

CITY OF SAN MARCOS

Audit Report

CRIME STATISTICS REPORTS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE PROGRAM

Chapter 1172, Statutes 1989; Chapter 1338, Statutes 1992;
Chapter 1230, Statutes 1993; Chapter 933, Statutes 1998;
Chapter 571, Statutes 1999; Chapter 626, Statutes 2000;
Chapter 700, Statutes 2004

July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2012



BETTY T. YEE
California State Controller

June 2017



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California State Controller

June 30, 2017

The Honorable Jim Desmond
Mayor of City of San Marcos
1 Civic Center Drive
San Marcos, CA 92069

Dear Mayor Desmond:

The State Controller's Office audited the costs claimed by the City of San Marcos for the legislatively mandated Crime Statistics Reports for the Department of Justice Program (Chapter 1172, Statutes 1989; Chapter 1338, Statutes 1992; Chapter 1230, Statutes 1993; Chapter 933, Statutes 1998; Chapter 571, Statutes 1999; Chapter 626, Statutes 2000; Chapter 700, Statutes 2004) for the period of July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2012.

The city claimed \$1,094,487 for the mandated program. Our audit found that \$722,360 is allowable (\$738,724 less allowable costs that exceed costs claimed totaling \$16,364) and \$372,127 is unallowable. The costs are unallowable because the city misstated the number of domestic violence-related calls for assistance incident reports, misstated the average time increments per activity, misstated the contract productive hourly rates, and misstated the contract indirect cost rates. The State made no payments to the city. The State will pay allowable costs claimed totaling \$722,360, contingent upon available appropriations.

This final audit report contains an adjustment to costs claimed by the city. If you disagree with the audit findings, you may file an Incorrect Reduction Claim (IRC) with the Commission on the State Mandates (Commission). Pursuant to Section 1185, subdivision (c), of the Commission's regulations (*California Code of Regulations*, Title 3), an IRC challenging this adjustment must be filed with the Commission no later than three years following the date of this report, regardless of whether this report is subsequently supplemented, superseded, or otherwise amended. You may obtain IRC information on the Commission's website at www.csm.ca.gov/forms/IRCFForm.pdf.

If you have any questions, please contact Jim L. Spano, Chief, Mandated Cost Audits Bureau, by telephone at (916) 323-5849.

Sincerely,

Original signed by

JEFFREY V. BROWNFIELD, CPA
Chief, Division of Audits

JVB/ljs

cc: Laura Rocha, Finance Director
City of San Marcos
Stacey Tang, Accounting Manager
City of San Marcos
Chris Hill, Principal Program Budget Analyst
Local Government Unit, California Department of Finance
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Audit Report

Summary

The State Controller's Office (SCO) audited the costs claimed by the City of San Marcos for the legislatively mandated Crime Statistics Reports for the Department of Justice Program (Chapter 1172, Statutes 1989; Chapter 1338, Statutes 1992; Chapter 1230, Statutes 1993; Chapter 933, Statutes 1998; Chapter 571, Statutes 1999; Chapter 626, Statutes 2000; Chapter 700, Statutes 2004) for the period of July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2012.

The city claimed \$1,094,487 for the mandated program. Our audit found that \$722,360 is allowable (\$738,724 less allowable costs that exceed costs claimed totaling \$16,364) and \$372,127 is unallowable. The costs are unallowable because the city misstated the number of domestic violence-related calls for assistance incident reports, misstated the average time increments per activity, misstated the contract productive hourly rates, and misstated the contract indirect cost rates. The State made no payments to the city. The State will pay allowable costs claimed totaling \$722,360, contingent upon available appropriations.

Background

Penal Code (PC) section 12025, subdivisions (h)(1) and (h)(3); section 12031, subdivisions (m)(1) and (m)(3); section 13014 and 13023; and section 13730, subdivision (a) require local agencies to report information related to certain specified criminal acts to the California Department of Justice (DOJ). These sections were added and/or amended by Chapter 1172, Statutes of 1989; Chapter 1338, Statutes of 1992; Chapter 1230, Statutes of 1993; Chapter 933, Statutes of 1998; Chapter 571, Statutes of 1999; Chapter 626, Statutes of 2000; and Chapter 700, Statutes of 2004.

On June 26, 2008, the Commission on State Mandates (Commission) adopted a statement of decision for the Crime Statistics Reports for the Department of Justice Program. The Commission found that the test claim legislation constitutes a new program or higher level of service and imposes a reimbursable state-mandated program on city and county claimants beginning on July 1, 2001, within the meaning of Article XII B, section 6 of the California Constitution and Government Code (GC) section 17514.

On July 31, 2009, the Commission heard an amended test claim on PC section 13023 (added by Chapter 700, Statutes of 2004), which imposed additional crime reporting requirements. The Commission also found that this test claim legislation constitutes a new program or higher level of service and imposes a reimbursable state-mandated program for city and county claimants beginning on January 1, 2004. On April 10, 2010, the Commission issued a corrected statement of decision to correctly identify the operative and effective date of the reimbursable state-mandated program as January 1, 2005.

The Commission found that the following activities are reimbursable:

- A local government entity responsible for the investigation and prosecution of a homicide case to provide the California Department of Justice (DOJ) with demographic information about the victim and the person or persons charged with the crime, including the victim's and person's age, gender, race, and ethnic background (Penal Code section 13014).
- Local law enforcement agencies to report, in a manner to be prescribed by the Attorney General, any information that may be required relative to any criminal acts or attempted criminal acts to cause physical injury, emotional suffering, or property damage where there is a reasonable cause to believe that the crime was motivated, in whole or in part, by the victim's race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, or physical or mental disability, or gender or national origin (Penal Code section 13023).
- For district attorneys to report annually on or before June 30, to the Attorney General, on profiles by race, age, gender, and ethnicity any person charged with a felony or misdemeanor under section 12025 (carrying a concealed firearm) or section 12031 of the Penal Code (carrying a loaded firearm in a public place), and any other offense charged in the same complaint, indictment, or information. The Commission found that this is a reimbursable mandate from July 1, 2001 (the beginning of the reimbursement period for this test claim) until January 1, 2005. (Penal Code sections 12025, subdivisions (h)(1) and (h)(3), and 12031 subdivisions (m)(1) and (m)(3)).
- For local law enforcement agencies to support all domestic-violence related calls for assistance with a written incident report (Penal Code section 13730, subdivision (a), Chapter 1230, Statutes of 1993).

The Commission also found that, beginning January 1, 2005, local law enforcement agencies are entitled to reimbursement for reporting the following information in a manner to be prescribed by the Attorney General:

- Any information that may be required relative to hate crimes, as defined in Penal Code section 422.55 as criminal acts committed, in whole or in part, because of one or more of the following perceived characteristics of the victim: (1) disability, (2) gender, (3) nationality, (4) race or ethnicity, (5) religion, (6) sexual orientation.
- Any information that may be required relative to hate crimes, defined in Penal Code section 422.55 as criminal acts committed, in whole or in part, because of association with a person or group with one or more of the following actual or perceived characteristics: (1) disability, (2) gender, (3) nationality, (4) race or ethnicity, (5) religion, (6) sexual orientation.

The program's parameters and guidelines establish the state mandate and define reimbursement criteria. The Commission adopted the parameters and guidelines on September 30, 2010, and amended them on January 24, 2014 to clarify reimbursable costs related to domestic violence related-calls for assistance. In compliance with GC section 17558, the SCO issues claiming instructions to assist local agencies and school districts in claiming mandated program reimbursable costs.

Objectives, Scope, and Methodology

We conducted this performance audit to determine whether costs claimed represent increased costs resulting from the Crime Statistics Reports for the Department of Justice Program for the period of July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2012.

The legal authority to conduct this audit is provided by GC sections 12410, 17558.5, and 17561. We did not audit the city's financial statements. We conducted this audit in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

We limited our review of the city's internal controls to gaining an understanding of the transaction flow and claim preparation process as necessary to develop appropriate auditing procedures. Our audit scope did not assess the efficiency or effectiveness of program operations.

The objectives of our audit were to determine whether costs claimed were supported by appropriate source documents, were not funded by another source, and were not unreasonable and/or excessive.

To achieve our audit objectives, we performed the following procedures:

- Reviewed claims to identify the material cost components of each claim, any errors, and any unusual or unexpected variances from year-to-year;
- Completed an internal control questionnaire and performed a walk-through of the claim preparation process to determine what information was used, who obtained it, and how it was obtained;
- Reviewed the city's contract provisions with the agency performing reimbursable activities;
- Interviewed the contracted agency's staff to determine the employee classifications involved in performing the reimbursable activities during the audit period;
- Assessed whether computer-processed data provided by the contracted agency to support claimed information was complete and accurate and could be relied upon;
- Reviewed the contracted agency's time study documentation to assess whether average time increments claimed to perform the reimbursable activities were reasonable per the requirements of the program;
- Reviewed and analyzed the contracted agency's detailed listing of incident report counts in selected fiscal years to identify any possible exclusions; and ensured that the counts were sufficiently free of errors;
- Verified incident report counts by tracing a sample of domestic violence calls for assistance to case files to ensure that the calls for assistance were supported by written incident reports;

- Traced contract productive hourly rate calculations to supporting information in the city's contract provisions with the agency performing reimbursable activities;
- Determined whether contract indirect costs claimed were for common or joint purposes and whether indirect cost rates were properly supported and applied; and
- Recalculated allowable costs claimed using audited data

Conclusion

Our audit found instances of noncompliance with the requirements outlined in the Objectives section. These instances are described in the accompanying Schedule (Summary of Program Costs) and in the Findings and Recommendations section of this report.

For the audit period, the city claimed \$1,094,487 for costs of the Crime Statistics Reports for the Department of Justice Program. Our audit found that \$722,360 is allowable (\$738,724 less allowable costs that exceed costs claimed totaling \$16,364) and \$372,127 is unallowable.

The State made no payments to the city. The State will pay allowable costs claimed that exceed the amount paid, totaling \$722,360, contingent upon available appropriations.

Views of Responsible Officials

We issued a draft audit report on May 23, 2017. Laura Rocha, Finance Director, responded by letter dated June 1, 2017 (Attachment), disagreeing with the audit results. This final audit report includes the city's response.

Restricted Use

This report is solely for the information and use of the City of San Marcos, the California Department of Finance, and the SCO; it is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties. This restriction is not intended to limit distribution of this report, which is a matter of public record.

Original signed by

JEFFREY V. BROWNFIELD, CPA
Chief, Division of Audits

June 30, 2017

Schedule— Summary of Program Costs July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2012

Cost Elements	Actual Costs Claimed	Allowable Per Audit	Audit Adjustment	Reference ¹
<u>July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2002</u>				
Direct costs - contract services: ²				
Domestic violence related calls for assistance	\$ 46,375	\$ 30,931	\$ (15,444)	Finding 1
Total direct costs	46,375	30,931	(15,444)	
Indirect costs	4,638	14,754	10,116	Finding 2
Total program costs	<u>\$ 51,013</u>	45,685	<u>\$ (5,328)</u>	
Less amount paid by the State		-		
Allowable costs claimed in excess of (less than) amount paid		<u>\$ 45,685</u>		
<u>July 1, 2002, through June 30, 2003</u>				
Direct costs - contract services: ²				
Domestic violence related calls for assistance	\$ 85,600	\$ 32,884	\$ (52,716)	Finding 1
Total direct costs	85,600	32,884	(52,716)	
Indirect costs	8,560	15,686	7,126	Finding 2
Total program costs	<u>\$ 94,160</u>	48,570	<u>\$ (45,590)</u>	
Less amount paid by the State		-		
Allowable costs claimed in excess of (less than) amount paid		<u>\$ 48,570</u>		
<u>July 1, 2003, through June 30, 2004</u>				
Direct costs - contract services: ²				
Domestic violence related calls for assistance	\$ 91,184	\$ 40,044	\$ (51,140)	Finding 1
Total direct costs	91,184	40,044	(51,140)	
Indirect costs	9,118	19,101	9,983	Finding 2
Total program costs	<u>\$ 100,302</u>	59,145	<u>\$ (41,157)</u>	
Less amount paid by the State		-		
Allowable costs claimed in excess of (less than) amount paid		<u>\$ 59,145</u>		
<u>July 1, 2004, through June 30, 2005</u>				
Direct costs - contract services: ²				
Domestic violence related calls for assistance	\$ 108,999	\$ 43,425	\$ (65,574)	Finding 1
Total direct costs	108,999	43,425	(65,574)	
Indirect costs	10,900	20,714	9,814	Finding 2
Total program costs	<u>\$ 119,899</u>	64,139	<u>\$ (55,760)</u>	
Less amount paid by the State		-		
Allowable costs claimed in excess of (less than) amount paid		<u>\$ 64,139</u>		

Schedule (continued)

Cost Elements	Actual Costs Claimed	Allowable Per Audit	Audit Adjustment	Reference ¹
<u>July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2006</u>				
Direct costs - contract services: ²				
Domestic violence related calls for assistance	\$ 120,823	\$ 46,556	\$ (74,267)	Finding 1
Total direct costs	120,823	46,556	(74,267)	
Indirect costs	12,082	22,207	10,125	Finding 2
Total program costs	<u>\$ 132,905</u>	68,763	<u>\$ (64,142)</u>	
Less amount paid by the State		-		
Allowable costs claimed in excess of (less than) amount paid		<u>\$ 68,763</u>		
<u>July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2007</u>				
Direct costs - contract services: ²				
Domestic violence related calls for assistance	\$ 127,427	\$ 48,953	\$ (78,474)	Finding 1
Total direct costs	127,427	48,953	(78,474)	
Indirect costs	12,743	23,351	10,608	Finding 2
Total program costs	<u>\$ 140,170</u>	72,304	<u>\$ (67,866)</u>	
Less amount paid by the State		-		
Allowable costs claimed in excess of (less than) amount paid		<u>\$ 72,304</u>		
<u>July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2008</u>				
Direct costs - contract services: ²				
Homicide reports	\$ 120	\$ 120	\$ -	
Domestic violence related calls for assistance	55,112	44,336	(10,776)	Finding 1
Total direct costs	55,232	44,456	(10,776)	
Indirect costs	44,628	20,405	(24,223)	Finding 2
Total program costs	<u>\$ 99,860</u>	64,861	<u>\$ (34,999)</u>	
Less amount paid by the State		-		
Allowable costs claimed in excess of (less than) amount paid		<u>\$ 64,861</u>		
<u>July 1, 2008, through June 30, 2009</u>				
Direct costs - contract services: ²				
Homicide reports	\$ 120	\$ 120	\$ -	
Domestic violence related calls for assistance	43,987	50,419	6,432	Finding 1
Total direct costs	44,107	50,539	6,432	
Indirect costs	40,490	23,501	(16,989)	Finding 2
Total program costs	<u>\$ 84,597</u>	74,040	<u>\$ (10,557)</u>	
Less amount paid by the State		-		
Allowable costs claimed in excess of (less than) amount paid		<u>\$ 74,040</u>		

Schedule (continued)

Cost Elements	Actual Costs Claimed	Allowable Per Audit	Audit Adjustment	Reference ¹
<u>July 1, 2009, through June 30, 2010</u>				
Direct costs - contract services: ²				
Homicide reports	\$ 116	\$ 116	\$ -	
Domestic violence related calls for assistance	54,494	62,062	7,568	Finding 1
Total direct costs	54,610	62,178	7,568	
Indirect costs	48,713	31,337	(17,376)	Finding 2
Total program costs	<u>\$ 103,323</u>	93,515	<u>\$ (9,808)</u>	
Less amount paid by the State		-		
Allowable costs claimed in excess of (less than) amount paid		<u>\$ 93,515</u>		
<u>July 1, 2010, through June 30, 2011</u>				
Direct costs - contract services: ²				
Domestic violence related calls for assistance	\$ 58,530	\$ 49,367	\$ (9,163)	Finding 1
Total direct costs	58,530	49,367	(9,163)	
Indirect costs	51,799	24,042	(27,757)	Finding 2
Total program costs	<u>\$ 110,329</u>	73,409	<u>\$ (36,920)</u>	
Less amount paid by the State		-		
Allowable costs claimed in excess of (less than) amount paid		<u>\$ 73,409</u>		
<u>July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2012</u>				
Direct costs - contract services: ²				
Domestic violence related calls for assistance	\$ 31,195	\$ 50,471	\$ 19,276	Finding 1
Total direct costs	31,195	50,471	19,276	
Indirect costs	26,734	23,822	(2,912)	Finding 2
Total direct and indirect costs	57,929	74,293	16,364	
Less allowable costs that exceed costs claimed ³	-	(16,364)	(16,364)	
Total program costs	<u>\$ 57,929</u>	57,929	<u>\$ -</u>	
Less amount paid by the State		-		
Allowable costs claimed in excess of (less than) amount paid		<u>\$ 57,929</u>		

Schedule (continued)

Cost Elements	Actual Costs Claimed	Allowable Per Audit	Audit Adjustment	Reference ¹
<u>Summary: July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2012</u>				
Direct costs - contract services: ²				
Homicide reports	\$ 356	\$ 356	\$ -	
Domestic violence related calls for assistance	823,726	499,448	(324,278)	
Total direct costs	824,082	499,804	(324,278)	
Indirect costs	270,405	238,920	(31,485)	
Total direct and indirect costs	1,094,487	738,724	(355,763)	
Less allowable costs that exceed costs claimed ³	-	(16,364)	(16,364)	
Total program costs	<u>\$ 1,094,487</u>	722,360	<u>\$ (372,127)</u>	
Less amount paid by the State		-		
Allowable costs claimed in excess of (less than) amount paid		<u>\$ 722,360</u>		

¹ See the Findings and Recommendations section.

² The city claimed contract services costs that were misclassified as salaries and benefits during the audit period. We reallocated the claimed costs to the appropriate cost category of contract services.

³ GC section 17568 stipulates that the State will not reimburse any claim more than one year after the filing deadline specified in the SCO's claiming instructions. That deadline has expired for FY 2011-12.

Findings and Recommendations

**FINDING 1—
Domestic Violence
Related Calls for
Assistance cost
component –
misstated contract
services costs**

The city claimed \$823,726 in salaries and benefits for the Domestic Violence Related Calls for Assistance cost component during the audit period. The city incorrectly classified claimed costs as salaries and benefits costs. During the audit period, the city did not incur any salaries and benefits costs, but rather incurred contract services costs. We reallocated the costs to the appropriate cost category of Contract Services. Out of the amount claimed, we found that \$499,448 is allowable and \$324,278 is unallowable. The costs are unallowable because the city misstated the number of incident report counts, misstated the time increments per activity, and misstated the contract productive hourly rates.

The following table summarizes the claimed, allowable, and unallowable contract services costs for the Domestic Violence Related Calls for Assistance cost component for the audit period:

Fiscal Year	Amount Claimed	Amount Allowable	Audit Adjustment
2001-02	\$ 46,375	\$ 30,931	\$ (15,444)
2002-03	85,600	32,884	(52,716)
2003-04	91,184	40,044	(51,140)
2004-05	108,999	43,425	(65,574)
2005-06	120,823	46,556	(74,267)
2006-07	127,427	48,953	(78,474)
2007-08	55,112	44,336	(10,776)
2008-09	43,987	50,419	6,432
2009-10	54,494	62,062	7,568
2010-11	58,530	49,367	(9,163)
2011-12	31,195	50,471	19,276
Total	\$ 823,726	\$ 499,448	\$ (324,278)

Contract Service Costs

The city contracts with the San Diego County Sheriff’s Department (SDSO) to perform all law enforcement duties for the city. These duties include activities claimed for the mandated program. The city contracts for various SDSO staff positions (i.e. Deputy, Sergeant, and Detective Sergeant) each fiscal year (FY) and pays the SDSO annual contract rates for the positions. No city staff members performed any of the reimbursable activities under this program. Therefore, the city did not incur any salaries and benefits costs as claimed, but rather incurred contract services costs. We reallocated the costs to the appropriate cost category of contract services.

The city determined claimed hours by multiplying the number of domestic-violence related calls for assistance incidents reported by the SDSO by the estimated time taken to perform the activity. The city then multiplied the total hours claimed by the respective SDSO contract rates to determine total costs claimed.

Number of Domestic Violence-Related Calls for Assistance

Claimed

The city obtained the claimed number of domestic violence-related calls for assistance from both the SDSO’s Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS) and the DOJ’s website.

Allowable

During fieldwork, we requested to review documentation supporting the number of domestic violence-related calls for assistance incidents that included a written report. The SDSO provided reports from the ARJIS supporting the number of incidents, for which reports were written, for FY 2007-08 through FY 2011-12. We found that the number of incidents claimed was misstated (overstated in some years and understated in other years).

We reviewed a sample of domestic violence-related calls for assistance incidents to verify that they occurred and were properly supported with a written incident report. We selected a random sample of 33 domestic violence-related calls for assistance incidents each for FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12. Our review revealed that only one incident report did not include any information related to domestic violence. We determined that we would not need to expand our testing, as the discrepancy was immaterial. We concluded the SDSO did a sufficient and appropriate job of generating the data from ARJIS. Therefore, we concluded that the query reports provided for FY 2007-08 through FY 2011-12 were reliable.

The SDSO was not able to provide reports or supporting documentation for incidents claimed for FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07. Because we identified discrepancies with claimed incidents, for which reports were written, for FY 2007-08 through FY 2011-12, we calculated an average incident count based on the data provided for the supported years. We applied the average incident count to FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07, in which supporting documentation was not available.

