents and children as well as all public officials and the community in order to protect our children against these unspeakable crimes.

For questions please contact Tina Estell at the City of Solana Beach 858-720-2431.
Overview:

- Above normal large fire potential will continue over much of Southern California through late November.
- Large fire potential is expected to return to normal over most of Central California in October.
- Two to three offshore episodes per month expected over Southern California prior to the onset of widespread wetting rains.

WEATHER DISCUSSION

A healthy "monsoonal" flow continued over portions of the district during the first part of September. Abundant subtropical moisture streamed northward from Mexico into much of the West, which resulted in moderate to heavy rainfall over portions of the district. While some areas recorded well over two inches of rain during the past month, the rainfall was not apportioned evenly and the same areas tended to get rainfall for several days in a row. In general, the eastern half of the Cleveland and San Bernardino National Forests northward into the central Sierras saw the bulk of the precipitation while areas from Los Angeles County northward were left high and dry (Figure 1, next page).

As is often the case in September, several heatwaves occurred which produced temperatures over 100 degrees across the lower elevations. But most of these hot spells did not last more than a couple of days at a time and were interspersed with cooler, onshore flow. The atmospheric pattern became much more amplified during the second half of the month as a deep low pressure area developed over the Pacific Northwest. This low spun several storm systems into the state which produced rainfall over the northern half of the state and offshore flow over Southern California.
If the cooler waters now seen off the South American Coast continue to expand westward into the Niño 3.4 region, the atmospheric circulation across the Pacific may assume a pattern that resembles a La Niña pattern. The current trough off the Pacific Northwest Coast may be replaced by ridging off the Canadian Coast as the Polar jet retreats northward and becomes weaker (Figures 4 and 5). This would result in significantly less rainfall during the height of the rainy season – December and January. Of course, other factors including, the Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) and the PNA may end up exerting a greater influence upon our weather this winter than the ENSO.

Due to the amplified pattern expected the next few weeks, several offshore wind events will be likely over Southern California. These offshore events may occur roughly 6-8 days apart through the middle of November. Significant and widespread wetting rains over Southern California will probably hold off until the early or middle part of November.

**FUELS OUTLOOK:**

The "monsoon" rainfall brought some temporary relief to a few locations during the past month. Some green grass is growing in lower elevations of the central Sierras and over portions of the Cleveland National Forests. However, these areas likely represent less than 10% of the GACC and large fire potential remains high over most areas. Fuel moisture remains very low in the 100 and 1,000 hour fuels and overall fuel moisture remains below the critical 60% thresholds over many areas, especially over Southern California. But the combination of occasional light rain, cooler temperatures and shorter daylight hours should reduce large fire potential over the central portions of the state, especially across the Sierras. As a result, large fire potential will likely return to normal by the end of October for most areas outside of Southern California.

Across the southern part of the state, relief from the parched fuel conditions will remain elusive through October and much of November. But wetting rains should arrive by the middle to latter portion of November with greenup occurring shortly afterward. Large fire potential will likely drop to near normal over the remainder of the region by the end of November. However, the prospect of a 3rd drier than average winter in a row will likely increase the drought condition which is already at a D3, or extreme, levels over much of Southern California. Reservoirs may not see much recovery this winter if Sierra snowpack is below normal once again.
The fall of 2013 marks the second consecutive year in which there is neither a positive or negative phase ENSO condition over the equatorial waters of the Pacific. At this time last year, the Oceanic Niño Index (ONI) was +0.4 – just short of a weak El Niño condition. The ONI slipped to a slightly negative value during the middle of last winter and it has remained between -0.1 and -0.4 ever since. The Niño 3.4 region, which is the most important area of the Pacific in terms of determining winter precipitation, is at a near-neutral condition as well (Figure 2). Most long-term models depict a slight warming trend toward an above zero ONI during the winter, but recent satellite trends indicate the opposite may be occurring. Waters off the South American coast have been cooling the last few weeks and some of this cooler water may be spreading westward. This westward expansion is seemingly forecast by some of the Japanese and Australian Models (Figure 3).

Figure 2: Sea Surface Temperatures across the Pacific

A similar cycle of multi-year near or slightly below normal ONI’s occurred in the early 1960’s. The ONI from the summer of 1959 to the beginning of 1962 hovered just below 0.0. The resultant rainy seasons of 1959-1960 and 1960-1961 were well below normal in terms of rainfall, Central California experienced slightly below normal rainfall, while Southern California only recorded roughly 50% of normal precipitation during those winters.*

While this fall has seen a fairly active ridge/trough pattern across the region, much of this recent activity may be the result of a negative Pacific-North American Pattern (PNA). The PNA typically fluctuates more frequently than the ONI, and PNA values usually remain positive or negative for a couple of weeks. Thus, the current active pattern may wane in coming weeks and the atmosphere may settle into a less amplified pattern later in the fall or winter.

*Based on Fresno, Bakersfield, Los Angeles Civic Center, and San Diego rainfall data

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