The following table summarizes the claimed, allowable, and misstated number of domestic violence-related calls for assistance incidents for the audit period:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Claimed Incident Counts</u>	<u>Allowable Incident Counts</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Incident Counts			
2001-02	208	274	66
2002-03	356	274	(82)
2003-04	323	274	(49)
2004-05	359	274	(85)
2005-06	371	274	(97)
2006-07	373	274	(99)
2007-08	291	236	(55)
2008-09	224	266	42
2009-10	288	336	48
2010-11	309	270	(39)
2011-12	155	264	109

Time Increments

Claimed

For each fiscal year, the city estimated that it took 126 minutes per incident for a deputy to support all domestic violence-related calls for assistance with a written incident report. For FY 2007-08 through FY 2011-12, the city estimated that it took an additional 19 minutes for a sergeant to review and edit the report. The city did not provide any source documentation based on actual data to support the estimated time increments.

Allowable

The SDSO conducted a month-long time study in April 2016. The time study determined the time it took the Deputies to support all domestic violence-related calls for assistance with a written incident report, and the time it took the Patrolling Sergeants to review and edit the reports. The time study also determined that the Deputies also spent time editing reports and Detective Sergeants also spent time reviewing reports, which were not claimed.

Based on the SDSO’s time-study results, we determined that it takes Deputies an average of 1.92 hours (or 115.42 minutes) to support all domestic violence-related calls for assistance with a written incident report, and an average of 0.05 hours (or 3 minutes) to edit the written report. We also determined that it takes the Patrolling Sergeants an average of 0.27 hours (or 15.90 minutes) and Detective Sergeants an average of 0.07 hours (or 4.10 minutes) to review the written reports.

We applied the allowable time-study increments to the domestic violence-related calls for assistance incident counts to arrive at the total allowable hours.

The following table summarizes the claimed, allowable, and misstated hours for the Deputy classification for the activity of writing the reports:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Claimed Hours</u>	<u>Allowable Hours</u>	<u>Difference</u>
<i>Allowable Hours - Report Writing (Deputy)</i>			
2001-02	436.80	526.08	89.28
2002-03	747.60	526.08	(221.52)
2003-04	678.30	526.08	(152.22)
2004-05	753.90	526.08	(227.82)
2005-06	779.10	526.08	(253.02)
2006-07	783.30	526.08	(257.22)
2007-08	611.10	453.12	(157.98)
2008-09	470.40	510.72	40.32
2009-10	604.80	645.12	40.32
2010-11	648.90	518.40	(130.50)
2011-12	334.03	506.88	172.85
Total	<u>6,848.23</u>	<u>5,790.72</u>	<u>(1,057.51)</u>

The following table summarizes the claimed, allowable, and unreported hours for the Deputy classification for the activity of editing the reports:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Claimed Hours</u>	<u>Allowable Hours</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Allowable Hours - Editing Report (Deputy)			
2001-02	-	13.70	13.70
2002-03	-	13.70	13.70
2003-04	-	13.70	13.70
2004-05	-	13.70	13.70
2005-06	-	13.70	13.70
2006-07	-	13.70	13.70
2007-08	-	11.80	11.80
2008-09	-	13.30	13.30
2009-10	-	16.80	16.80
2010-11	-	13.50	13.50
2011-12	-	13.20	13.20
Total	-	150.80	150.80

The following table summarizes the claimed, allowable, and misstated hours for the Patrolling Sergeant classification for the activity of reviewing and editing the reports:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Claimed Hours</u>	<u>Allowable Hours</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Allowable Hours - Reviewing Report (Patrolling Sergeant)			
2001-02	-	73.98	73.98
2002-03	-	73.98	73.98
2003-04	-	73.98	73.98
2004-05	-	73.98	73.98
2005-06	-	73.98	73.98
2006-07	-	73.98	73.98
2007-08	92.15	63.72	(28.43)
2008-09	70.93	71.82	0.89
2009-10	91.20	90.72	(0.48)
2010-11	97.85	72.90	(24.95)
2011-12	47.79	71.28	23.49
Total	399.92	814.32	414.40

The following table summarizes the claimed, allowable, and unreported hours for the Detective Sergeant classification for the activity of reviewing and editing the reports:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Claimed Hours</u>	<u>Allowable Hours</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Allowable Hours - Reviewing Report (Detective Sergeant)			
2001-02	-	19.18	19.18
2002-03	-	19.18	19.18
2003-04	-	19.18	19.18
2004-05	-	19.18	19.18
2005-06	-	19.18	19.18
2006-07	-	19.18	19.18
2007-08	-	16.52	16.52
2008-09	-	18.62	18.62
2009-10	-	23.52	23.52
2010-11	-	18.90	18.90
2011-12	-	18.48	18.48
Total	-	211.12	211.12

Contract Hourly Rates

We reviewed the contract service agreements between the SDSO and the city, including Attachment B, CLEP Costing schedules, and contract hours for each fiscal year. Our analysis revealed that the city overstated claimed rates during the audit period. The rates were overstated because the city used inconsistent methodology to compute claimed rates, used contract salary and benefit amounts that were co-mingled with multiple classifications, and applied inconsistent annual contract hours to compute claimed hourly rates.

Contract Salary and Benefit Amounts

For FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07, the city used contract salary and benefit amounts that co-mingled multiple classifications into one rate. The claimed amounts included classifications that did not perform reimbursable activities. During fieldwork, SDSO provided segregated contract salary and benefit amounts specific to those classifications performing reimbursable activities. We used the segregated contract salary and benefit information to compute allowable rates for FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07.

For FY 2007-08 through FY 2011-12, the city used segregated contract salary and benefit amounts. We traced the claimed amounts to contract information and confirmed they were accurate.

Contract Productive Hours

For FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07, the city used co-mingled contract productive hours consistent with contract salary and benefit amounts that included multiple classifications into one rate. Because we were able to segregate contract salary and benefit amounts, we also used productive hours consistent with classifications performing reimbursable activities. We used 1,743 productive hours noted in the contract to compute each classification's contract rate.

Misstated Contract Hourly Rates

We calculated hourly contract rates for each classification using the contract hours of 1,743 and the segregated contract salary and benefit amounts for each classification performing reimbursable activities.

The following table summarizes the audit adjustments to the hourly contract rate for the Deputy classification:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Claimed Hourly Rate</u>	<u>Allowable Hourly Rate</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Allowable Hourly Contract Rate (Deputy)			
2001-02	106.17	47.34	(58.83)
2002-03	114.50	50.31	(64.19)
2003-04	134.43	61.22	(73.21)
2004-05	144.58	66.48	(78.10)
2005-06	155.08	71.46	(83.62)
2006-07	162.68	75.14	(87.54)
2007-08	76.38	78.87	2.49
2008-09	78.64	78.64	-
2009-10	76.48	76.48	-
2010-11	75.84	75.84	-
2011-12	79.32	79.32	-

The following table summarizes the audit adjustments to the hourly contract rate for Patrolling Sergeant classification:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount Hourly Rate</u>	<u>Amount Hourly Rate</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Allowable Hourly Contract Rate (Patrolling Sergeant)			
2001-02	-	57.72	57.72
2002-03	-	61.49	61.49
2003-04	-	75.11	75.11
2004-05	-	80.94	80.94
2005-06	-	85.69	85.69
2006-07	-	90.10	90.10
2007-08	91.55	94.58	3.03
2008-09	98.61	101.84	3.23
2009-10	90.34	100.12	9.78
2010-11	95.22	98.34	3.12
2011-12	98.34	102.69	4.35

The following table summarizes the audit adjustments to the hourly contract rate for Detective Sergeant classification:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Claimed Hourly Rate</u>	<u>Allowable Hourly Rate</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Allowable Hourly Contract Rate (Detective Sergeant)			
2001-02	-	57.72	57.72
2002-03	-	61.49	61.49
2003-04	-	75.11	75.11
2004-05	-	80.94	80.94
2005-06	-	85.69	85.69
2006-07	-	90.10	90.10
2007-08	-	99.29	99.29
2008-09	-	101.84	101.84
2009-10	-	100.12	100.12
2010-11	-	98.34	98.34
2011-12	-	102.69	102.69

Summary of Audit Adjustment

We applied the allowable domestic violence-related calls for assistance incident counts to the time study increments to arrive at the total allowable hours. We then applied the audited hourly contract rates to the allowable hours to determine allowable contract services costs. Our analysis revealed that the city overstated contract services costs totaling \$324,278 for the Domestic Violence Related Calls for Assistance cost component for the audit period.

The following table summarizes the audit adjustments per fiscal year as described in the finding above:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Hours Related Adjustment</u>	<u>Contract Rate Related Adjustment</u>	<u>Audit Adjustment</u>
2001-02	\$ 15,505	\$ (30,949)	\$ (15,444)
2002-03	(18,947)	(33,769)	(52,716)
2003-04	(12,626)	(38,514)	(51,140)
2004-05	(24,487)	(41,087)	(65,574)
2005-06	(30,276)	(43,991)	(74,267)
2006-07	(32,421)	(46,053)	(78,474)
2007-08	(12,099)	1,323	(10,776)
2008-09	6,200	232	6,432
2009-10	6,681	887	7,568
2010-11	(9,390)	227	(9,163)
2011-12	18,966	310	19,276
Total	<u>\$ (92,894)</u>	<u>\$ (231,384)</u>	<u>\$ (324,278)</u>

Criteria

The parameters and guidelines (section IV-Reimbursable Activities) require claimed costs to be supported by source documents. The parameters and guidelines state, in part:

Actual costs are those costs actually incurred to implement the mandated activities. Actual costs must be traceable and supported by source documents that show the validity of such costs, when they were incurred, and their relationship to the reimbursable activities. A source document is a document created at or near the same time the actual cost was incurred for the event or activity in question. Source documents may include, but are not limited to, employee time records or time logs, sign-in sheets, invoices, and receipts.

The parameters and guidelines (section IV-Ongoing Activities D. Domestic Violence Related Calls for Assistance) allow ongoing activities related to costs supporting calls with a written incident report and reviewing the report as follows:

D. Domestic Violence Related Calls for Assistance: (Pen. Code, § 13730(a); Stats.1993, ch. 1230)

The following activity, performed by city, county, and city and county law enforcement agencies, is eligible for reimbursement:

1. Support all domestic-violence related calls for assistance with a written incident report.
2. Review and edit the report.

Reimbursement is **not** required to interview parties, complete a booking sheet or restraining order, transport the victim to the hospital, book the perpetrator, or other related activities to enforce a crime and assist the victim.

In addition, reimbursement is **not** required to include the information in the incident report required by Penal Code section 13730(c)(1)(2), based on the Commission decision denying reimbursement for that activity in *Domestic Violence Training and Incident Reporting* (CSM-96-362-01). Reimbursement for including the information in the incident report required by Penal Code section 13730(c)(3) is not provided in these parameters and guidelines and may not be claimed under this program, but is addressed in *Domestic Violence Incident Reports II* (02-TC-18).

The parameters and guidelines (section V-Claim Preparation and Submission-Direct Cost Reporting-Contracted Services) state that, for salaries and benefits, claimants are required to:

Report the name of the contractor and services performed to implement the reimbursable activities. If the contractor bills for time and materials, report the number of hours spent on the activities and all costs charged. If the contract is a fixed price, report the services that were performed during the period covered by the reimbursement claim. If the contract services were also used for purposes other than the reimbursable activities, only the pro-rata portion of the services used to implement the reimbursable activities can be claimed. Submit contract consultant and invoices with the claim and a description of the contract scope of services.

Recommendation

The Crime Statistics Reports for the Department of Justice Program was suspended in the FY 2012-13 through FY 2016-17. If the program becomes active, we recommend the city ensure that claimed costs include only eligible costs, are based on actual costs, and are properly supported.

City’s Response

Issue 1: Number of Domestic Violence-Related Calls for Assistance

The City of San Marcos (City) requests the State Controller’s Office (SCO) to use the actual Domestic Violence (DV) statistics provided for the period from FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07 in lieu of the SCO’s average of the five most recent fiscal years audited. These actual statistics of DV incidents were supported with written incident reports. The City also requests the SCO to take into account the crime rates in the older years were higher.

The City provided to the SCO both the San Diego County Sheriff’s Office (SDSO) DV statistics reported in the Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS), which recorded the number of actual DV incident reports by fiscal year, and the Department of Justice (DOJ) annual DV report statistics, which were reported by calendar year. While the SDSO maintains records of total case counts in a summary format, the information requested by the SCO for this audit (a detailed report showing each incident case number by date and Penal Code for all the fiscal years) is no longer accessible due to system data conversions and also requirements to expunge records for FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07. Table 1 below shows DOJ and SDSO ARJIS data, while reported on calendar vs. fiscal year, respectively, tracked very closely. The City used the DOJ figures, which the SCO confirmed, to compute the claims (FY 2011-12 claimed statistic was an error, which was not known at the time the claim was filed).

Table 1 – Analysis of Incident Report Counts

Fiscal Year	Claimed	DOJ Stats (calendar year)	ARJIS Stats (fiscal year)	SCO Allowed
2001-02	208	208	333	274
2002-03	356	356	360	274
2003-04	323	323	394	274
2004-05	359	359	336	274
2005-06	371	371	350	274
2006-07	373	373	346	274
2007-08	291	291	236	236
2008-09	224	224	266	266
2009-10	288	288	336	336
2010-11	309	309	270	270
2011-12	155	251	264	264
Total	3,257	3,353	3,491	3,016
Average	296	305	317	274
Variance		12		
% Difference		4%		

 Shaded area indicates the SCO audited and approved numbers.

The information the SDSO provided proved:

- 1) The data was contemporaneously generated and can be verified by other reliable contemporaneous source document.
 - a) The City sent to the SCO faxed correspondences from the SDSO's office with report counts from the actual time periods dating back to 2002.
 - b) The attached San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) Criminal Justice Research Division Report verifies the statistics provided to the SCO matched DOJ reported DV incidents. The attached SANDAG, "Twenty-Five Years of Crime in the San Diego Region: 1984 through 2008" report, Page 25, Appendix Table 9 shows the data for year 2004, 2007 and 2008 DV incident counts matched those claimed.
- 2) The actual incident counts are supported with written reports.
 - a) The attached DOJ's Criminal Statistics Reporting Requirements manual shows on Page 14, DOJ is to be provided with "monthly summary statistical data on the number of domestic violence-related calls received" and "[a]ll domestic violence-related calls for assistance shall be supported with a written incident report".
 - b) The attached email on May 15, 2017, from Brent Jordan, Sr. Crime and Intel Analyst, who provided those old faxed correspondences above in 1) a), states, "The SANDAG reports that are attached represent reported crime meaning that **they had a case number and a written report.** None of the statistics provided in the SANDAG report are considered calls for service." Also the attached email from Lieutenant Schaller on the same date said, "Just confirming Brent's statement here. These stats were generated by actual reports generated." (Emphasis added)
- 3) The DV crime rates in the older years were higher. The attached SANDAG "Twenty-Five Years of Crime in the San Diego Region: 1984 through 2008" report, page 11, Figure 13 shows DV rates were higher during 2002 to 2007 and they were trending down. Also on page 26, Appendix Table 9 shows specifically the City's number of DV incidents decreasing.

During the audit, the SCO reviewed the ARJIS statistics and detail reports for the five most recent of the eleven audited fiscal years and verified the reliability of the SDSO ARJIS statistical data, as 100% of ARJIS incident counts were approved by the SCO. Page 9 of the Draft Audit Report states, "We reviewed a sample of domestic-violence related calls for assistance incidents to verify that they occurred and were properly supported with a written incident report" and "We concluded the SDSO did a sufficient and appropriate job of generating the data from ARJIS. Therefore, we concluded that the query reports provided for FY 2007-08 through FY 2011-12 were reliable."

Based on the above, either the ARJIS or the DOJ actual statistics, instead of the 274 incident count 5-year average, for FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07 should be allowed.

Issue 2: Contract Hourly Rates

The City disagrees with the SCO statements regarding the City overstated claimed rates and that the rates were overstated because the City used inconsistent methodologies to compute claimed rates. The City also disagrees with the SCO statement, "For FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07, the city used contract salary and benefit amounts that comingled multiple classifications into one rate."

The City contracts with the SDSO for provision of Law Enforcement services. There were three contracts that governed the City's Law Enforcement services with the SDSO during the time period under audit. The first contract dated June 25, 1996 covered the period from FY 1996-97 to FY2001-02. The second contract dated June 11, 2002 covered the period from FY2002-03 to FY2006-07. And the third contract dated November 6, 2007 covered the period from FY2007-08 to FY 2011-12.

The methodologies used by the City to compute the billing rates were consistent with the contract language for each year. During FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07, the City was billed for law enforcement services on a full cost basis per Patrol Sedan Unit, which included all overhead costs (including Sergeants' administrative or supportive services) to reflect the "actual costs" for providing the Unit. The overhead costs built into the rates are fixed and non-negotiable, and the contracts state that they are "necessary and appropriate" as well as "efficient in achieving the law enforcement objectives of the department". This method of computation for the Unit cost was common and used by many Counties to charge for law enforcement services.

The rates for a Patrol Deputy were computed exactly as stated per Attachment B of the contracts, which specifies total unit cost for a Patrol Sedan Unit and total annual hours of service provided. The Patrol officers are the direct staff that performed the mandated activity, which included taking the call, writing, and editing a DV incident report. The City did not claim Sergeants' time during that time frame because Sergeants' support costs were included as overhead in the contracted rate for the Patrol Deputy.

The City disputes the SCO's use of deconstructed salaries and benefits for FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07 because that was not how the contracts were structured. The City requests that actual Patrol Deputy hourly rates be allowed as originally claimed by the City as the method matches the June 25, 1996 and June 11, 2002 contract terms and conditions that dictate the rates for FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07.

SCO's Comment**Issue 1: Number of Domestic Violence-Related Calls for Assistance**

The finding and recommendation remain unchanged.

The city disagrees with the SCO's use of an average allowable incident count for FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07, for which supporting documentation was not available. The SCO derived the average incident count based on actual reports from ARJIS for FY 2007-08 through FY 2011-12.

1. The city asserts that the claimed case counts were “contemporaneously generated and can be verified by other reliable contemporaneous source documents.” The city’s statement is misleading, as no contemporaneous source documents were provided to support incident counts in FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07.

The SCO requested and reviewed reports from ARJIS supporting the number of incidents, for which reports were written, for FY 2007-08 through FY 2011-12. We found deviations from claimed counts and used audited data to compute allowable costs. The same reports were not available for FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07 to support claimed incident counts in the early years. The city agrees that “the information requested by the SCO for this audit (a detailed report showing each incident case number by date and Penal Code for all the fiscal years) is no longer accessible due to system data conversions....”

As an alternative to allowing no costs in the early years of the audit period, the SCO worked with the city and the SDSO by computing an average incident count for FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07 based on the actual data reports provided for FY 2007-08 through FY 2011-12. The SCO applied the average incident counts to the early years, for which supporting documentation was not available.

- a) The city states that it “sent to the SCO faxed correspondence from the SDSO’s office with report counts from the actual time periods dating back to 2002.” The city is correct that it provided fax cover sheets for our review. However, the fax correspondence showed only hand-written numbers representing total counts in each fiscal year. The fax cover sheets did not contain any detail or supporting information to show how the hand-written numbers related to domestic violence calls for assistance. The fax cover sheets also did not provide a listing of cases in each fiscal year, so that SCO could properly verify whether the hand-written total numbers actually related to the incident counts in the mandated program. The city did not provide any other documentation supporting the total number of incident counts.
 - b) The city presented the SANDAG report “Twenty-Five Years of Crime in the San Diego Region: 1984 through 2008.” The city asserts that this comprehensive report is supporting claimed incident counts for years 2004, 2007, and 2008. However, the SANDAG report is irrelevant as it does not provide the listing of incident counts for the SCO to review and perform testing to verify the accuracy of the counts.
2. The city asserts that the claimed incident counts were supported with written reports and that “these stats were generated by actual reports generated.” However, the city did not provide supporting documentation listing the incident counts and identifying how they related to the mandated program.
 - a) The city provided DOJ’s Criminal Statistics Reporting Requirements manual for our review and pointed out page 14, which states “all domestic violence-related calls for assistance shall be supported with a written incident report.” The referenced

statement is the requirement derived from the applicable Penal Code. This requirement does not provide any assurance as to the accuracy of the reports.

- b) The city provided email correspondence between it and the SDSO discussing incident counts. The email correspondence is irrelevant as it does not provide the detailed reports for the SCO to review and perform testing to verify the accuracy of the counts.
3. The city points out that “the DV crime rates in older years were higher.” The SCO relied on actual supporting documentation for the incident counts provided in FY 2007-08 through FY 2011-12. The SCO’s analysis is based on actual source documents and not historical statistical data. The city is required to report actual costs and maintain supporting documentation for the costs claimed. The city was not able to provide actual source documents for the earlier years of the claim period.

The city quoted the SCO’s statement from the draft audit report regarding accuracy of the ARJIS reports and took it out of context. The city implied that the ARJIS incident case counts should be accepted without verification for FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07 because the SCO indicated ARJIS statistics were accurate. We disagree. In the draft audit report, the SCO indicated that the SDSO did a sufficient and appropriate job of generating the reports from ARJIS and concluded that the query reports provided for FY 2007-08 through FY 2011-12 were reliable. The SCO, therefore, was able to use the verified information to arrive at an average incident count that was reliable and based on actual verifiable data. However, the SCO did not assert to the reliability of counts claimed for other fiscal years of the audit period, as claimed incident counts were unsupported for FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07.

Issue 2: Contract Hourly Rates

The finding and recommendation remain unchanged.

The city disagrees with the SCO finding relating to the city’s use of co-mingled contract hourly rates. The city also “disputes the SCO’s use of deconstructed salaries and benefits for FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07 because that was not how the contracts were structured.” The city asserts that the contract hourly rates claimed for FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07 are accurate and should be used as claimed to calculate allowable costs for this audit.

We disagree that co-mingled contract rates are acceptable to claim costs when only certain classifications perform reimbursable activities. For FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07, the city used contract salary and benefit amounts that co-mingled multiple classifications into one rate. The claimed rates included classifications that did not perform the mandated activities. By claiming the co-mingled rate, the city is seeking reimbursement of costs for the employees whose duties are not related to the mandated program or reimbursable activities.

The parameters and guidelines of this program require that, if contract services were used for purposes other than the reimbursable activities, only the pro rata portion of the services used to implement the reimbursable activities be claimed. It was not appropriate to claimed blended contract hourly rates as these rates included costs unrelated to this mandated program.

The SCO separated the rates for FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07 in order to identify the specific employees who performed the mandated activities. The audited contract hourly rates represent costs for those specific contract employees.

**FINDING 2—
Misstated Indirect
Costs**

The city claimed \$270,405 in indirect costs during the audit period. We determined that \$238,920 is allowable and \$31,485 is unallowable. Indirect costs are unallowable because the city misclassified claimed direct costs as salaries and benefits rather than contract services, inappropriately calculated indirect cost rates based on direct labor rather than contract services, and applied indirect cost rates to unallowable contract services costs as identified in Finding 1.

The following table summarizes the claimed, allowable, and unallowable indirect costs for the audit period:

Fiscal Year	Amount Claimed	Amount Allowable	Audit Adjustment
2001-02	\$ 4,638	\$ 14,754	\$ 10,116
2002-03	8,560	15,686	7,126
2003-04	9,118	19,101	9,983
2004-05	10,900	20,714	9,814
2005-06	12,082	22,207	10,125
2006-07	12,743	23,351	10,608
2007-08	44,628	20,405	(24,223)
2008-09	40,490	23,501	(16,989)
2009-10	48,713	31,337	(17,376)
2010-11	51,799	24,042	(27,757)
2011-12	26,734	23,822	(2,912)
Total	\$ 270,405	\$ 238,920	\$ (31,485)

Misclassified Costs

For FY 2001-02 through 2006-07, the city claimed 10% indirect cost rates and applied the rates to contract services costs that were incorrectly claimed as salaries and benefits. For FY 2007-08 through 2011-12, the city prepared Indirect Cost Rate Proposals (ICRPs) and also applied these rates to misclassified contract services costs that were incorrectly claimed as salaries and benefits. As discussed in Finding 1, the city did not incur any direct labor costs during the audit period. The city staff did not perform any of the reimbursable activities listed within the parameters and guidelines. The city contracted with the SDSO to perform all law enforcement activities including activities allowable for reimbursement

under this mandated program. Therefore, the city did not incur any direct labor costs for this program, but rather incurred contract services costs. The city's methodology to classify and compute costs as indirect based on direct labor costs was not appropriate.

Contract Indirect Costs

We reviewed the contract agreements between the city and the SDSO. For FY 2007-08 through FY 2011-12, the SDSO contract agreements provided supplemental schedules and identified contracted labor costs and contracted overhead costs. We determined that overhead costs identified in the contract were appropriate as they related to the performance of mandated activities. We computed indirect cost rates for contract services for these years by dividing total contract overhead costs, station support staff costs, and Sergeant Admin position costs, by the contracted labor costs identified in the contract supplemental schedules.

Such information was not available for FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07. We therefore calculated an average contract indirect cost rate based on available data for FY 2007-08 through FY 2011-12 and applied the average contract indirect rate to FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07, in which contract agreements did not contain detail schedules.

The following table summarizes the claimed, allowable, and adjusted indirect cost rates for the audit period:

Fiscal Year	Claimed Indirect Cost Rate	Audited Contract Indirect Cost Rate	Difference
Indirect Cost Rates			
2001-02	10.00%	47.70%	37.70%
2002-03	10.00%	47.70%	37.70%
2003-04	10.00%	47.70%	37.70%
2004-05	10.00%	47.70%	37.70%
2005-06	10.00%	47.70%	37.70%
2006-07	10.00%	47.70%	37.70%
2007-08	80.80%	45.90%	-34.90%
2008-09	91.80%	46.50%	-45.30%
2009-10	89.20%	50.40%	-38.80%
2010-11	88.50%	48.70%	-39.80%
2011-12	85.70%	47.20%	-38.50%

Summary of Audit Adjustment

We applied the audited indirect cost rates to the total allowable contract services costs as described in Finding 1. The following table summarized the audit adjustments as they relate to misstated contract services costs in Finding 1 and misstated contract indirect cost rates as described in Finding 2:

Fiscal Year	Finding 1 Related Adjustment	Contract Indirect Cost Rate Adjustment	Audit Adjustment
2001-02	\$ (1,544)	\$ 11,660	\$ 10,116
2002-03	(5,272)	12,398	7,126
2003-04	(5,114)	15,097	9,983
2004-05	(6,557)	16,371	9,814
2005-06	(7,427)	17,552	10,125
2006-07	(7,847)	18,455	10,608
2007-08	(8,707)	(15,516)	(24,223)
2008-09	5,905	(22,894)	(16,989)
2009-10	6,751	(24,127)	(17,376)
2010-11	(8,109)	(19,648)	(27,757)
2011-12	16,520	(19,432)	(2,912)
Total	<u>\$ (21,401)</u>	<u>\$ (10,084)</u>	<u>\$ (31,485)</u>

Criteria

The parameters and guidelines (section V-Claim Preparation and Submission) state that, claimants have the option of using 10% of direct labor, excluding fringe benefits, or preparing an Indirect Cost Rate Proposal (ICRP) if the indirect cost rate claimed exceeds 10%. The parameters and guidelines (section V.B – Indirect Cost Rates) state, in part:

Indirect costs are costs that are incurred for a common or joint purpose, benefitting more than one program, and are not directly assignable to a particular department or program without efforts disproportionate to the result achieved. Indirect costs may include both: (1) overhead costs of the unit performing the mandate; and (2) the costs of the central government services distributed to the other departments based on a systematic and rational basis through a cost allocation plan.

Compensation for indirect costs is eligible for reimbursement utilizing the procedures provided in 2 CFR Part 225 (Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-87). Claimants have the option of using 10% of direct labor, excluding fringe benefits, or preparing an Indirect Cost Rate Proposal (ICRP) if the indirect cost rate claimed exceeds 10%.

The parameters and guidelines (section V-Claim Preparation and Submission-Direct Cost Reporting-Contracted Services) state that, for salaries and benefits, claimants are required to:

Report the name of the contractor and services performed to implement the reimbursable activities. If the contractor bills for time and materials, report the number of hours spent on the activities and all costs charged.

If the contract is a fixed price, report the services that were performed during the period covered by the reimbursement claim. If the contract services were also used for purposes other than the reimbursable activities, only the pro-rata portion of the services used to implement the reimbursable activities can be claimed. Submit contract consultant and invoices with the claim and a description of the contract scope of services.

Recommendation

The Crime Statistics Reports for the Department of Justice Program was suspended in the FY 2012-13 through FY 2016-17. If the program becomes active, we recommend the city ensure that claimed costs include only eligible costs, are based on actual costs, and are properly supported.

City's Response

Due to changes in contract languages over the years, the City is addressing the indirect cost issues separately.

FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07 Indirect Cost Rates

As stated above, the City disputes the SCO's use of deconstructed salaries and benefits for FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07. However, if the SCO insists on using the deconstructed method, then the City requests the SCO to apply the same method to determine the contract indirect cost rates to be consistent.

The SCO allowed contract indirect costs for these years are not based on the actual contracted terms but rather based on the average of the five most recent fiscal years audited. This does not reflect actual contract indirect cost rates paid by the City. This is incorrect and denies the City reimbursement of its full actual costs incurred to comply with the mandate.

To justify the usage of an average, the SCO states on page 18 of the Draft Audit Report, "Such information was not available for FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07." This SCO's statement is not accurate. As an example, the "Sheriff's Department F/Y 06-07 CLEP Costing" schedule the SCO obtained from the SDSO during this audit, which the SCO used to calculate the contract hourly rates, shows the actual direct (Law Enforcement Stations – Deputy and Sergeant) and indirect costs (Law Enforcement Stations – Other Support, Law Enforcement Support, and Services & Supplies) billed for each Patrol Sedan Unit. Based on these CLEP Costing schedules, the City computed the contract indirect cost rates as follows:

Fiscal Year	Contract Direct Cost	Contract Indirect Cost	Contract Indirect Cost Rate
2001-02	\$169,655	\$159,732	94%
2002-03	\$181,791	\$173,461	95%
2003-04	\$221,342	\$195,718	88%
2004-05	\$240,118	\$208,456	87%
2005-06	\$257,716	\$223,414	87%
2006-07	\$273,479	\$231,235	85%

Therefore, these actual contract indirect cost rates, instead of the 47.7% 5-year average, for FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07 should be allowed.

FY 2007-08 through FY 2011-12 Indirect Costs

The City appreciates the SCO included the Administrative Sergeant costs as overhead costs in the computation of the contract indirect cost rates; however, the City requests a majority of the other Sergeants costs, which related to the administrative and or supervisory services, to also be considered as overhead costs to properly reflect actual overhead costs incurred. These Sergeant positions are first line supervisors of the Deputies as well as other non-sworn station staff and are an integral part of departmental support.

Section II B. of the contract states, the “COUNTY through SHERIFF will provide general and specialized law enforcement and traffic services... **as well as direct supervision of law enforcement personnel assigned**”. (Emphasis added) County job descriptions state the “Purpose and Distinguishing Characteristics” of the Sergeant position “is to provide supervision over the activities of a team, unit or division of deputies and or professional staff.” Further, it states, “This class represents the first level of supervision of sworn staff in the Sheriff’s Department.”

The contract’s reference to SERGEANT and DETECTIVE SERGEANT positions in the Direct Costs section is to distinguish the positions that **are paid for directly** and their full positions are dedicated exclusively to the City as oppose to the other positions which are shared with other cities. Therefore, the term “direct” in the contract does not refer to their job duties. The San Marcos Station Lieutenant determined the percentage that each Sergeant spends on administrative and or supervisory duties are as follows:

- Admin Sergeant = (100% allowed by SCO)
- Dedicated Sergeants = 70%
- Sergeants (Patrol) = 70%
- Sergeant (Traffic) = 90%
- Sergeant (Detective) = 90%

According to the claiming instructions and OMB A-87, the “indirect costs are costs that are incurred for a common or joint purpose, benefiting more than one program, and are not directly assignable to a particular department or program without efforts disproportionate to the results achieved.” The City believes these costs satisfy the requirements of OMB A-87 and are eligible as overhead costs for inclusion in the contract indirect cost rate calculation.

SCO’s Comment

The finding and recommendation remain unchanged.

FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07 Indirect Cost Rates

The city disagrees with the SCO’s computation of the average indirect cost rates that were based on the five most recent fiscal years audited. The city indicates it should get reimbursed higher indirect cost rates than the 47.7% five-year average computed by the SCO during the course of the audit.

As indicated in the finding, the city claimed a 10% indirect cost rate for FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07, based on a standard rate allowed by the parameters and guidelines. The SCO computed allowable costs based on available data in the city's contracts. The city is proposing higher alternative rates to be used for reimbursement. We disagree with the city's proposed methodology.

The city inappropriately claimed contract services costs as direct labor costs and computed indirect costs based on direct labor when in fact the city did not incur any direct or indirect labor costs. The city's proposed new methodology also subjectively classifies various costs as direct and indirect. All of the city's costs for this program are contract services costs. The SCO's methodology to compute allowable contract indirect costs accounted for contracted labor costs and contracted overhead costs that benefited the implementation of the entire contract.

FY 2007-08 through FY 2011-12 Indirect Costs

For FY 2006-07 through FY 2011-12, the city is proposing an increase in the allowable contract indirect cost rate. The city asserts that the majority of the other sergeant classification costs should be allocated as indirect costs in order to properly reflect actual overhead costs incurred for the calculation of contract indirect costs rates. We disagree with the city's proposed methodology as we already accounted for all appropriate contracted labor costs and contracted overhead costs that benefited the implementation of the entire contract.

**Attachment—
City's Response to
Draft Audit Report**



June 1, 2017

Mr. Jim L. Spano
Chief, Mandated Cost Audits Bureau
State Controller's Office
Division of Audits
P.O. Box 942850
Sacramento, CA 94250-5874

**RE: RESPONSES TO STATE CONTROLLER'S OFFICE DRAFT AUDIT REPORT OF
CRIME STATISTICS REPORTS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE PROGRAM
AUDIT ID #S16-MCC-0029
FOR PERIOD FY 2001-02 THROUGH FY 2011-12**

Dear Mr. Spano:

Thank you for providing the City of San Marcos (City) the opportunity to review and respond to the audit findings and recommendations as presented in the Draft Audit Report issued by your office on May 23, 2017. Please find the enclosed City of San Marcos' responses and the additional support we collected since the Exit Conference on May 11, 2017 that show our costs claimed were mostly correct and represented the City's actual costs incurred.

We appreciate your time for reviewing the enclosed responses and additional information. We are confident you will find them to be sound and supportive and will reinstate most of the disallowable claimed costs.

Please feel free to contact me at (760) 744-1050 ext. 3131 or our consultant, Annette Chinn, at (916) 939-7901 with any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

Laura Rocha
Director of Finance and IT

Enclosures

**City of San Marcos' Responses to State Controller's Office Draft Audit Report of Crime Statistics Reports for the Department of Justice Program
Audit ID #S16-MCC-0029, for Period FY 2001-02 through FY 2011-12**

FINDING 1 – DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-RELATED CALLS FOR ASSISTANCE COST COMPONENT – MISSTATED CONTRACT SERVICE COSTS

Issue 1: Number of Domestic Violence-Related Calls for Assistance

The City of San Marcos (City) requests the State Controller's Office (SCO) to use the actual Domestic Violence (DV) statistics provided for the period from FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07 in lieu of the SCO's average of the five most recent fiscal years audited. These actual statistics of DV incidents were supported with written incident reports. The City also requests the SCO to take into account the crime rates in the older years were higher.

The City provided to the SCO both the San Diego County Sheriff's Office (SDSO) DV statistics reported in the Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS), which recorded the number of actual DV incident reports by fiscal year, and the Department of Justice (DOJ) annual DV report statistics, which were reported by calendar year. While the SDSO maintains records of total case counts in a summary format, the information requested by the SCO for this audit (a detailed report showing each incident case number by date and Penal Code for all the fiscal years) is no longer accessible due to system data conversions and also requirements to expunge records for FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07. Table 1 below shows DOJ and SDSO ARJIS data, while reported on calendar vs. fiscal year, respectively, tracked very closely. The City used the DOJ figures, which the SCO confirmed, to compute the claims (FY 2011-12 claimed statistic was an error, which was not known at the time the claim was filed).

Table 1 – Analysis of Incident Report Counts

Fiscal Year	Claimed	DOJ Stats (calendar year)	ARJIS Stats (fiscal year)	SCO Allowed
2001-02	208	208	333	274
2002-03	356	356	360	274
2003-04	323	323	394	274
2004-05	359	359	336	274
2005-06	371	371	350	274
2006-07	373	373	346	274
2007-08	291	291	236	236
2008-09	224	224	266	266
2009-10	288	288	336	336
2010-11	309	309	270	270
2011-12	155	251	264	264
Total	3,257	3,353	3,491	3,016
Average	296	305	317	274
Variance		12		
% Difference		4%		

Shaded area indicates the SCO audited and approved numbers.

The information the SDSO provided proved:

- 1) The data was contemporaneously generated and can be verified by other reliable contemporaneous source document.
 - a) The City sent to the SCO faxed correspondences from the SDSO's office with report counts from the actual time periods dating back to 2002.
 - b) The attached San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) Criminal Justice Research Division Report verifies the statistics provided to the SCO matched DOJ reported DV incidents. The attached SANDAG, "Twenty-Five Years of Crime in the San Diego Region: 1984 through 2008" report, Page 25, Appendix Table 9 shows the data for year 2004, 2007 and 2008 DV incident counts matched those claimed.
- 2) The actual incident counts are supported with written reports.
 - a) The attached DOJ's Criminal Statistics Reporting Requirements manual shows on Page 14, DOJ is to be provided with "monthly summary statistical data on the number of domestic violence-related calls received" and "[a]ll domestic violence-related calls for assistance shall be supported with a written incident report".
 - b) The attached email on May 15, 2017, from Brent Jordan, Sr. Crime and Intel Analyst, who provided those old faxed correspondences above in 1) a), states, "The SANDAG reports that are attached represent reported crime meaning that **they had a case number and a written report.** None of the statistics provided in the SANDAG report are considered calls for service." Also the attached email from Lieutenant Schaller on the same date said, "Just confirming Brent's statement here. These stats were generated by actual reports generated." (Emphasis added)
- 3) The DV crime rates in the older years were higher. The attached SANDAG "Twenty-Five Years of Crime in the San Diego Region: 1984 through 2008" report, page 11, Figure 13 shows DV rates were higher during 2002 to 2007 and they were trending down. Also on page 26, Appendix Table 9 shows specifically the City's number of DV incidents decreasing.

During the audit, the SCO reviewed the ARJIS statistics and detail reports for the five most recent of the eleven audited fiscal years and verified the reliability of the SDSO ARJIS statistical data, as 100% of ARJIS incident counts were approved by the SCO. Page 9 of the Draft Audit Report states, "We reviewed a sample of domestic-violence related calls for assistance incidents to verify that they occurred and were properly supported with a written incident report" and "We concluded the SDSO did a sufficient and appropriate job of generating the data from ARJIS. Therefore, we concluded that the query reports provided for FY 2007-08 through FY 2011-12 were reliable."

Based on the above, either the ARJIS or the DOJ actual statistics, instead of the 274 incident count 5-year average, for FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07 should be allowed.

Issue 2: Contract Hourly Rates

The City disagrees with the SCO statements regarding the City overstated claimed rates and that the rates were overstated because the City used inconsistent methodologies to compute claimed rates. The City also disagrees with the SCO statement, "For FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07, the city used contract salary and benefit amounts that co-mingled multiple classifications into one rate."

The City contracts with the SDSO for provision of Law Enforcement services. There were three contracts that governed the City's Law Enforcement services with the SDSO during the time period under audit. The first contract dated June 25, 1996 covered the period from FY 1996-97 to FY2001-02. The second contract dated June 11, 2002 covered the period from FY2002-03 to FY2006-07. And the third contract dated November 6, 2007 covered the period from FY2007-08 to FY 2011-12.

The methodologies used by the City to compute the billing rates were consistent with the contract language for each year. During FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07, the City was billed for law enforcement services on a full cost basis per Patrol Sedan Unit, which included all overhead costs (including Sergeants' administrative or supportive services) to reflect the "actual costs" for providing the Unit. The overhead costs built into the rates are fixed and non-negotiable, and the contracts state that they are "necessary and appropriate" as well as "efficient in achieving the law enforcement objectives of the department". This method of computation for the Unit cost was common and used by many Counties to charge for law enforcement services.

The rates for a Patrol Deputy were computed exactly as stated per Attachment B of the contracts, which specifies total unit cost for a Patrol Sedan Unit and total annual hours of service provided. The Patrol officers are the direct staff that performed the mandated activity, which included taking the call, writing, and editing a DV incident report. The City did not claim Sergeants' time during that time frame because Sergeants' support costs were included as overhead in the contracted rate for the Patrol Deputy.

The City disputes the SCO's use of deconstructed salaries and benefits for FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07 because that was not how the contracts were structured. The City requests that actual Patrol Deputy hourly rates be allowed as originally claimed by the City as the method matches the June 25, 1996 and June 11, 2002 contract terms and conditions that dictate the rates for FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07.

FINDING 2 – MISSTATED INDIRECT COSTS

Due to changes in contract languages over the years, the City is addressing the indirect cost issues separately.

FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07 Indirect Cost Rates

As stated above, the City disputes the SCO's use of deconstructed salaries and benefits for FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07. However, if the SCO insists on using the deconstructed method, then the City requests the SCO to apply the same method to determine the contract indirect cost rates to be consistent.

The SCO allowed contract indirect costs for these years are not based on the actual contracted terms but rather based on the average of the five most recent fiscal years audited. This does not reflect actual contract indirect cost rates paid by the City. This is incorrect and denies the City reimbursement of its full actual costs incurred to comply with the mandate.

To justify the usage of an average, the SCO states on page 18 of the Draft Audit Report, "Such information was not available for FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07." This SCO's statement is not accurate. As an example, the "Sheriff's Department F/Y 06-07 CLEP Costing" schedule the SCO obtained from the SDSO during this audit, which the SCO used to calculate the contract hourly rates, shows the actual direct (Law Enforcement Stations – Deputy and Sergeant) and indirect costs (Law Enforcement

Stations – Other Support, Law Enforcement Support, and Services & Supplies) billed for each Patrol Sedan Unit. Based on these CLEP Costing schedules, the City computed the contract indirect cost rates as follows:

Fiscal Year	Contract Direct Cost	Contract Indirect Cost	Contract Indirect Cost Rate
2001-02	\$169,655	\$159,732	94%
2002-03	\$181,791	\$173,461	95%
2003-04	\$221,342	\$195,718	88%
2004-05	\$240,118	\$208,456	87%
2005-06	\$257,716	\$223,414	87%
2006-07	\$273,479	\$231,235	85%

Therefore, these actual contract indirect cost rates, instead of the 47.7% 5-year average, for FY 2001-02 through FY 2006-07 should be allowed.

FY 2007-08 through FY 2011-12 Indirect Costs

The City appreciates the SCO included the Administrative Sergeant costs as overhead costs in the computation of the contract indirect cost rates; however, the City requests a majority of the other Sergeants costs, which related to the administrative and or supervisory services, to also be considered as overhead costs to properly reflect actual overhead costs incurred. These Sergeant positions are first line supervisors of the Deputies as well as other non-sworn station staff and are an integral part of departmental support.

Section II B. of the contract states, the "COUNTY through SHERIFF will provide general and specialized law enforcement and traffic services...**as well as direct supervision of law enforcement personnel assigned**". (Emphasis added) County job descriptions state the "Purpose and Distinguishing Characteristics" of the Sergeant position "is to provide supervision over the activities of a team, unit or division of deputies and or professional staff." Further, it states, "This class represents the first level of supervision of sworn staff in the Sheriff's Department."

The contract's reference to SERGEANT and DETECTIVE SERGEANT positions in the Direct Costs section is to distinguish the positions that **are paid for directly** and their full positions are dedicated exclusively to the City as oppose to the other positions which are shared with other cities. Therefore, the term "direct" in the contract does not refer to their job duties. The San Marcos Station Lieutenant determined the percentage that each Sergeant spends on administrative and or supervisory duties are as follows:

- Admin Sergeant = (100% allowed by SCO)
- Dedicated Sergeants = 70%
- Sergeants (Patrol) = 70%
- Sergeant (Traffic) = 90%
- Sergeant (Detective) = 90%

According to the claiming instructions and OMB A-87, the "indirect costs are costs that are incurred for a common or joint purpose, benefiting more than one program, and are not directly assignable to a particular department or program without efforts disproportionate to the results achieved." The City believes these costs satisfy the requirements of OMB A-87 and are eligible as overhead costs for inclusion in the contract indirect cost rate calculation.



Twenty-Five Years of Crime in the San Diego Region: 1984 through 2008

April 2009

Cynthia Burke, Ph.D., Division Director



401 B Street
Suite 800
San Diego, CA 92101
(619) 699-1900

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As of March 6, 2009

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF CRIME IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION: 1984 THROUGH 2008

INTRODUCTION

Since 1980, SANDAG has been reporting crime statistics for the San Diego region through a cooperative agreement with local law enforcement agencies. This report presents and discusses crime trend data for the past 25 years. Crime rates per 1,000 resident population¹, as well as the actual number of crimes reported, are presented. SANDAG is the only local entity to compile these statistics across the 18 incorporated cities, as well as the unincorporated areas of the county, making this information some of the most frequently requested from SANDAG's Criminal Justice Clearinghouse. These data are useful to local law enforcement, policy makers, and the community in tracking public safety over time, as well as the effectiveness of prevention and response efforts on regional crime rates.

OVERALL CRIME

There was a total of 97,168 Part I crimes in the San Diego region in 2008 (Appendix Tables 1 and 5) which equated to 30.88 crimes per 1,000 population (Appendix Table 2). Part I crimes include 4 violent offenses (homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and 3 property offenses (burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft) that are tracked nationwide in a standardized manner by the FBI, with agencies submitting crime data through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system. Other crimes, such as drug-related offenses, vandalism, and fraud, are also documented by local law enforcement, but as Part II crimes. However, because categorization schemes can vary across agencies, standardized numbers are not available, even though these crimes may be

sizeable in number and require substantial attention and resources from law enforcement.

FAST FACTS

- In 2008, both the violent and property crime rates for the San Diego region decreased and were at 25-year lows (4.09 and 26.79, respectively, per 1,000 residents).
- There were 90 homicides in the San Diego region in 2008, the third lowest number in the past 25 years.
- After five consecutive increases, the number of robberies decreased eight percent in 2008, compared to 2007.
- While the number of burglaries that involved entry through an open or unlocked door or window declined in 2008, the number involving forced entry increased 12 percent from the previous year.
- Motor vehicle thefts decreased 18 percent from 2007, more than any other property crime. However, thefts of motor vehicle parts increased 9 percent.
- Firearms were used less frequently in both robberies and aggravated assaults in 2008, compared to 2007.
- According to preliminary statistics, there were 118 hate crime events reported to local law enforcement in 2008.

¹ The populations used to calculate rates are provided in Appendix Table 20.

VIOLENT CRIME

In 2008, there were 12,873 Part I violent crimes reported to law enforcement in the San Diego region (Appendix Tables 1 and 6)². The most common type was aggravated assault, which represented almost two-thirds (62%) of all violent crime in 2008; robbery represented 31 percent, rape 7 percent, and homicide 1 percent. According to statistics from the National Crime Victimization Survey, just under half (46%) of violent crimes were reported to law enforcement nationwide in 2007 (not shown).

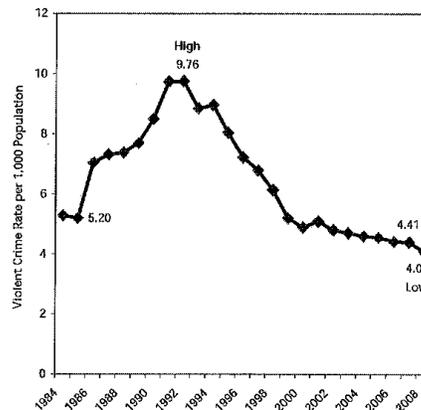
As Figure 1 shows, the violent crime rate (per 1,000 population) in the San Diego region began to increase in 1986 (from 5.20 in 1985), reaching a peak of 9.76 in 1992. Since then, there has been a decline to 4.09 violent crimes per 1,000 residents in 2008, which represented a 7 percent decrease from 2007 (4.41), the largest one-year decrease since 1998 to 1999 (when the rate decreased 15%). This 2008 violent crime rate was also the lowest in the past 25 years. Possible factors related to this overall drop in crime since the 1990s could include declining numbers of young males in high-crime associated age groups, legislation which increased jail and prison time for violent offenses, and the implementation of effective crime prevention programs.

Across jurisdictions, the 2008 violent crime rate ranged from .54 in 4S Ranch to 7.93 in National City (Appendix Table 3 and Appendix Map 1). Over the past year, 16 jurisdictions had lower and 5 had higher violent crime rates, compared to 2007 (4 had numbers too small for valid comparisons). Fallbrook and Carlsbad led local jurisdictions with 39 and 30 percent one-year decreases, respectively, in their violent crime rate, with other declines ranging from 3 percent to 28 percent. Ongoing efforts by individual departments to address violent crime have included problem-solving strategies to

² The numbers of violent crimes reported in each jurisdiction for 2004 through 2008 are also presented in Appendix Tables 10 through 14.

identify and target specific high-crime areas, specific groups (e.g., gangs committing disproportionate amount of crime), and specific times (e.g., targeted patrols during high-crime hours).

Figure 1
VIOLENT CRIME RATE LOWEST
IN 25 YEARS

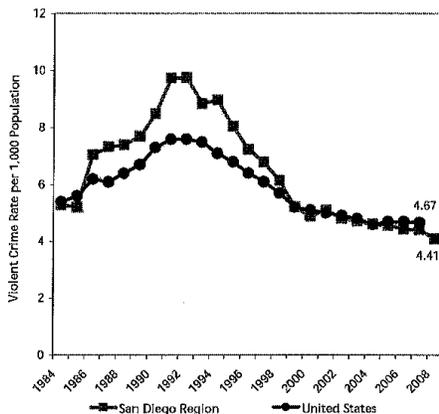


SOURCES: SANDAG; California Department of Finance; U.S. Census 1990; U.S. Census 2000

Annual statistics through 2007 from the FBI were used to compare changes over time in the violent crime rate reported in the San Diego region to those reported across the United States. As Figure 2 shows, the San Diego region experienced a greater rise in violent crime in the late 1980s and early 1990s compared to the nation, returning to a similar violent crime rate after 1998. This increase was possibly related to the prevalence of methamphetamine distribution and use in the region during this time period.

In 2007, the violent crime rate in the San Diego region was 4.41, versus 4.67 for the nation as a whole³.

Figure 2
SAN DIEGO REGION HAD A GREATER INCREASE IN VIOLENT CRIME THAN THE NATION IN LATE 1980s



SOURCES: SANDAG; Federal Bureau of Investigation

Each jurisdiction also voluntarily documents violent crimes committed against senior citizens (individuals 60 years of age and older). In 2008, there were 481 violent crimes against senior citizens, a decrease of 5 percent from the previous year, similar to the decline in violent crime overall. These crimes included 13 homicides, 5 rapes, 200 robberies, and 263 aggravated assaults (not shown).

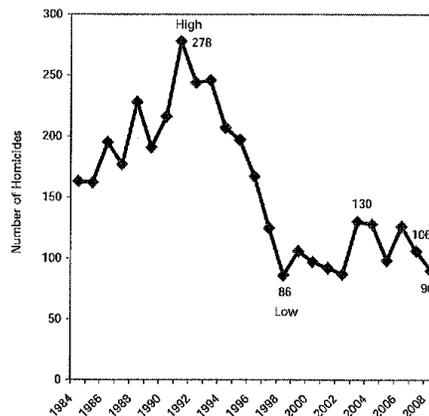
Homicide

Over the past 25 years, the number of homicides in the San Diego region peaked at 278 in 1991 and decreased fairly steadily to a low of 86 in 1998 (Figure 3). Since then, the number of homicides has fluctuated but has

³ Calendar year 2007 represents the most current annual statistics at the national level at the time of this publication. However, preliminary mid-year 2008 national statistics released by the FBI in January 2009 show a 3.5 percent decline in violent crime, compared to the same point in 2007.

not exceeded 130 (in 2003) (Appendix Table 8). In 2008, there was a total of 90 homicides, which was the third lowest number in the past 25 years and a 15 percent decrease from 2007 (106). As reported in SANDAG's CJ Bulletin *San Diego Violent Crime Victims and Suspects in 2007* (available on the SANDAG Web site), in homicide cases across the region for which motive could be determined in 2007, 47 percent were related to gang activity, 19 percent to an argument, 13 percent to domestic violence, 9 percent to other motives, 7 percent to drugs, and 4 percent to robbery. Motive information for 2008 homicides will be available in another report later in the 2009 calendar year.

Figure 3
NUMBER OF HOMICIDES DECREASED TO THIRD LOWEST IN PAST 25 YEARS



SOURCE: SANDAG

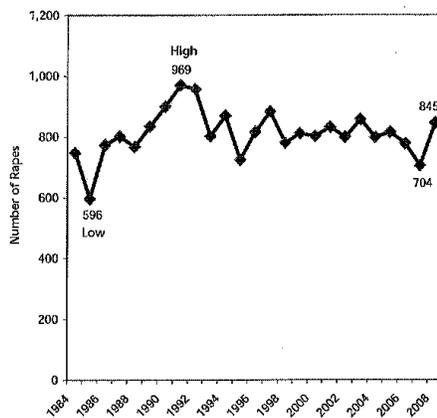
Rape

There were 845 rapes reported in the San Diego region in 2008, which was a 20 percent increase from 2007 (704) (Appendix Table 1). Analyses revealed that this increase was the result of a greater number of completed rapes being reported (694 in 2008

versus 529 in 2007, a 31% increase), rather than attempted rape reports (which actually decreased 14% from 175 to 151) (not shown)⁴.

As Figure 4 shows, the number of rapes reported to law enforcement has remained relatively stable over the past 25 years, compared to the number of homicides during the same period of time. The greatest number of rapes reported to law enforcement was 969 in 1991 and the lowest was 596 in 1985 (the second lowest number was 704 in 2007).

Figure 4
LESS VARIABILITY IN NUMBER OF RAPES COMPARED TO OTHER VIOLENT CRIMES



SOURCE: SANDAG

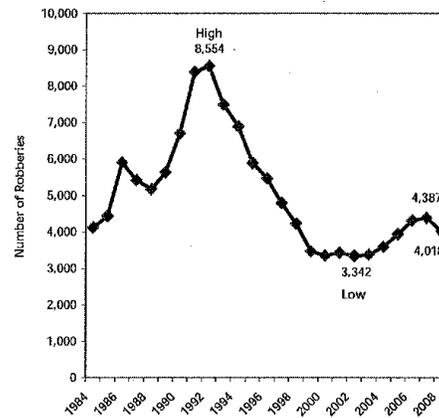
Robbery

Between 2003 and 2007, robbery was the only violent crime to increase in number (30%) across the region, generating increased attention from law enforcement. Specifically, representatives from local agencies increased their collaborative efforts to share intelligence and target enforcement,

⁴ For the past 20 years, the proportion of attempted rapes of all reported rapes ranged from 15 percent to 29 percent, with an average of 24 percent. The number of rapes, either attempted or completed, that are reported may be tied in part to education and outreach efforts encouraging victims to do so.

conducted public information campaigns, and increased crime prevention efforts. In 2008, this upward trend (5 consecutive years of increases) was reversed, with 4,018 robbery incidents reported to law enforcement, an 8 percent decrease from 2007 (4,387) (Figure 5 and Appendix Table 1). Over the past 25 years, the number of robberies has shown 2 declining trends prior to this most recent decrease, with the last beginning in 1993 (after the greatest number, 8,554, was reported in 1992). The lowest number, 3,342, was reported in 2002.

Figure 5
NUMBER OF ROBBERIES DECREASED FOR FIRST TIME IN PAST SIX YEARS



SOURCE: SANDAG

As part of standardized UCR reporting requirements, the type of weapon used during a robbery and the location of the robbery are documented. In 2008, 20 percent of robberies involved a firearm, 11 percent a knife or other cutting instrument, 8 percent another weapon (e.g., bat, stick, or other blunt object), and the majority (61%) were considered strong-arm. Robberies committed with firearms and other weapons both decreased by 24 percent in 2008, from 2007. However, robberies committed with knives decreased only 9 percent and strong-arm robberies actually increased 1 percent (not shown).

Just under half (49%) of robberies occurred out in the open, on streets or in other public places, 24 percent in commercial establishments, 15 percent in other locations (which include wooded areas, churches, schools, and other public buildings), 8 percent in residences, and 4 percent in banks (not shown).

For the 14 jurisdictions with robbery numbers large enough for comparison (30 incidents or more) in 2007 and 2008, 10 experienced a decrease in the number of robberies (ranging from 2% to 46%) and 4 experienced an increase (ranging from 2% to 50%) (Appendix Tables 13 and 14).

Aggravated Assault

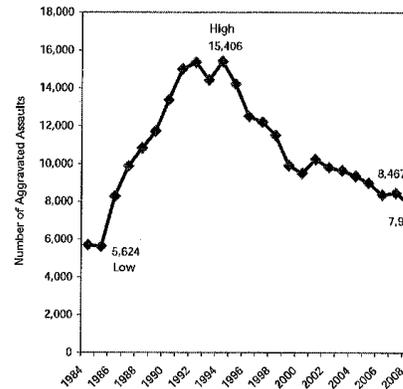
As Figure 6 and Appendix Table 1 show, there were fewer aggravated assaults reported in the region in 2008 (7,920), compared to one year earlier (8,467), a decrease of 6 percent. Over the past 25 years, the number of aggravated assaults followed an upward trend from 1985 (5,624) that peaked in 1994 (15,406). This overall increase was due at least in part to 1986 legislation requiring law enforcement agencies to report all domestic violence incidents. Since 1994, there has been an overall decline to 7,920 in 2008, the lowest number since 1985, the year before the legislation was put into place⁵.

Like robbery, the type of weapon used in aggravated assaults is documented for reporting purposes. In 2008, 37 percent of aggravated assaults involved the use of another weapon (e.g., bat, stick, or other blunt object); 31 percent hands, feet, or fists; 19 percent a knife or other cutting instrument; and 13 percent a firearm. The number of aggravated assaults in each of these categories decreased over the past year

⁵ In 2008, there were almost 3 simple assaults for every aggravated assault that was reported (for a total of 21,427 simple assaults). Simple assaults, which are not counted as Part I crimes, include all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and do not result in serious injury to the victim.

(between 9% and 17%), with the exception of hands, feet, or fists, which increased by 3 percent (not shown).

**Figure 6
NUMBER OF AGGRAVATED
ASSAULTS DECREASED OVER
ONE-YEAR PERIOD**



SOURCE: SANDAG

The majority of jurisdictions (15 of 21 with large enough numbers for comparison) also experienced decreases in the number of reported aggravated assaults, ranging from 2 to 37 percent. Of the rest, 3 experienced an increase and 3 had no change (Appendix Tables 13 and 14).

PROPERTY CRIME

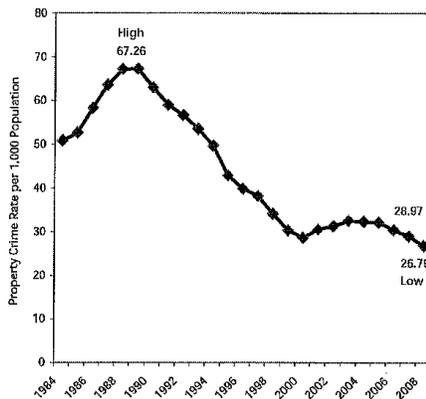
With 84,295 property crimes reported (Appendix Tables 1 and 7), 1 in every 37 residents was the victim of a property crime in 2008 and almost 9 in every 10 crimes (87%) reported to law enforcement in the region represented property crime (not shown)⁶. With the fifth consecutive annual decrease, the property crime rate was also at its lowest point in the past 25 years (26.79 from 28.97 in

⁶ According to statistics from the 2007 National Crime Victimization Survey, 37 percent of property crime nationwide was reported to law enforcement.

2007) (Figure 7). The highest property crime rate in the past 25 years was reported in 1988 (67.26). Over half (56%) of all property crime in 2008 represented larcenies, 24 percent were motor vehicle thefts, and 20 percent were burglaries (not shown).

Across the region, 15 jurisdictions had a lower property crime rate in 2008, compared to 2007, and 9 had a higher rate. These 2008 rates ranged from 8.95 (in 4S Ranch) to 37.77 (in Del Mar) per 1,000 population (Appendix Table 4 and Appendix Map 2)⁷. When interpreting these statistics, it is important to note that a variety of factors can affect a jurisdiction's crime rate, such as daytime populations and accessibility.

**Figure 7
PROPERTY CRIME RATE DECREASED
FOR FIFTH YEAR**



SOURCES: SANDAG; California Department of Finance; U.S. Census 1990; U.S. Census 2000

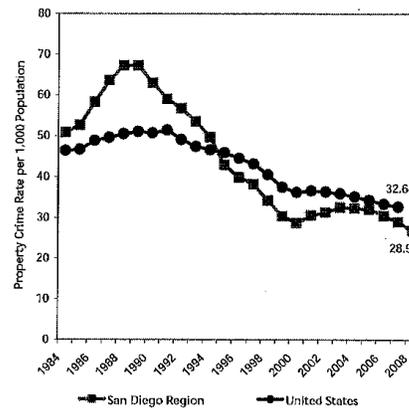
In terms of dollar value, \$258.6 million worth of property was stolen in the San Diego region in 2008, compared to \$266.4 million in 2007 (Appendix Table 17). Thirty-five percent (35%) of this property, which was valued at \$89.8 million, was recovered in 2008, compared to 40 percent and \$107.9 million

⁷ The numbers of property crimes reported in each jurisdiction for 2004 through 2008 are also presented in Appendix Tables 10 through 14.

recovered in 2007 (Appendix Tables 18 and 19).

Figure 8 compares property crime rates in the San Diego region from 1984 through 2008 to national rates from 1984 through 2007 (the most recent annual statistics available, as previously noted)⁸. In 1984, the San Diego region had a higher property crime rate compared to the U.S. overall. The local property crime rate began to decline in the early 1990s, however, falling and remaining below the national average since 1995. In 2007, the property crime rate for the region was 28.97, compared to 32.64 for the nation.

**Figure 8
SAN DIEGO REGION HAS HAD A
LOWER PROPERTY CRIME RATE
THAN THE NATION SINCE 1995**



SOURCES: SANDAG; Federal Bureau of Investigation

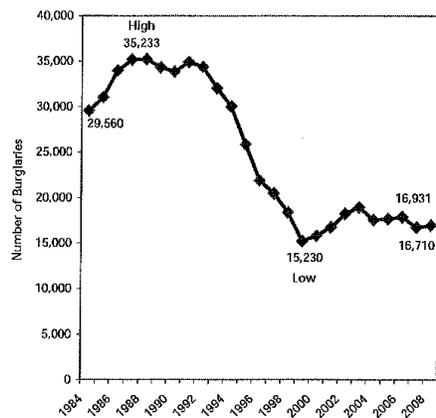
Burglary

Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The number of burglaries (including residential and non-residential) reported in the region began an upward trend in 1985 (from 29,560 in 1984), reaching a 25-year high of 35,233 in 1988.

⁸ Preliminary mid-year 2008 statistics released in January 2009 by the FBI show a 2.5 percent decline in property crime nationwide compared to the same point in 2007.

Four years later, an eight-year decline began, reaching a low of 15,230 in 1999. Since then, the number of burglaries has fluctuated slightly, with a 1 percent increase from 2007 (16,710) to 2008 (16,931) (Figure 9). In 2008, the number of burglaries which involved forced entry increased by 12 percent from 2007 (from 4,877 to 5,477), while the number involving no forced entry or which were unsuccessful attempts decreased (by 3% and 4%, respectively) (not shown).

Figure 9
NUMBER OF BURGLARIES INCREASED
OVER PAST YEAR



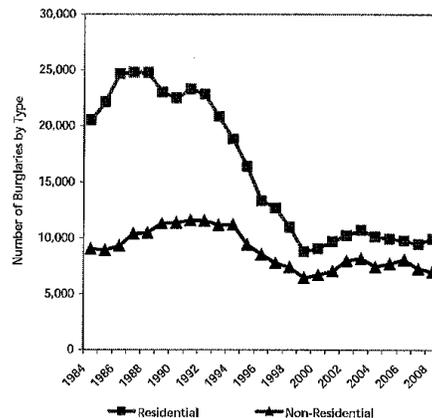
SOURCE: SANDAG

Of the 16,931 burglaries reported in the San Diego region in 2008, over half (59%) were residential, which equates to 1 in every 110 households being burglarized. While the number of residential and non-residential burglaries were both at a 25-year low in 1999, residential burglaries have decreased to a greater degree since 1984 (52%), compared to non-residential burglaries (23%), despite the large increase during the same time period in the number of occupied households in the region (51%, from 719,816 in 1984 to 1,089,451 in 2008)⁹ (not shown). One possible factor related to these divergent trends is that residential burglary is considered a strike

⁹ Comparable statistics regarding the number of business locations are not available.

under California's Three Strikes Law (which was passed in 1994), but non-residential burglary is not, leading more sophisticated criminals to avoid residences when committing this crime. However, over the past year, the number of residential burglaries increased 5 percent (from 9,455 to 9,936), while the number of non-residential burglaries decreased 4 percent (from 7,255 to 6,995) (Figure 10 and Appendix Tables 13 and 14). According to law enforcement, some of this increase could be related in part to more vacant homes, including ones related to foreclosure.

Figure 10
RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES DECREASED
MORE OVER PAST 25 YEARS, BUT
UP COMPARED TO PAST YEAR



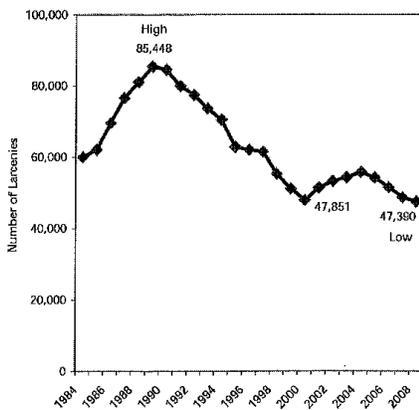
SOURCE: SANDAG

Across the 24 jurisdictions with more than 30 incidents of burglary in 2007 and 2008, 14 reported one-year decreases in the number (ranging from <1% to 20%) and 10 had increases (compared to only 2 reporting one-year increases between 2006 and 2007). The increases ranged from 1 to 63 percent (Appendix Tables 13 and 14).

Larceny

Larceny, or theft, is the most common crime, with 1 in every 66 residents a victim in 2008 (not shown). Beginning in 1985, the number of larcenies reported in the San Diego region began an upward trend, peaking at 85,448 in 1989, and then decreasing to 47,851 in 2000 (Figure 11). Since then, there were 4 years of consecutive increases, followed by 4 consecutive decreases, to a 25-year low of 47,390 in 2008.

Figure 11
LARCENIES DECREASED FOR
FOURTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR



SOURCE: SANDAG

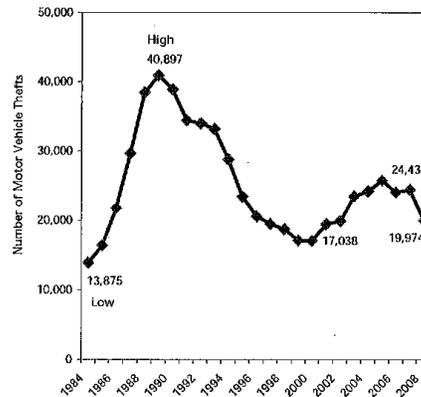
The most common larceny type (historically and in 2008) was theft from inside motor vehicles (45%), with the second most common from buildings (19%). Compared to 2007, both of these types of larcenies, as well as pickpocket, bicycle theft, and other types were down, but shoplifting and theft of motor vehicle parts were both up (3% and 9%, respectively). Most larcenies (61%) in 2008 were petty thefts, involving property valued at \$400 or less (not shown).

Despite the fact that the number of larcenies was at a regional low, 13 of the jurisdictions did report one-year increases (which ranged from 2% to 87%), while 11 had decreases (ranging from <1% to 20%) (Appendix Tables 13 and 14).

Motor Vehicle Theft

Beginning in 1985, the number of motor vehicles stolen in the San Diego region also began to increase (from 13,875 in 1984), reaching a high in 1989 of 40,897 (Figure 12). This upward trend was followed by an overall decrease to 17,038 in 2000. Since then, there was a general increase to 24,435 in 2007, followed by an 18 percent one-year decrease to 19,974 vehicles stolen in 2008 (Appendix Table 1). This equates to 1 in every 117 registered motor vehicles. In terms of dollar amount, the value of these stolen vehicles was estimated at over \$144 million and represented over half (56%) of the value of total property stolen (not shown).

Figure 12
VEHICLE THEFT SHOWS GREATEST
ONE-YEAR DECREASE OF ALL
PROPERTY CRIMES



SOURCE: SANDAG

Across the jurisdictions (with numbers large enough for comparison), all but 2 reported one-year decreases in the number of motor vehicle thefts, ranging from 6 percent to 53 percent (Appendix Tables 13 and 14). These decreases may reflect the success of targeting car prowlers at night in specific neighborhoods, as well as efforts undertaken by the Regional Auto Theft Task Force (RATT).

Arson

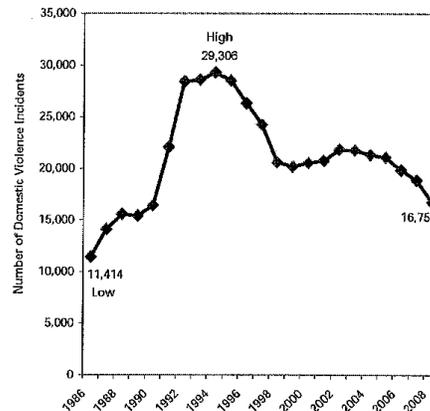
Unlike other FBI Index offenses, when arson is committed in concert with another FBI Index offense, both incidents must be reported, which is why arson is presented separately from other property crime statistics. There were 411 arsons reported in 2008, which was lower than in 2007 (when there were 458) (Appendix Tables 13 and 14). Forty-six percent (46%) of arsons in 2008 were of structures and 54 percent were categorized as mobile and other non-structural property types (not shown).

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Law enforcement agencies also track domestic violence incidents, some of which are included in the previously reported numbers in this bulletin. For example, a domestic violence incident could include a Part I violent crime (e.g., aggravated assault) or some type of property crime (e.g., burglary). Since 1986, when mandatory reporting was enacted, the number of domestic violence incidents has varied from a low of 11,414 in that first year to a high of 29,306 in 1994 (Figure 13). In 2008, 16,759 domestic violence incidents were reported. This 2008 number represented the sixth consecutive annual decrease.

Across nine of the jurisdictions¹⁰, five agencies reported one-year increases in the number of domestic violence incidents (ranging from 3% to 19%) and four reported decreases (ranging from 4% to 28%) (Appendix Table 9).

Figure 13
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DOWN FOR
SIXTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR



SOURCE: SANDAG

HATE CRIMES

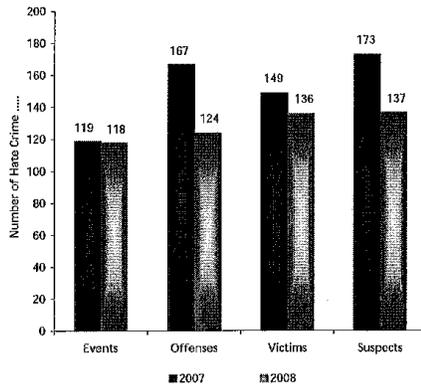
As part of California Penal code, the Attorney General is required to submit an annual report to the Legislature regarding crimes motivated by a bias related to a victim's race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation, national origin, or physical or mental disability. For the first time in 2008, SANDAG asked local law enforcement agencies to share hate crime reports that were to be submitted to the State to allow for the reporting of more timely statistics, as well as

¹⁰ The number of domestic violence incidents reported by the Sheriff's Department in 2008 may be an underestimate due to issues currently being investigated. As such, percentage changes are not highlighted in this text for the contract cities or unincorporated areas of the county and future reports will include updated numbers.

more detailed analysis for San Diego County not available in the State report.¹¹

According to California Penal code, a hate crime is a criminal act committed in whole or in part because of the actual or perceived characteristics of the victim (described previously). Thus, hate crimes are not separate distinct crimes, but rather traditional offenses motivated by the offender's bias. More than 1 offense may be reported for each hate crime event. In 2008, a total of 118 hate crime events were reported by law enforcement from across the region, which included a total of 124 offenses, 136 victims, and 137 known suspects (Figure 14).

Figure 14
ABOUT ONE HATE CRIME REPORTED
EVERY THREE DAYS IN THE
SAN DIEGO REGION IN 2008



SOURCE: SANDAG; California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

Compared to 2007 numbers reported by the California Attorney General's Office for San Diego County, the number of events was almost unchanged, but the number of offenses decreased (by 26%). In 2008, hate crimes were reported by police departments in Chula Vista, El Cajon, Escondido,

Oceanside, and San Diego; the Sheriff's Department (for the jurisdictions of Encinitas, Imperial Beach, Poway, San Marcos, Santee, Vista, Fallbrook, and the unincorporated area); and by San Diego State University (SDSU) (not shown).

Other information compiled for this summary includes the following:

- Of the 118 events, almost two-thirds (63%) appeared motivated by the victim's race, ethnicity, or national origin; 22 percent by sexual orientation; and 15 percent by religion. Of the 74 cases related to the victim's actual or perceived race/ethnicity/national origin, 64 percent were described as being anti-Black and 18 percent as anti-Hispanic¹².
- Of the 118 events, the type of victim in more than three-quarters (78%) was an individual (or multiple individuals), 9 percent involved a business or financial institution, 5 percent government property, 5 percent a religious organization, and 3 percent were described as other.
- Of 107 events where location was noted, 35 percent occurred on a highway, road, alley, or street; 20 percent at a residence, home, or driveway; 11 percent in a parking lot or garage; 10 percent at a school or college; 7 percent at a church, synagogue, or temple; and 18 percent at other locations.
- Of the 124 offenses, 58 percent were described as violent, which included 24 simple assaults, 21 aggravated assaults, 21 acts of intimidation, and 6 robberies. For the property-related offenses (42%), 50 were vandalism or the destruction of property, 1 burglary, and 1 larceny (not shown).

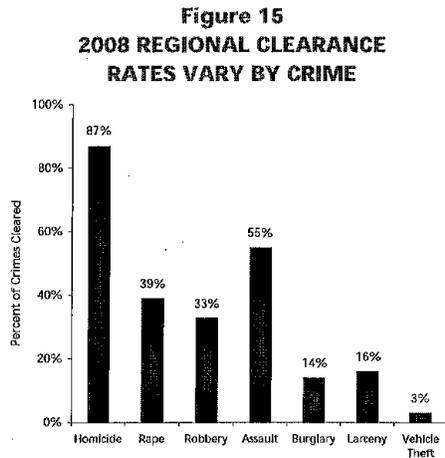
¹² These data are consistent with data from the State for 2007. According to the Attorney General, race/ethnicity/national origin hate crime offenses have consistently been the largest bias motivation category of hate crimes, with anti-Black accounting for the largest percent within this category.

¹¹ These hate crime data should be considered preliminary, dependent upon final verification with the Department of Justice when their data are released.

CLEARANCE RATES

A crime is cleared or solved for reporting purposes when at least 1 person is arrested and charged with the offense¹³. Not surprisingly, the clearance rates in 2008 varied by crime type, with violent crimes cleared more frequently than property crimes. Overall, 47 percent of violent crimes that were open for investigation in the region were cleared (with a range across departments of 22% to 66%), compared to 13 percent of property crimes (with a range of 9% to 22%) (Appendix Tables 15 and 16).

As Figure 15 shows, the crimes of homicide and aggravated assault have the highest clearance rates. This is due to the fact that these crimes receive maximum resources given the seriousness of the crime and involvement of individuals with face-to-face contact. While the motor vehicle theft clearance rate is the lowest of the seven Part I crimes, it is important to note that the vehicle recovery rate is considerably higher (56%)¹⁴ (not shown).



SOURCE: SANDAG

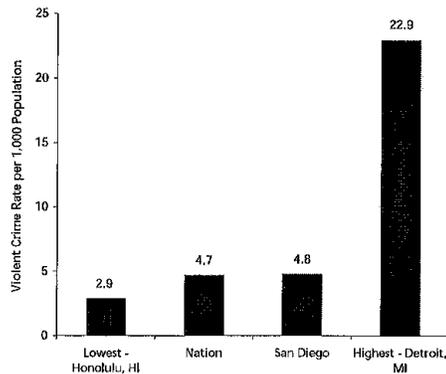
¹³ It is important to note that a crime can occur in one calendar year, but be cleared in that year or a future year.

¹⁴ Motor vehicles represented 56 percent of stolen property in terms of dollar value, but 91 percent of the value of recovered property in 2008.

HOW DOES SAN DIEGO COMPARE TO OTHER U.S. CITIES?

National information for crime rates for 31 U.S. cities (rather than counties or regions) with populations of 500,000 or more is currently available for calendar year 2007 (1 year prior to the other statistics presented in this report). In 2007, the City of San Diego¹⁵ was the seventh largest city in the U.S., with a population of almost 1.32 million. As Figures 16 and 17 show, the City of San Diego was one of the safest places to live, compared to other large metropolitan areas in terms of both violent crime (fourth lowest, following Honolulu, HI, San Jose, CA, and El Paso, TX) and property crime (sixth lowest, following New York, NY, San Jose, CA, Los Angeles, CA, Chicago, IL, and El Paso, TX). In 2006, San Diego was ranked fifth safest in both categories (not shown).

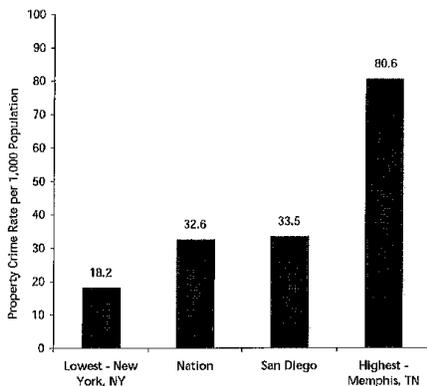
Figure 16
CITY OF SAN DIEGO'S 2007 VIOLENT CRIME FOURTH LOWEST IN NATION



SOURCES: SANDAG; U.S. Department of Justice

¹⁵ In 2007, 46 percent of the region's violent crime and 49 percent of the property crime were reported by the San Diego Police Department.

Figure 17
CITY OF SAN DIEGO'S 2007 PROPERTY
CRIME RATE SIXTH LOWEST IN NATION



SOURCES: SANDAG; U.S. Department of Justice

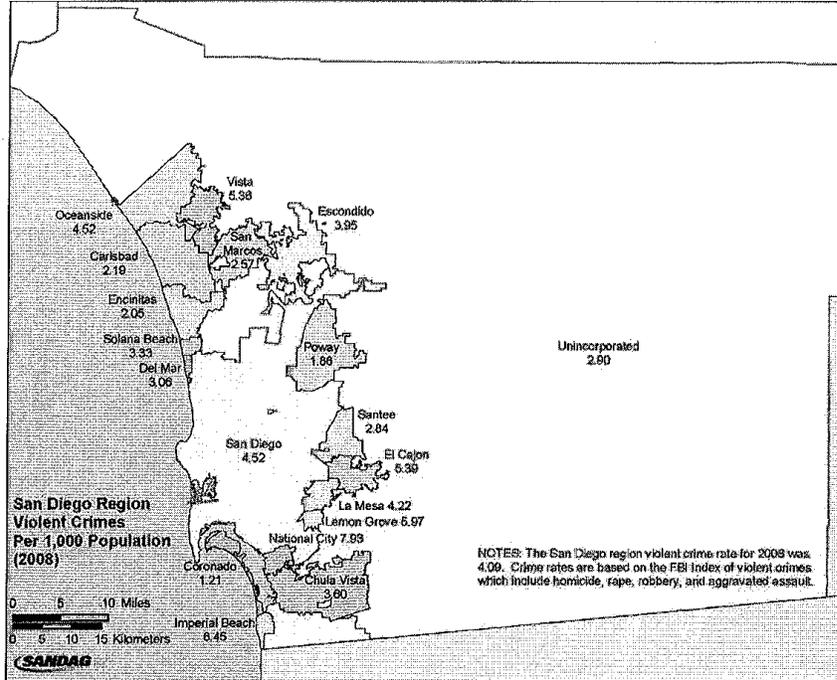
SUMMARY

Compared to 25 years earlier, the San Diego region is a safer place to live in terms of both violent and property crime. Local law enforcement is committed to continuing to effectively collaborate to identify and address crime issues in our communities, which are of growing importance during the economically uncertain times that may lie ahead.

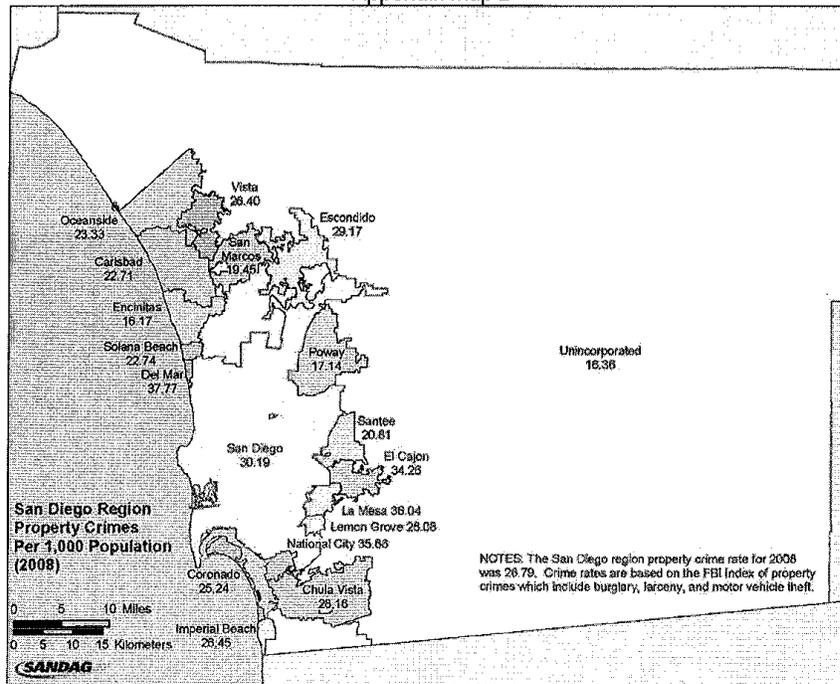
For those interested in more detailed 2008 statistics, please contact Donna Allnutt at (619) 699-6912. For those interested in more recent statistics for a specific area of San Diego County, as well as maps of specific areas, please visit the ARJIS (Automated Regional Justice Information System) Web site at www.arjis.org. The next CJ Bulletin in the 2009 series, *Public Safety Budgets in the San Diego Region, FY 2009*, will include a survey of local law enforcement regarding how recent and anticipated budget cuts may affect service delivery in the region and is scheduled for release this summer.

APPENDIX

Appendix Map 1



Appendix Map 2



**Appendix Table 1
NUMBER OF CRIMES BY OFFENSE
San Diego Region, 2004, 2007, and 2008**

	2004	2007	2008	Change	
				2004-2008	2007-2008
Homicide	128	106	90	-30%	-15%
Rape	797	704	845	6%	20%
Robbery	3,588	4,387	4,018	12%	-8%
Aggravated Assault	9,367	8,467	7,920	-15%	-6%
Violent Crime Total	13,880	13,664	12,873	-7%	-6%
Burglary	17,545	16,710	16,931	-3%	1%
Larceny Theft	55,669	48,679	47,390	-15%	-3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	24,172	24,435	19,974	-17%	-18%
Property Crime Total	97,386	89,824	84,295	-13%	-6%
FBI INDEX	111,266	103,488	97,168	-13%	-6%

SOURCE: SANDAG

**Appendix Table 2
FBI INDEX CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION BY JURISDICTION
San Diego Region, 2004, 2007, and 2008**

	2004	2007	2008	Change	
				2004-2008	2007-2008
Carlsbad	26.25	27.28	24.90	-5%	-9%
Chula Vista	38.59	35.99	31.76	-18%	-12%
Coronado	26.29	24.47	26.45	1%	8%
El Cajon	49.19	45.69	39.65	-19%	-13%
Escondido	45.12	35.14	33.12	-27%	-6%
La Mesa	43.07	43.87	40.25	-7%	-8%
National City	58.11	42.41	43.58	-25%	3%
Oceanside	41.29	31.11	27.85	-33%	-10%
San Diego	40.32	38.33	34.72	-14%	-9%
Sheriff - Total	26.55	22.71	22.51	-15%	-1%
Del Mar	46.22	51.61	40.83	-12%	-21%
Encinitas	22.43	20.59	18.23	-19%	-11%
Imperial Beach	39.03	30.77	32.91	-16%	7%
Lemon Grove	42.36	29.45	32.06	-24%	9%
Poway	18.28	16.77	19.00	4%	13%
San Marcos	26.10	24.49	22.02	-16%	-10%
Santee	25.83	23.32	23.65	-8%	1%
Solana Beach	27.62	22.12	26.07	-6%	18%
Vista	35.74	28.14	31.75	-11%	13%
Unincorporated	23.46	20.32	19.26	-18%	-5%
4S Ranch	n/a	n/a	9.48	--	--
Alpine	25.28	23.67	21.72	-14%	-8%
Fallbrook	26.16	23.88	18.84	-28%	-21%
Lakeside	26.80	21.50	20.90	-22%	-3%
Ramona	15.18	12.75	15.24	<1%	20%
Spring Valley	28.98	26.27	25.57	-12%	-3%
Valley Center	26.03	25.73	22.66	-13%	-12%
TOTAL	36.93	33.38	30.88	-16%	-7%

NOTES: The FBI Crime Index includes homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. "Sheriff-Total" includes the contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department, as well as crimes reported in the Sheriff's new "other" category that includes the Sheriff's detention facilities, courts staffed by the Sheriff, and crimes reported to the Sheriff that were determined to have occurred in a city not served by the Sheriff, or a location for which jurisdiction could not be determined. Camp Pendleton is not included. "Unincorporated" includes 4S Ranch (2008), Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center, as well as the unincorporated areas for which crime data are not individually shown (Campo, Julian, Pine Valley, Ranchita, and the unincorporated areas of Encinitas, Imperial Beach, Lemon Grove, Poway, San Marcos, Santee, and Vista). Unincorporated statistics have also been updated to exclude crimes now categorized in the Sheriff's "other" category. Percent changes are based on computed crime rates rounded to the precision level of two decimal places. Populations used to compute crime rates reflect the most current California Department of Finance estimates.

SOURCES: California Department of Finance; SANDAG Estimates August 2008

**Appendix Table 3
VIOLENT CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION BY JURISDICTION
San Diego Region, 2004, 2007, and 2008**

	2004	2007	2008	Change	
				2004-2008	2007-2008
Carlsbad	2.91	3.14	2.19	-25%	-30%
Chula Vista	4.02	4.04	3.60	-10%	-11%
Coronado	1.54	1.13	1.21	--	--
El Cajon	5.58	5.08	5.39	-3%	6%
Escondido	4.82	4.63	3.95	-18%	-15%
La Mesa	3.57	4.18	4.22	18%	1%
National City	7.52	6.93	7.93	5%	14%
Oceanside	5.92	5.15	4.52	-24%	-12%
San Diego	5.23	4.80	4.52	-14%	-6%
Sheriff - Total	3.63	3.82	3.47	-4%	-9%
Del Mar	2.86	3.95	3.06	--	--
Encinitas	2.40	2.51	2.05	-15%	-18%
Imperial Beach	6.83	5.66	6.45	-6%	14%
Lemon Grove	6.64	6.24	5.97	-10%	-4%
Poway	1.48	2.01	1.86	25%	-7%
San Marcos	3.74	3.59	2.57	-31%	-28%
Santee	3.05	2.66	2.84	-7%	6%
Solana Beach	2.69	1.94	3.33	--	--
Vista	4.95	5.53	5.36	8%	-3%
Unincorporated	3.05	3.39	2.90	-5%	-14%
4S Ranch	n/a	n/a	0.54	--	--
Alpine	3.41	3.24	3.06	-10%	-6%
Fallbrook	2.28	3.71	2.28	<-1%	-39%
Lakeside	2.84	4.32	3.77	33%	-13%
Ramona	2.15	3.14	2.46	14%	-22%
Spring Valley	5.47	4.85	4.53	-17%	-7%
Valley Center	4.18	5.27	4.53	8%	-14%
TOTAL	4.61	4.41	4.09	-11%	-7%

NOTES: FBI Index violent crimes include homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. "Sheriff-Total" includes the contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department, as well as crimes reported in the Sheriff's new "other" category that includes the Sheriff's detention facilities, courts staffed by the Sheriff, and crimes reported to the Sheriff that were determined to have occurred in a city not served by the Sheriff, or a location for which jurisdiction could not be determined. Camp Pendleton is not included. "Unincorporated" includes 4S Ranch (2008), Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center, as well as the unincorporated areas for which crime data are not individually shown (Campo, Julian, Pine Valley, Ranchita, and the unincorporated areas of Encinitas, Imperial Beach, Lemon Grove, Poway, San Marcos, Santee, and Vista). Unincorporated statistics have also been updated to exclude crimes now categorized in the Sheriff's "other" category. Percent changes are based on computed crime rates rounded to the precision level of two decimal places. Percent changes are not presented if either comparison number used to compute the crime rate equals 30 or less. Populations used to compute crime rates reflect the most current California Department of Finance estimates.

SOURCES: California Department of Finance; SANDAG Estimates August 2008

**Appendix Table 4
PROPERTY CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION BY JURISDICTION
San Diego Region, 2004, 2007, and 2008**

	2004	2007	2008	Change	
				2004-2008	2007-2008
Carlsbad	23.33	24.14	22.71	-3%	-6%
Chula Vista	34.57	31.94	28.16	-19%	-12%
Coronado	24.75	23.34	25.24	2%	8%
El Cajon	43.61	40.61	34.26	-21%	-16%
Escondido	40.30	30.51	29.17	-28%	-4%
La Mesa	39.50	39.69	36.04	-9%	-9%
National City	50.59	35.47	35.66	-30%	1%
Oceanside	35.37	25.96	23.33	-34%	-10%
San Diego	35.09	33.52	30.19	-14%	-10%
Sheriff - Total	22.92	18.88	19.03	-17%	1%
Del Mar	43.36	47.66	37.77	-13%	-21%
Encinitas	20.03	18.07	16.17	-19%	-11%
Imperial Beach	32.20	25.10	26.45	-18%	5%
Lemon Grove	35.72	23.21	26.08	-27%	12%
Poway	16.80	14.77	17.14	2%	16%
San Marcos	22.36	20.90	19.45	-13%	-7%
Santee	22.78	20.65	20.81	-9%	1%
Solana Beach	24.93	20.18	22.74	-9%	13%
Vista	30.80	22.62	26.40	-14%	17%
Unincorporated	20.41	16.93	16.36	-20%	-3%
4S Ranch	n/a	n/a	8.95	--	--
Alpine	21.87	20.43	18.66	-15%	-9%
Fallbrook	23.87	20.18	16.56	-31%	-18%
Lakeside	23.96	17.18	17.13	-29%	<-1%
Ramona	13.03	9.61	12.78	-2%	33%
Spring Valley	23.51	21.42	21.04	-11%	-2%
Valley Center	21.85	20.46	18.12	-17%	-11%
TOTAL	32.32	28.97	26.79	-17%	-8%

NOTES: FBI Index property crimes include larceny, burglary, and motor vehicle theft. "Sheriff-Total" includes the contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department, as well as crimes reported in the Sheriff's new "other" category that includes the Sheriff's detention facilities, courts staffed by the Sheriff, and crimes reported to the Sheriff that were determined to have occurred in a city not served by the Sheriff, or a location for which jurisdiction could not be determined. Camp Pendleton is not included. "Unincorporated" includes 4S Ranch (2008), Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center, as well as the unincorporated areas for which crime data are not individually shown (Campo, Julian, Pine Valley, Ranchita, and the unincorporated areas of Encinitas, Imperial Beach, Lemon Grove, Poway, San Marcos, Santee, and Vista). Unincorporated statistics have also been updated to exclude crimes now categorized in the Sheriff's "other" category. Percent changes are based on computed crime rates rounded to the precision level of two decimal places. Populations used to compute crime rates reflect the most current California Department of Finance estimates.

SOURCES: California Department of Finance; SANDAG Estimates August 2008

**Appendix Table 5
NUMBER OF FBI INDEX CRIMES BY JURISDICTION
San Diego Region, 2004, 2007, and 2008**

	2004	2007	2008	Change	
				2004-2008	2007-2008
Carlsbad	2,433	2,766	2,585	6%	-7%
Chula Vista	8,052	8,200	7,346	-9%	-10%
Coronado	699	562	611	-13%	9%
El Cajon	4,804	4,446	3,883	-19%	-13%
Escondido	6,331	4,986	4,749	-25%	-5%
La Mesa	2,412	2,469	2,281	-5%	-8%
National City	3,255	2,593	2,667	-18%	3%
Oceanside	7,138	5,498	4,980	-30%	-9%
San Diego	52,217	50,498	46,412	-11%	-8%
Sheriff - Total	22,076	19,471	19,583	-11%	1%
Del Mar	210	235	187	-11%	-20%
Encinitas	1,401	1,303	1,164	-17%	-11%
Imperial Beach	1,085	853	928	-14%	9%
Lemon Grove	1,084	750	821	-24%	9%
Poway	924	853	971	5%	14%
San Marcos	1,745	1,956	1,822	4%	-7%
Santee	1,397	1,287	1,326	-5%	3%
Solana Beach	370	297	352	-5%	19%
Vista	3,361	2,674	3,041	-10%	14%
Unincorporated	10,140	8,983	8,643	-15%	-4%
4S Ranch	n/a	79	159	--	--
Alpine	704	686	639	-9%	-7%
Fallbrook	1,294	1,199	960	-26%	-20%
Lakeside	1,417	1,145	1,130	-20%	-1%
Ramona	536	455	552	3%	21%
Spring Valley	2,046	1,862	1,840	-10%	-1%
Valley Center	548	576	515	-6%	-11%
Other Sheriff	359	280	328	-9%	17%
California Highway Patrol	127	133	186	46%	40%
California State University San Marcos	52	66	65	25%	-2%
San Diego State University	589	618	686	16%	11%
University of California San Diego	648	476	521	-20%	9%
San Diego Harbor Police	347	602	549	58%	-9%
California State Parks	86	104	64	-26%	-38%
TOTAL	111,266	103,488	97,168	-13%	-6%

NOTES: The FBI Crime Index includes homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. "Sheriff-Total" includes the contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department, as well as crimes reported in the Sheriff's new "other" category that includes the Sheriff's detention facilities, courts staffed by the Sheriff, and crimes reported to the Sheriff that were determined to have occurred in a city not served by the Sheriff or a location for which jurisdiction could not be determined. Camp Pendleton is not included. "Unincorporated" includes 4S Ranch (6 months of 2007 and all of 2008), Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center, as well as the unincorporated areas for which crime data are not individually shown (Campo, Julian, Pine Valley, Ranchita, and the unincorporated areas of Encinitas, Imperial Beach, Lemon Grove, Poway, San Marcos, Santee, and Vista). Unincorporated statistics have also been updated to exclude crimes now categorized in the Sheriff's "other" category.

SOURCE: SANDAG

**Appendix Table 6
NUMBER OF VIOLENT CRIMES BY JURISDICTION
San Diego Region, 2004, 2007, and 2008**

	2004	2007	2008	Change	
				2004-2008	2007-2008
Carlsbad	270	318	227	-16%	-29%
Chula Vista	838	921	832	-1%	-10%
Coronado	41	26	28	--	--
El Cajon	545	494	528	-3%	7%
Escondido	676	657	567	-16%	-14%
La Mesa	200	235	239	20%	2%
National City	421	424	485	15%	14%
Oceanside	1,023	910	808	-21%	-11%
San Diego	6,774	6,331	6,047	-11%	-4%
Sheriff - Total	3,022	3,279	3,022	0%	-8%
Del Mar	13	18	14	--	--
Encinitas	150	159	131	-13%	-18%
Imperial Beach	190	157	182	-4%	16%
Lemon Grove	170	159	153	-10%	-4%
Poway	75	102	95	27%	-7%
San Marcos	250	287	213	-15%	-26%
Santee	165	147	159	-4%	8%
Solana Beach	36	26	45	25%	--
Vista	465	525	513	10%	-2%
Unincorporated	1,317	1,498	1,303	-1%	-13%
4S Ranch	n/a	9	9	--	--
Alpine	95	94	90	-5%	-4%
Fallbrook	113	186	116	3%	-38%
Lakeside	150	230	204	36%	-11%
Ramona	76	112	89	17%	-21%
Spring Valley	386	344	326	-16%	-5%
Valley Center	88	118	103	17%	-13%
Other Sheriff	191	201	214	12%	6%
California Highway Patrol	15	8	18	--	--
California State University San Marcos	3	0	4	--	--
San Diego State University	24	30	37	--	--
University of California San Diego	6	5	6	--	--
San Diego Harbor Police	17	21	22	--	--
California State Parks	5	5	3	--	--
TOTAL	13,880	13,664	12,873	-7%	-6%

NOTES: FBI Index violent crimes include homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. "Sheriff-Total" includes the contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department, as well as crimes reported in the Sheriff's new "other" category that includes the Sheriff's detention facilities, courts staffed by the Sheriff, and crimes reported to the Sheriff that were determined to have occurred in a city not served by the Sheriff or a location for which jurisdiction could not be determined. Camp Pendleton is not included. "Unincorporated" includes 4S Ranch (6 months of 2007 and all of 2008), Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center, as well as the unincorporated areas for which crime data are not individually shown (Campo, Julian, Pine Valley, Ranchita, and the unincorporated areas of Encinitas, Imperial Beach, Lemon Grove, Poway, San Marcos, Santee, and Vista). Unincorporated statistics have also been updated to exclude crimes now categorized in the Sheriff's "other" category. Percent changes are not presented if either comparison number equals 30 or less.

SOURCE: SANDAG

**Appendix Table 7
NUMBER OF PROPERTY CRIMES BY JURISDICTION
San Diego Region, 2004, 2007, and 2008**

	2004	2007	2008	Change	
				2004-2008	2007-2008
Carlsbad	2,163	2,448	2,358	9%	-4%
Chula Vista	7,214	7,279	6,514	-10%	-11%
Coronado	658	536	583	-11%	9%
El Cajon	4,259	3,952	3,355	-21%	-15%
Escondido	5,655	4,329	4,182	-26%	-3%
La Mesa	2,212	2,234	2,042	-8%	-9%
National City	2,834	2,169	2,182	-23%	1%
Oceanside	6,115	4,588	4,172	-32%	-9%
San Diego	45,443	44,167	40,365	-11%	-9%
Sheriff - Total	19,054	16,192	16,561	-13%	2%
Del Mar	197	217	173	-12%	-20%
Encinitas	1,251	1,144	1,033	-17%	-10%
Imperial Beach	895	696	746	-17%	7%
Lemon Grove	914	591	668	-27%	13%
Poway	849	751	876	3%	17%
San Marcos	1,495	1,669	1,609	8%	-4%
Santee	1,232	1,140	1,167	-5%	2%
Solana Beach	334	271	307	-8%	13%
Vista	2,896	2,149	2,528	-13%	18%
Unincorporated	8,823	7,485	7,340	-17%	-2%
4S Ranch	n/a	70	150	--	--
Alpine	609	592	549	-10%	-7%
Fallbrook	1,181	1,013	844	-29%	-17%
Lakeside	1,267	915	926	-27%	1%
Ramona	460	343	463	1%	35%
Spring Valley	1,660	1,518	1,514	-9%	<-1%
Valley Center	460	458	412	-10%	-10%
Other Sheriff	168	79	114	-32%	44%
California Highway Patrol	112	125	168	50%	34%
California State University San Marcos	49	66	61	24%	-8%
San Diego State University	565	588	649	15%	10%
University of California San Diego	642	471	515	-20%	9%
San Diego Harbor Police	330	581	527	60%	-9%
California State Parks	81	99	61	-25%	-38%
TOTAL	97,386	89,824	84,295	-13%	-6%

NOTES: FBI Index property crimes include larceny, burglary, and motor vehicle theft. "Sheriff-Total" includes the contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department, as well as crimes reported in the Sheriff's new "other" category that includes the Sheriff's detention facilities, courts staffed by the Sheriff, and crimes reported to the Sheriff that were determined to have occurred in a city not served by the Sheriff or a location for which jurisdiction could not be determined. Camp Pendleton is not included. "Unincorporated" includes 4S Ranch (6 months of 2007 and all of 2008), Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center, as well as the unincorporated areas for which crime data are not individually shown (Campo, Julian, Pine Valley, Ranchita, and the unincorporated areas of Encinitas, Imperial Beach, Lemon Grove, Poway, San Marcos, Santee, and Vista). Unincorporated statistics have also been updated to exclude crimes now categorized in the Sheriff's "other" category.

SOURCE: SANDAG

**Appendix Table 8
NUMBER OF CRIMES BY OFFENSE
San Diego Region, 1999-2008**

	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Residential Burglary	Non-Residential Burglary	Total Burglary	Larceny Over \$400	Larceny Under \$400	Total Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	FBI Crime Index	California Crime Index	Population
1999	106	810	3,468	9,915	8,772	6,458	15,230	15,820	35,263	51,083	17,113	97,725	46,642	2,751,000
2000	97	801	3,347	9,504	9,066	6,711	15,777	15,457	32,394	47,851	17,038	94,415	46,564	2,813,833
2001	92	830	3,430	10,237	9,681	7,044	16,725	17,164	34,156	51,320	19,421	102,055	50,735	2,863,657
2002	87	798	3,342	9,805	10,236	7,963	18,199	18,568	34,684	53,252	19,884	105,367	52,115	2,920,010
2003	130	856	3,375	9,646	10,706	8,187	18,893	18,179	36,102	54,281	23,460	110,641	56,360	2,971,805
2004	128	797	3,588	9,367	10,108	7,437	17,545	19,293	36,376	55,669	24,172	111,266	55,597	3,013,014
2005	98	814	3,943	8,996	9,948	7,720	17,668	19,892	34,309	54,201	25,755	111,475	57,274	3,038,074
2006	126	777	4,313	8,362	9,783	8,072	17,855	19,657	31,797	51,454	24,046	106,933	55,479	3,065,077
2007	106	704	4,387	8,467	9,455	7,255	16,710	18,750	29,929	48,679	24,435	103,488	54,809	3,100,132
2008	90	845	4,018	7,920	9,936	6,995	16,931	18,418	28,972	47,390	19,974	97,168	49,778	3,146,274

NOTES: The FBI Crime Index includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault in the violent category and burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft in the property category. The California Crime Index includes all FBI offenses except larceny.

SOURCES: California Department of Finance; U.S. Census 2000; SANDAG crime statistics; SANDAG Population Estimates August 2008

Appendix Table 9
NUMBER OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENTS BY JURISDICTION
San Diego Region, 2004, 2007, and 2008

	2004	2007	2008	Change	
				2004-2008	2007-2008
Carlsbad	360	438	382	6%	-13%
Chula Vista	1,818	1,818	1,613	-11%	-11%
Coronado	58	83	99	71%	19%
El Cajon	672	537	555	-17%	3%
Escondido	898	930	987	10%	6%
La Mesa	365	347	394	8%	14%
National City	624	351	366	-41%	4%
Oceanside	2,070	2,405	1,726	-17%	-28%
San Diego	10,033	8,137	7,829	-22%	-4%
Sheriff - Total	4,407	3,718	2,675	-39%	-28%
Del Mar	14	9	9	--	--
Encinitas	208	177	146	-30%	-18%
Imperial Beach	297	170	168	-43%	-1%
Lemon Grove	191	163	101	-47%	-38%
Poway	204	145	121	-41%	-17%
San Marcos	359	291	224	-38%	-23%
Santee	322	275	174	-46%	-37%
Solana Beach	34	28	20	--	--
Vista	557	502	394	-29%	-22%
Unincorporated	2,221	1,958	1,318	-41%	-33%
TOTAL	21,351	18,874	16,759	-22%	-11%

NOTES: "Sheriff-Total" includes the contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. Camp Pendleton is not included. "Unincorporated" includes 4S Ranch (6 months of 2007 and all of 2008), Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center, as well as the unincorporated areas for which crime data are not individually shown (Campo, Julian, Pine Valley, Ranchita, and the unincorporated areas of Encinitas, Imperial Beach, Lemon Grove, Poway, San Marcos, Santee, and Vista). The individual unincorporated areas in the Sheriff's jurisdiction are not required to report domestic violence to the State Department of Justice. Region total includes a relatively small number of incidents reported by the San Diego Harbor Police, California Highway Patrol, California State Parks, California State University San Marcos, San Diego State University, and University of California San Diego. Percent changes are not presented if either comparison number equals 30 or less.

SOURCE: SANDAG

**Appendix Table 10
NUMBER OF CRIMES BY OFFENSE BY JURISDICTION
San Diego Region, 2004**

	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Residential Burglary	Non-Residential Burglary	Total Burglary	Larceny Over \$400	Larceny Under \$400	Total Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	FBI Crime Index	California Crime Index
Carlsbad	2	13	42	213	253	204	457	502	974	1,476	230	8	2,433	957
Chula Vista	15	50	296	477	687	497	1,184	1,252	2,735	3,987	2,043	31	8,052	4,065
Coronado	0	10	15	16	74	41	115	108	347	455	88	1	699	244
El Cajon	7	21	164	353	395	420	815	736	1,618	2,354	1,090	32	4,804	2,450
Escondido	3	22	198	453	412	373	785	1,026	2,268	3,294	1,576	35	6,331	3,037
La Mesa	0	10	72	118	183	210	393	399	886	1,285	534	5	2,412	1,127
National City	5	16	139	261	133	255	390	366	1,178	1,544	900	15	3,255	1,711
Oceanside	9	77	289	648	705	419	1,125	1,181	2,985	4,166	824	33	7,138	2,972
San Diego	62	373	1,650	4,689	4,495	2,810	7,305	9,399	15,769	25,168	12,970	191	52,217	27,049
Sheriff - Total	25	192	709	2,096	2,713	2,119	4,832	3,802	6,711	10,513	3,709	160	22,076	11,563
Del Mar	0	2	3	8	14	15	29	78	63	141	27	0	210	69
Encinitas	2	15	38	95	145	140	285	298	503	801	165	6	1,401	600
Imperial Beach	1	8	48	133	137	99	236	124	332	456	203	23	1,085	629
Lemon Grove	1	7	47	115	83	150	233	115	338	453	228	5	1,084	631
Poway	0	4	10	61	83	107	190	202	359	561	98	13	924	363
San Marcos	1	17	61	171	148	198	346	284	580	844	305	12	1,745	901
Santee	1	16	44	104	103	135	238	260	530	790	204	4	1,397	607
Solana Beach	0	0	17	19	25	47	72	111	98	209	53	1	370	161
Vista	3	28	162	272	473	268	741	567	1,069	1,636	519	16	3,361	1,725
Unincorporated	16	92	275	934	1,496	936	2,432	1,761	2,769	4,530	1,861	80	10,140	5,610
4S Ranch	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alpine	0	2	21	72	99	74	173	119	178	297	139	4	704	407
Fallbrook	1	13	22	77	248	124	372	229	426	655	154	7	1,294	639
Lakeside	3	14	28	105	173	146	319	238	433	671	277	0	1,417	746
Ramona	0	6	2	68	70	60	130	91	161	252	78	1	536	284
Spring Valley	9	12	110	255	242	165	407	273	483	756	497	0	2,046	1,290
Valley Center	1	8	26	53	76	70	146	99	113	212	102	11	548	336
Other Sheriff	0	3	4	184	6	24	30	22	70	92	46	0	359	267
California Highway Patrol	0	0	0	15	0	3	3	2	36	38	71	0	127	89
California State University San Marcos	0	2	0	1	3	4	7	4	38	42	0	0	52	10
San Diego State University	0	9	6	9	19	31	50	162	270	432	83	6	589	157
University of California San Diego	0	2	1	3	32	31	63	157	375	532	47	4	648	116
San Diego Harbor Police	0	0	7	10	0	12	12	167	150	317	1	1	347	30
California State Parks	0	0	0	5	1	8	9	30	36	66	6	3	86	20
TOTAL	128	797	3,588	9,367	10,108	7,437	17,545	19,293	36,376	55,669	24,172	525	111,266	55,597

NOTES: The FBI Crime Index includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault in the violent category and burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft in the property category. The California Crime Index (CCI) includes all FBI Index crimes except larceny. "Sheriff-Total" includes the contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the Sheriff, as well as crimes reported in the Sheriff's new "other" category that includes the Sheriff's detention facilities, courts staffed by the Sheriff, and crimes reported to the Sheriff that occurred in a city not served by the Sheriff or a location for which jurisdiction could not be determined. Unincorporated statistics have also been updated to exclude crimes now categorized in the Sheriff's "other" category. (The Sheriff's area of 4S Ranch began reporting separately in July 2007.)

SOURCE: SANDAG

**Appendix Table 11
NUMBER OF CRIMES BY OFFENSE BY JURISDICTION
San Diego Region, 2005**

	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Residential Burglary	Non-Residential Burglary	Total Burglary	Larceny Over \$400	Larceny Under \$400	Total Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	FBI Crime Index	California Crime Index
Carlsbad	2	11	79	164	285	232	517	540	1,108	1,648	246	11	2,667	1,019
Chula Vista	5	66	338	518	626	609	1,235	1,277	2,481	3,758	2,496	23	8,416	4,658
Coronado	0	6	6	10	69	20	89	127	222	349	89	5	549	200
El Cajon	2	40	171	305	296	473	769	658	1,480	2,138	1,136	36	4,561	2,423
Escondido	2	31	186	473	399	402	801	996	2,035	3,031	1,079	37	5,603	2,572
La Mesa	2	10	107	82	190	138	328	453	892	1,345	556	6	2,430	1,085
National City	4	16	182	254	122	254	376	369	1,040	1,409	941	15	3,182	1,773
Oceanside	7	78	264	634	718	347	1,065	1,096	2,750	3,846	746	33	6,640	2,794
San Diego	51	376	1,862	4,314	4,611	2,851	7,462	9,771	14,842	24,613	14,138	233	52,816	28,203
Sheriff - Total	23	170	725	2,189	2,589	2,320	4,909	3,982	6,361	10,343	4,066	151	22,425	12,082
Del Mar	0	0	1	9	24	26	50	87	92	179	37	0	276	97
Encinitas	3	11	45	112	165	159	324	330	394	724	186	7	1,405	681
Imperial Beach	0	3	41	88	99	89	188	111	224	335	267	4	922	587
Lemon Grove	1	6	59	90	93	115	208	102	237	339	258	6	961	622
Poway	1	11	20	63	70	102	172	201	350	551	92	7	910	359
San Marcos	0	15	57	165	121	238	359	318	671	989	282	10	1,867	878
Santee	1	16	30	116	143	138	281	301	499	800	235	9	1,479	679
Solana Beach	0	1	12	11	48	39	87	81	98	179	46	1	336	157
Vista	4	21	190	315	404	367	771	547	1,074	1,621	579	29	3,501	1,880
Unincorporated	13	82	266	1,032	1,413	1,036	2,449	1,900	2,678	4,578	2,042	78	10,462	5,884
4S Ranch	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alpine	1	5	15	54	104	71	175	164	189	353	121	1	724	371
Fallbrook	0	11	43	123	259	203	462	260	499	759	177	7	1,575	816
Lakeside	0	13	34	169	169	138	307	289	426	715	309	0	1,547	832
Ramona	1	7	12	76	58	61	119	116	145	261	84	1	560	299
Spring Valley	7	14	77	227	245	135	380	275	466	741	572	0	2,018	1,277
Valley Center	1	9	6	63	62	101	163	114	116	230	106	13	578	348
Other Sheriff	0	4	4	188	9	11	20	4	44	48	42	0	306	258
California Highway Patrol	0	0	2	18	2	9	11	4	28	32	96	0	159	127
California State University San Marcos	0	1	0	2	1	7	8	9	43	52	2	0	65	13
San Diego State University	0	8	10	11	14	11	25	217	330	547	88	0	689	142
University of California San Diego	0	1	4	7	25	30	55	157	462	619	68	1	754	135
San Diego Harbor Police	0	0	7	10	0	9	9	204	177	381	1	2	408	27
California State Parks	0	0	0	5	1	8	9	32	58	90	7	2	111	21
TOTAL	98	814	3,943	8,996	9,948	7,720	17,668	19,892	34,309	54,201	25,755	555	111,475	57,274

NOTES: The FBI Crime Index includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault in the violent category and burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft in the property category. The California Crime Index (CCI) includes all FBI Index crimes except larceny. "Sheriff Total" includes the contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the Sheriff, as well as crimes reported in the Sheriff's new "other" category that includes the Sheriff's detention facilities, courts staffed by the Sheriff, and crimes reported to the Sheriff that occurred in a city not served by the Sheriff or a location for which jurisdiction could not be determined. Unincorporated statistics have also been updated to exclude crimes now categorized in the Sheriff's "other" category. (The Sheriff's area of 4S Ranch began reporting separately in July 2007.)
SOURCE: SANDAG

**Appendix Table 12
NUMBER OF CRIMES BY OFFENSE BY JURISDICTION
San Diego Region, 2006**

	Homicide		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated Assault		Residential Burglary		Non-Residential Burglary		Larceny Over \$400		Larceny Under \$400		Total Larceny		Motor Vehicle Theft		Arson		California Crime Index	
Carlsbad	1	11	77	240	320	267	587	657	981	1,648	220	18	2,784	1,136										
Chula Vista	7	70	351	519	687	497	1,184	1,321	2,496	3,817	2,033	41	7,981	4,164										
Coronado	0	3	9	11	48	19	67	114	265	379	70	1	539	160										
El Cajon	4	28	154	287	270	368	638	618	1,336	1,954	1,020	25	4,085	2,131										
Escondido	3	33	235	442	407	351	758	885	1,802	2,687	962	17	5,120	2,433										
La Mesa	3	8	111	113	222	225	447	480	979	1,459	591	16	2,732	1,273										
National City	2	9	211	302	143	310	453	811	1,125	885	12	2,987	1,862											
Oceanside	8	48	245	635	682	297	979	999	2,262	3,261	633	21	5,809	2,548										
San Diego	68	348	2,164	3,811	4,491	3,255	7,746	9,824	14,301	24,125	13,338	185	51,600	27,475										
Sheriff - Total	30	211	737	1,964	2,459	2,366	4,825	3,754	5,656	9,410	4,013	144	21,190	11,780										
Del Mar	0	1	7	18	22	32	54	108	82	190	30	0	300	110										
Encinitas	3	8	48	104	160	164	324	279	425	704	170	3	1,361	657										
Imperial Beach	1	17	34	116	94	75	169	119	223	342	236	3	915	573										
Lemon Grove	1	12	65	92	65	146	211	99	220	319	263	9	963	644										
Poway	0	13	21	69	84	126	210	207	248	455	119	5	887	432										
San Marcos	3	19	75	189	196	288	484	311	607	918	333	14	2,021	1,103										
Santee	0	14	44	93	122	148	270	243	342	585	199	8	1,205	620										
Solana Beach	1	0	12	13	31	46	77	68	92	160	40	1	303	143										
Vista	1	34	152	259	383	346	729	541	981	1,522	587	19	3,284	1,762										
Unincorporated	20	92	275	881	1,300	981	2,281	1,766	2,403	4,169	1,993	82	9,711	5,542										
4S Ranch	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a										
Alpine	1	4	17	51	102	82	184	127	154	281	123	4	661	380										
Fallbrook	2	11	46	84	179	163	342	329	461	790	153	7	1,428	638										
Lakeside	2	16	32	150	151	120	271	233	318	551	268	0	1,290	739										
Ramona	0	6	16	59	61	76	137	95	144	239	70	4	527	288										
Spring Valley	2	14	84	184	256	177	433	288	460	728	638	0	2,083	1,355										
Valley Center	4	7	15	57	55	77	132	100	152	252	68	3	535	283										
Other Sheriff	0	1	4	130	2	14	16	13	33	46	43	0	240	194										
California Highway Patrol	0	0	0	16	2	10	12	2	20	22	76	0	126	104										
California State University San Marcos	0	1	0	1	0	6	6	6	33	39	1	0	48	9										
San Diego State University	0	7	13	5	20	15	35	152	258	410	119	2	589	179										
University of California San Diego	0	0	1	2	30	61	91	176	337	513	75	5	682	169										
San Diego Harbor Police	0	0	5	11	1	23	24	334	219	553	2	0	595	42										
California State Parks	0	0	0	3	1	2	3	21	31	52	8	1	66	14										
TOTAL	126	777	4,313	8,362	9,783	8,072	17,855	19,657	31,797	51,454	24,046	488	106,933	55,479										

NOTES: The FBI Crime Index includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault in the violent category and burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft in the property category. The California Crime Index (CCI) includes all FBI Index crimes except larceny. "Sheriff-Total" includes the contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the Sheriff, as well as crimes reported in the Sheriff's new "other" category that includes the Sheriff's detention facilities, courts staffed by the Sheriff, and crimes reported to the Sheriff at a location for which jurisdiction could not be determined. Unincorporated statistics have also been updated to exclude crimes now categorized in the Sheriff's "other" category. (The Sheriff's area of 4S Ranch began reporting separately in July 2007.)
SOURCE: SANDAG

**Appendix Table 13
NUMBER OF CRIMES BY OFFENSE BY JURISDICTION
San Diego Region, 2007**

	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Residential Burglary	Non-Residential Burglary	Total Burglary	Larceny Over \$400	Larceny Under \$400	Total Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	FBI Crime Index	California Crime Index
Carlsbad	2	13	88	215	298	230	528	722	962	1,684	236	10	2,766	1,082
Chula Vista	8	57	396	460	637	456	1,093	1,276	2,514	3,790	2,396	28	8,200	4,410
Coronado	1	6	10	9	46	17	63	105	273	378	95	4	562	184
El Cajon	4	21	184	285	270	314	584	746	1,381	2,127	1,241	15	4,446	2,319
Escondido	4	28	280	345	456	352	808	827	1,601	2,428	1,093	23	4,986	2,558
La Mesa	0	7	125	103	188	192	380	496	859	1,355	499	8	2,469	1,114
National City	6	19	180	219	133	246	379	267	575	842	948	8	2,593	1,751
Oceanside	3	51	257	599	598	241	839	993	2,109	3,102	647	31	5,498	2,396
San Diego	58	296	2,095	3,882	4,500	3,179	7,679	9,162	14,102	23,224	13,224	200	50,498	27,234
Sheriff - Total	20	194	758	2,307	2,266	1,914	4,180	3,477	4,742	8,219	3,793	122	19,471	11,252
Del Mar	0	2	5	11	18	28	46	71	63	134	37	1	235	101
Encinitas	0	9	42	108	151	155	306	302	400	702	136	7	1,303	601
Imperial Beach	0	17	46	94	87	74	161	93	174	267	268	10	853	586
Lemon Grove	1	10	46	102	68	73	141	88	145	233	217	4	750	517
Poway	0	7	19	76	70	113	183	218	257	475	93	3	853	378
San Marcos	2	12	101	172	199	215	414	344	593	937	318	8	1,956	1,019
Santee	0	12	23	112	100	106	206	271	391	662	272	5	1,287	625
Solana Beach	0	2	10	14	33	41	74	80	66	146	51	2	297	151
Vista	4	24	170	327	333	261	594	418	620	1,038	517	6	2,674	1,636
Unincorporated	13	95	291	1,099	1,205	840	2,045	1,580	1,998	3,578	1,862	76	8,983	5,404
4S Ranch	0	0	1	8	16	10	26	20	14	34	10	0	79	45
Alpine	0	5	16	73	92	57	149	149	157	306	137	5	686	380
Fallbrook	1	6	46	133	138	134	272	218	351	569	172	8	1,199	630
Lakeside	3	14	28	185	133	88	221	221	269	490	204	0	1,145	655
Ramona	3	7	22	80	65	68	133	78	80	158	52	2	455	297
Spring Valley	2	24	102	216	222	166	388	229	348	577	553	0	1,862	1,285
Valley Center	0	7	11	100	76	64	140	105	119	224	94	6	576	352
Other Sheriff	0	4	5	192	2	8	10	12	35	47	22	0	280	233
California Highway Patrol	0	0	0	8	1	6	7	2	27	29	89	0	133	104
California State University San Marcos	0	0	0	0	3	5	8	15	40	55	3	0	66	11
San Diego State University	0	9	7	14	28	47	75	121	279	400	113	0	618	218
University of California San Diego	0	1	2	2	28	28	56	135	238	373	42	4	476	103
San Diego Harbor Police	0	0	4	17	3	26	29	353	196	549	3	1	602	53
California State Parks	0	2	1	2	0	2	2	53	84	84	13	4	104	20
TOTAL	106	704	4,387	8,467	9,455	7,255	16,710	18,750	29,929	48,679	24,435	458	103,488	54,809

NOTES: The FBI Crime Index includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault; in the violent category and burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft in the property category. The California Crime Index (CCI) includes all FBI Index crimes except larceny. "Sheriff-Total" includes the contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the Sheriff, as well as crimes reported in the Sheriff's new "other" category that includes the Sheriff's detention facilities, courts staffed by the Sheriff, and crimes reported to the Sheriff that occurred in a city not served by the Sheriff or a location for which jurisdiction could not be determined. Unincorporated statistics have also been updated to exclude crimes now categorized in the Sheriff's "other" category. (The Sheriff's area of 4S Ranch began reporting separately in July 2007.)
SOURCE: SANDAG

**Appendix Table 14
NUMBER OF CRIMES BY OFFENSE BY JURISDICTION
San Diego Region, 2008**

	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Residential Burglary	Non-Residential Burglary	Total Burglary	Larceny Over \$400	Larceny Under \$400	Total Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	FBI Crime Index	California Crime Index
Carlsbad	2	24	51	150	272	235	507	656	1,006	1,662	189	7	2,585	923
Chula Vista	6	55	321	450	633	375	1,008	1,285	2,054	3,339	2,167	27	7,346	4,007
Coronado	0	2	12	14	57	46	103	149	286	435	45	3	611	176
El Cajon	1	35	204	288	260	311	571	629	1,276	1,905	879	16	3,883	1,978
Escondido	4	31	195	337	464	434	898	867	1,538	2,405	879	18	4,749	2,344
La Mesa	0	14	122	103	189	116	305	509	894	1,403	334	10	2,281	878
National City	0	24	183	278	114	251	365	305	719	1,024	793	4	2,667	1,643
Oceanside	5	61	193	549	642	194	836	841	1,959	2,800	536	37	4,980	2,180
San Diego	55	376	2,019	3,597	4,864	2,879	7,743	8,773	13,172	21,945	10,677	190	46,412	24,467
Sheriff - Total	17	208	699	2,098	2,380	2,037	4,417	3,713	5,219	8,932	3,212	90	19,583	10,651
Del Mar	0	3	5	6	11	40	51	68	39	107	15	1	187	80
Encinitas	0	15	33	83	121	154	275	308	361	669	89	3	1,164	495
Imperial Beach	0	12	69	101	105	60	165	109	229	338	243	9	928	590
Lemon Grove	0	17	58	78	106	102	208	78	210	288	172	8	821	533
Poway	0	8	20	67	94	117	211	259	311	570	95	1	971	401
San Marcos	1	8	55	149	163	238	401	324	610	934	274	2	1,822	888
Santee	1	12	34	112	104	118	222	270	486	756	189	3	1,326	570
Solana Beach	0	2	9	34	42	75	117	111	56	167	23	2	352	185
Solana Beach Vista	1	37	154	321	414	343	757	457	863	1,320	451	12	3,041	1,721
Unincorporated	14	88	258	943	1,214	775	1,989	1,708	2,009	3,717	1,634	49	8,643	4,926
4S Ranch	0	0	2	7	23	19	42	43	47	90	18	0	159	69
Alpine	1	9	13	67	87	53	140	145	166	311	98	2	639	328
Fallbrook	3	8	21	84	139	122	261	197	276	473	110	4	960	487
Lakeside	4	10	26	164	117	99	216	211	308	519	191	0	1,130	611
Ramona	0	7	11	71	48	63	111	117	179	296	56	2	552	256
Spring Valley	1	23	86	216	258	121	379	269	357	626	509	0	1,840	1,214
Valley Center	2	9	18	74	70	57	127	107	98	205	80	1	515	310
Other Sheriff	0	6	4	204	6	15	21	21	45	66	27	0	328	262
California Highway Patrol	0	0	0	18	1	5	6	6	16	22	140	0	186	164
California State University San Marcos	0	1	0	3	1	9	10	11	40	51	0	0	65	14
San Diego State University	0	8	10	19	32	59	91	132	336	468	90	3	666	218
University of California San Diego	0	3	1	2	25	28	53	192	238	430	32	4	521	91
San Diego Harbor Police	0	3	6	13	1	14	15	311	201	512	0	1	549	37
California State Parks	0	0	2	1	1	2	3	39	18	57	1	1	64	7
TOTAL	90	845	4,018	7,920	9,936	6,995	16,931	18,418	28,972	47,390	19,974	411	97,168	49,778

NOTES: The FBI Crime Index includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault in the violent category and burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft in the property category. The California Crime Index (CCI) includes all FBI Index crimes except larceny. "Sheriff-Total" includes the contract cities, and the unincorporated area served by the Sheriff, as well as crimes reported in the Sheriff's new "other" category that includes the Sheriff's detention facilities, courts staffed by the Sheriff, and crimes reported to the Sheriff that occurred in a city not served by the Sheriff or a location for which jurisdiction could not be determined.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Twenty-Five Years of Crime in the San Diego Region: 1984 through 2008

**Appendix Table 15
VIOLENT CRIME CLEARANCE RATE BY JURISDICTION
San Diego Region, 2004, 2007, and 2008**

	2004	2007	2008	Difference	
				2004-2008	2007-2008
Carlsbad	69%	41%	49%	-20%	8%
Chula Vista	34%	33%	35%	1%	2%
Coronado	--	--	--	--	--
El Cajon	39%	45%	36%	-3%	-8%
Escondido	46%	49%	47%	1%	-2%
La Mesa	68%	65%	58%	-9%	-7%
National City	28%	21%	22%	-6%	1%
Oceanside	43%	43%	41%	-2%	-1%
San Diego	53%	48%	49%	-3%	1%
Sheriff - Total	58%	47%	54%	-5%	7%
Del Mar	--	--	--	--	--
Encinitas	49%	41%	45%	-4%	4%
Imperial Beach	58%	51%	52%	-7%	1%
Lemon Grove	58%	49%	43%	-15%	-6%
Poway	45%	44%	63%	18%	19%
San Marcos	55%	37%	58%	3%	21%
Santee	69%	56%	64%	-6%	8%
Solana Beach	--	--	--	--	--
Vista	56%	41%	56%	-1%	14%
Unincorporated	68%	57%	63%	-5%	5%
4S Ranch	n/a	--	--	--	--
Alpine	60%	48%	52%	-8%	4%
Fallbrook	53%	41%	66%	13%	26%
Ramona	93%	61%	51%	-43%	-10%
Valley Center	67%	52%	50%	-17%	-1%
TOTAL	51%	46%	47%	-3%	2%

NOTES: "Sheriff-Total" includes the contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. Camp Pendleton is not included. "Unincorporated" includes 4S Ranch (6 months of 2007 and all of 2008), Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center, as well as the unincorporated areas for which crime data are not individually shown (Campo, Julian, Pine Valley, Ranchita, and the unincorporated areas of Encinitas, Imperial Beach, Lemon Grove, Poway, San Marcos, Santee, and Vista). Clearance rates based on reported incidents or cases cleared numbering 30 or less are not computed for this table.

SOURCE: SANDAG

**Appendix Table 16
PROPERTY CRIME CLEARANCE RATE BY JURISDICTION
San Diego Region, 2004, 2007, and 2008**

	2004	2007	2008	Difference	
				2004-2008	2007-2008
Carlsbad	26%	10%	21%	-5%	11%
Chula Vista	14%	15%	16%	2%	1%
Coronado	11%	12%	22%	10%	9%
El Cajon	15%	16%	16%	1%	0%
Escondido	13%	15%	16%	3%	1%
La Mesa	18%	17%	13%	-5%	-5%
National City	18%	10%	14%	-4%	4%
Oceanside	13%	11%	12%	-1%	1%
San Diego	10%	10%	11%	0%	1%
Sheriff - Total	14%	12%	13%	0%	1%
Del Mar	--	--	--	--	--
Encinitas	15%	12%	12%	-4%	0%
Imperial Beach	11%	10%	11%	0%	1%
Lemon Grove	22%	18%	20%	-2%	2%
Poway	18%	14%	14%	-5%	0%
San Marcos	18%	16%	21%	3%	5%
Santee	15%	14%	19%	4%	5%
Solana Beach	--	--	--	--	--
Vista	14%	12%	13%	-1%	1%
Unincorporated	12%	11%	12%	-1%	1%
4S Ranch	n/a	--	--	--	--
Alpine	13%	9%	9%	-4%	1%
Fallbrook	11%	9%	12%	2%	3%
Ramona	20%	17%	16%	-4%	-1%
Valley Center	11%	13%	16%	4%	2%
TOTAL	13%	11%	13%	0%	1%

NOTES: "Sheriff-Total" includes the contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. Camp Pendleton is not included. "Unincorporated" includes 4S Ranch (6 months of 2007 and all of 2008), Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center, as well as the unincorporated areas for which crime data are not individually shown (Campo, Julian, Pine Valley, Ranchita, and the unincorporated areas of Encinitas, Imperial Beach, Lemon Grove, Poway, San Marcos, Santee, and Vista). Clearance rates based on reported incidents or cases cleared numbering 30 or less are not computed for this table.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Appendix Table 17
DOLLAR VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN BY JURISDICTION
San Diego Region, 2004, 2007, and 2008

	2004	2007	2008	Change	
				2004-2008	2007-2008
Carlsbad	\$4,899,601	\$9,329,553	\$6,806,737	39%	-27%
Chula Vista	23,490,562	26,510,763	26,022,780	11%	-2%
Coronado	1,243,404	1,290,186	1,195,438	-4%	-7%
El Cajon	11,897,051	12,981,609	11,568,795	-3%	-11%
Escondido	12,453,424	8,870,575	9,580,399	-23%	8%
La Mesa	12,280,454	5,609,481	3,771,133	-69%	-33%
National City	7,167,043	7,379,198	7,974,320	11%	8%
Oceanside	10,404,715	9,031,000	7,860,690	-24%	-13%
San Diego	112,325,318	132,900,129	122,403,091	9%	-8%
Sheriff - Total	51,605,605	48,990,341	56,866,190	10%	16%
Del Mar	997,935	926,695	731,582	-27%	-21%
Encinitas	2,813,560	2,949,443	2,951,825	5%	<1%
Imperial Beach	1,850,147	2,495,396	3,364,688	82%	35%
Lemon Grove	1,894,963	1,975,663	1,630,241	-14%	-17%
Poway	2,088,613	2,358,304	2,500,570	20%	6%
San Marcos	3,395,298	3,849,259	4,919,595	45%	28%
Santee	2,300,273	2,879,318	4,831,353	110%	68%
Solana Beach	1,045,086	1,026,521	1,039,949	<-1%	1%
Vista	6,538,814	5,017,407	5,234,854	-20%	4%
Unincorporated	28,680,916	25,512,335	29,661,533	3%	16%
4S Ranch	n/a	113,801	2,073,069	--	--
Alpine	2,059,404	1,627,260	2,009,602	-2%	23%
Fallbrook	3,148,786	2,325,075	1,987,458	-37%	-15%
Ramona	1,059,615	1,124,762	2,090,144	97%	86%
Valley Center	1,569,641	1,656,217	1,492,089	-5%	-10%
California Highway Patrol	410,608	376,019	1,011,224	146%	169%
California State University San Marcos	19,484	42,517	27,245	40%	-36%
San Diego State University	684,664	1,157,684	1,236,584	81%	7%
University of California San Diego	613,396	616,482	570,645	-7%	-7%
San Diego Harbor Police	743,291	1,163,004	1,494,007	101%	28%
California State Parks	116,514	173,824	239,974	106%	38%
TOTAL	\$250,355,134	\$266,422,365	\$258,629,252	3%	-3%

NOTES: Dollar amounts are not adjusted for inflation and reflect the reported dollar values associated with stolen items reported by individual jurisdictions. "Sheriff-Total" includes the contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. Camp Pendleton is not included. "Unincorporated" includes 4S Ranch (6 months of 2007 and all of 2008), Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center, as well as the unincorporated areas for which crime data are not individually shown (Campo, Julian, Pine Valley, Ranchita, and the unincorporated areas of Encinitas, Imperial Beach, Lemon Grove, Poway, San Marcos, Santee, and Vista).

SOURCE: SANDAG

**Appendix Table 18
DOLLAR VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED BY JURISDICTION
San Diego Region, 2004, 2007, and 2008**

	2004	2007	2008	Change	
				2004-2008	2007-2008
Carlsbad	\$1,763,787	\$1,847,860	\$1,152,685	-35%	-38%
Chula Vista	10,671,401	12,967,166	11,133,503	4%	-14%
Coronado	279,693	396,581	179,653	-36%	-55%
El Cajon	6,086,351	5,878,084	4,608,671	-24%	-22%
Escondido	6,844,538	3,819,858	3,776,015	-45%	-1%
La Mesa	2,148,688	2,914,458	1,810,979	-16%	-38%
National City	3,921,863	3,610,678	3,631,295	-7%	1%
Oceanside	4,268,694	4,002,520	3,209,276	-25%	-20%
San Diego	52,094,176	52,937,962	40,326,107	-23%	-24%
Sheriff - Total	21,873,553	18,551,159	18,687,376	-15%	1%
Del Mar	288,053	386,687	189,035	-34%	-51%
Encinitas	1,218,507	1,287,112	622,922	-49%	-52%
Imperial Beach	985,961	1,093,726	1,169,131	19%	7%
Lemon Grove	1,073,563	1,050,067	558,257	-48%	-47%
Poway	591,610	676,197	831,439	41%	23%
San Marcos	1,811,411	1,433,312	1,408,776	-22%	-2%
Santee	911,735	1,058,980	2,557,182	180%	141%
Solana Beach	257,568	353,340	147,434	-43%	-58%
Vista	2,800,825	1,920,983	2,008,070	-28%	5%
Unincorporated	11,934,320	9,290,755	9,195,130	-23%	-1%
4S Ranch	n/a	50,728	127,699	--	--
Alpine	683,332	550,459	754,486	10%	37%
Fallbrook	847,497	837,986	568,874	-33%	-32%
Ramona	497,504	343,046	213,935	-57%	-38%
Valley Center	744,970	681,336	554,593	-26%	-19%
California Highway Patrol	128,740	167,900	456,940	255%	172%
California State University San Marcos	3,265	1,002	2,301	-30%	130%
San Diego State University	131,440	570,510	186,684	42%	-67%
University of California San Diego	139,427	132,411	93,384	-33%	-29%
San Diego Harbor Police	19,861	66,228	588,938	2865%	789%
California State Parks	5,106	14,150	1,109	-78%	-92%
TOTAL	\$110,380,583	\$107,878,527	\$89,844,916	-19%	-17%

NOTES: Dollar amounts are not adjusted for inflation and reflect the reported dollar values associated with stolen items reported by individual jurisdictions. "Sheriff-Total" includes the contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. Camp Pendleton is not included. "Unincorporated" includes 4S Ranch (6 months of 2007 and all of 2008), Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center, as well as the unincorporated areas for which crime data are not individually shown (Campo, Julian, Pine Valley, Ranchita, and the unincorporated areas of Encinitas, Imperial Beach, Lemon Grove, Poway, San Marcos, Santee, and Vista).

SOURCE: SANDAG

**Appendix Table 19
PROPERTY RECOVERY RATE BY JURISDICTION
San Diego Region, 2004, 2007, and 2008**

	2004	2007	2008	Difference	
				2004-2008	2007-2008
Carlsbad	36%	20%	17%	-19%	-3%
Chula Vista	45%	49%	43%	-3%	-6%
Coronado	22%	31%	15%	-7%	-16%
El Cajon	51%	45%	40%	-11%	-5%
Escondido	55%	43%	39%	-16%	-4%
La Mesa	17%	52%	48%	31%	-4%
National City	55%	49%	46%	-9%	-3%
Oceanside	41%	44%	41%	0%	-3%
San Diego	46%	40%	33%	-13%	-7%
Sheriff - Total	42%	38%	33%	-9%	-5%
Del Mar	29%	42%	26%	-3%	-16%
Encinitas	43%	44%	21%	-22%	-23%
Imperial Beach	53%	44%	35%	-19%	-9%
Lemon Grove	57%	53%	34%	-22%	-19%
Poway	28%	29%	33%	5%	5%
San Marcos	53%	37%	29%	-24%	-8%
Santee	40%	37%	53%	13%	16%
Solana Beach	25%	34%	14%	-10%	-20%
Vista	43%	38%	38%	-4%	0%
Unincorporated	42%	36%	31%	-11%	-5%
4S Ranch	n/a	45%	6%	--	--
Alpine	33%	34%	38%	4%	4%
Fallbrook	27%	36%	29%	2%	-7%
Ramona	47%	30%	10%	-37%	-20%
Valley Center	47%	41%	37%	-10%	-4%
California Highway Patrol	31%	45%	45%	14%	1%
California State University San Marcos	17%	2%	8%	-8%	6%
San Diego State University	19%	49%	15%	-4%	-34%
University of California San Diego	23%	21%	16%	-6%	-5%
San Diego Harbor Police	3%	6%	39%	37%	34%
California State Parks	4%	8%	0%	-4%	-8%
TOTAL	44%	40%	35%	-9%	-5%

NOTES: "Sheriff-Total" includes the contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. Camp Pendleton is not included. "Unincorporated" includes 4S Ranch (6 months of 2007 and all of 2008), Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center, as well as the unincorporated areas for which crime data are not individually shown (Campo, Julian, Pine Valley, Ranchita, and the unincorporated areas of Encinitas, Imperial Beach, Lemon Grove, Poway, San Marcos, Santee, and Vista).

SOURCE: SANDAG

**Appendix Table 20
POPULATION BY JURISDICTION
San Diego Region, 2004, 2007, and 2008**

	2004	2007	2008	Change	
				2004-2008	2007-2008
Carlsbad	92,695	101,398	103,811	12%	2%
Chula Vista	208,675	227,863	231,305	11%	2%
Coronado	26,591	22,968	23,101	-13%	1%
El Cajon	97,670	97,313	97,934	<1%	1%
Escondido	140,328	141,874	143,389	2%	1%
La Mesa	56,007	56,286	56,666	1%	1%
National City	56,018	61,146	61,194	9%	<1%
Oceanside	172,866	176,755	178,806	3%	1%
San Diego	1,295,147	1,317,625	1,336,865	3%	1%
Sheriff - Total	831,490	857,445	870,112	5%	1%
Del Mar	4,543	4,553	4,580	1%	1%
Encinitas	62,463	63,298	63,864	2%	1%
Imperial Beach	27,799	27,726	28,200	1%	2%
Lemon Grove	25,590	25,467	25,611	<1%	1%
Poway	50,534	50,862	51,103	1%	<1%
San Marcos	66,850	79,863	82,743	24%	4%
Santee	54,084	55,193	56,068	4%	2%
Solana Beach	13,396	13,427	13,500	1%	1%
Vista	94,030	95,020	95,770	2%	1%
Unincorporated	432,201	442,036	448,673	4%	2%
4S Ranch	n/a	16,513	16,767	--	2%
Alpine	27,848	28,977	29,421	6%	2%
Fallbrook	49,471	50,200	50,965	3%	2%
Lakeside	52,872	53,247	54,055	2%	2%
Ramona	35,300	35,685	36,223	3%	2%
Spring Valley	70,598	70,868	71,949	2%	2%
Valley Center	21,053	22,388	22,732	8%	2%
Camp Pendleton	35,527	39,459	43,091	21%	9%
TOTAL	3,013,014	3,100,132	3,146,274	4%	1%
Occupied Households	1,048,197	1,081,234	1,089,451	4%	1%
Registered Vehicles	2,202,352	2,353,063	2,343,062	6%	<-1%
Female Population	1,508,367	1,556,919	1,577,542	5%	1%

NOTES: Population figures are based on current California Department of Finance estimates. "Sheriff-Total" includes contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. Camp Pendleton is not included. "Unincorporated" includes 4S Ranch (2007 and 2008), Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center, as well as the unincorporated areas not shown (Campo, Julian, Pine Valley, Ranchita, and the unincorporated areas of Encinitas, Imperial Beach, Lemon Grove, Poway, San Marcos, Santee, and Vista).

SOURCES: California Department of Finance; SANDAG Estimates August 2008

CRIMINAL STATISTICS REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

April 2014

California Department of Justice
Kamala D. Harris, Attorney General
California Justice Information Services Division
Bureau of Criminal Information and Analysis
Criminal Justice Statistics Center

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Attorney General on the Internet → <http://oag.ca.gov/>
Revised April 2014

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INTRODUCTION

The Department of Justice (DOJ), Bureau of Criminal Information and Analysis (BCIA), Criminal Justice Statistics Center (CJSC) collects, analyzes, and develops statistical reports and information which provide valid measures of crime and the criminal justice process in California, as required by the Penal Code Sections outlined in this publication, *DOJ's Data Collection and Reporting Responsibility*. The goal of the CJSC is to provide accurate, complete, and timely criminal statistical information to the public, local government, criminal justice administrators and planners, the legislature, the Attorney General, the Governor, state agencies, federal agencies, and criminal justice researchers through a variety of publications and services. To provide these services and publications, the CJSC collects and compiles data from more than 1,000 city, county, and state criminal justice agencies in California.

This document provides general guidelines to law enforcement agencies, District Attorneys, Public Defenders, and Probation Departments regarding their requirements to report to the CJSC. For each reporting requirement there is a brief description of what data are collected (introduction), which agencies are required to report the data (who), the statutory code section(s) that require reporting (why), the due date of the report (when), and the form or alternative method required to be used to report the data (how).

For any additional information or clarification, please write or call the Criminal Justice Statistics Center. They can be reached by telephone, FAX, or e-mail:

California Department of Justice

California Justice Information Services Division
Bureau of Criminal Information and Analysis
Criminal Justice Statistics Center
P.O. Box 903427
Sacramento, CA 94203-4270

Telephone: (916) 227-3594

Fax: (916) 227-0427

E-mail: doj.cjsc@doj.ca.gov

Internet: <http://oag.ca.gov/>

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE'S
DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING RESPONSIBILITY**

PC 13010

It shall be the duty of the department:

(a) To collect data necessary for the work of the department from all persons and agencies mentioned in Section 13020 and from any other appropriate source.

(b) To prepare and distribute to all those persons and agencies, cards, forms, or electronic means used in reporting data to the department. The cards, forms, or electronic means may, in addition to other items, include items of information needed by federal bureaus or departments engaged in the development of national and uniform criminal statistics.

(c) To recommend the form and content of records which must be kept by those persons and agencies in order to ensure the correct reporting of data to the department.

(d) To instruct those persons and agencies in the installation, maintenance, and use of those records and in the reporting of data therefrom to the department.

(e) To process, tabulate, analyze and interpret the data collected from those persons and agencies.

(f) To supply, at their request, to federal bureaus or departments engaged in the collection of national criminal statistics data they need from this state.

(g) To present to the Governor, on or before July 1st, an annual report containing the criminal statistics of the preceding calendar year and to present at other times as the Attorney General may approve reports on special aspects of criminal statistics. A sufficient number of copies of all reports shall be prepared to enable the Attorney General to send a copy to all public officials in the state dealing with criminals and to distribute them generally in channels where they will add to the public enlightenment.

(h) To periodically review the requirements of units of government using criminal justice statistics, and to make recommendations for changes it deems necessary in the design of criminal justice statistics systems, including new techniques of collection and processing made possible by automation.

PC 13010.5

The department shall collect data pertaining to the juvenile justice system for criminal history and statistical purposes. This information shall serve to assist the department in complying with the reporting requirement of subdivisions (c) and (d) of Section 13012, measuring the extent of juvenile delinquency, determining the need for and effectiveness of relevant legislation, and identifying long-term trends in juvenile delinquency. Any data collected pursuant to this section may include criminal history information which may be used by the department to comply with the requirements of Section 602.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

PC 13012

The annual report of the department provided for in Section 13010 shall contain statistics showing all of the following:

- (a) The amount and the types of offenses known to the public authorities.
- (b) The personal and social characteristics of criminals and delinquents.
- (c) The administrative actions taken by law enforcement, judicial, penal, and correctional agencies or institutions, including those in the juvenile justice system, in dealing with criminals or delinquents.
- (d) The administrative actions taken by law enforcement, prosecutorial, judicial, penal, and correctional agencies, including those in the juvenile justice system, in dealing with minors who are the subject of a petition or hearing in the juvenile court to transfer their case to the jurisdiction of an adult criminal court or whose cases are directly filed or otherwise initiated in an adult criminal court.
- (e) The number of citizens' complaints received by law enforcement agencies under Section 832.5. These statistics shall indicate the total number of these complaints, the number alleging criminal conduct of either a felony or misdemeanor, and the number sustained in each category. The report shall not contain a reference to any individual agency but shall be by gross numbers only.

It shall be the duty of the department to give adequate interpretation of the statistics and so to present the information that it may be of value in guiding the policies of the Legislature and of those in charge of the apprehension, prosecution, and treatment of the criminals and delinquents, or concerned with the prevention of crime and delinquency. The report shall also include statistics which are comparable with national uniform criminal statistics published by federal bureaus or departments heretofore mentioned.

PC 13012.5

(a) The annual report published by the department under Section 13010 shall, in regard to the contents required by subdivision (d) of Section 13012, include the following statewide information:

- (1) The annual number of fitness hearings held in the juvenile courts under Section 707 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, and the outcomes of those hearings including orders to remand to adult criminal court, cross-referenced with information about the age, gender, ethnicity, and offense of the minors whose cases are the subject of those fitness hearings.
- (2) The annual number of minors whose cases are filed directly in adult criminal court under Sections 602.5 and 707 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, cross-referenced with information about the age, gender, ethnicity, and offense of the minors whose cases are filed directly to the adult criminal court.
- (3) The outcomes of cases involving minors who are prosecuted in adult criminal courts, regardless of how adult court jurisdiction was initiated, including whether the minor was acquitted or convicted, or whether the case was dismissed and returned to juvenile court, including sentencing outcomes, cross-referenced with the age, gender, ethnicity, and offense of the minors subject to these court actions.

(b) The department's annual report published under Section 13010 shall include the information described in subdivision (d) of Section 13012, as further delineated by this section, beginning with the report due on July 1, 2003, for the preceding calendar year.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS
REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

ADULT PROBATION

Introduction

Data regarding adult probation are to be reported to the DOJ to provide a statistical profile of the probation function for superior and lower courts by county, type of placement, reasons for removal from probation, and the number of persons in supervision caseloads. These data are published annually in *Crime in California* and the *Criminal Justice Profile* series.

Who

Probation Departments

Why

PC 13020. It shall be the duty of every city marshal, chief of police, railroad and steamship police, sheriff, coroner, district attorney, city attorney and city prosecutor having criminal jurisdiction, probation officer, county board of parole commissioners, work furlough administrator, the Department of Justice, Health and Welfare Agency, Department of Corrections, Department of Youth Authority, Youthful Offender Parole Board, Board of Prison Terms, State Department of Health, Department of Benefit Payments, State Fire Marshal, Liquor Control Administrator, constituent agencies of the State Department of Investment, and every other person or agency dealing with crimes or criminals or with delinquency or delinquents, when requested by the Attorney General:

- (a) To install and maintain records needed for the correct reporting of statistical data required by him or her.*
- (b) To report statistical data to the department at those times and in the manner that the Attorney General prescribes.*
- (c) To give to the Attorney General, or his or her accredited agent, access to statistical data for the purpose of carrying out this title.*

When

Reports are due monthly, by the 10th working day of the month.

How

Reporting is accomplished manually by submitting form BCIA 726.

ANTI-REPRODUCTIVE-RIGHTS CRIMES (ARRC)

Introduction

Anti-Reproductive-Rights Crimes data are to be reported to the DOJ to provide information on crimes that are committed against reproductive health services providers, clients, assistants, or the facilities where these services are provided or at a place of worship because of the church's beliefs regarding reproductive rights. The data include the location of the crime, victim type (individual/property), race/ethnicity, gender of victims and suspects, weapon involved, and property loss or damage. These data are published annually in *Anti-Reproductive-Rights Crimes in California*.

Who

Sheriff Departments, Police Departments, and other state and local agencies with peace officer powers.

Why

PC 13777 (a). . . the Attorney General shall do each of the following:

(1) Collect and analyze information relating to anti-reproductive-rights crimes, including, but not limited to, the threatened commission of these crimes and persons suspected of committing these crimes or making these threats.

(2) Direct local law enforcement agencies to report to the Department of Justice, in a manner that the Attorney General prescribes, any information that may be required relative to anti-reproductive-rights crimes. . . .

When

Reports are due monthly, by the 10th working day of the month.

How

Reporting may be accomplished electronically via the Electronic-Crime and Arrest Reporting System (E-CARS) Plus, or manually by submitting forms BCIA 8370 and 8371.

ARRESTS

Introduction

Arrest information is reported to the DOJ and is maintained in the Monthly Arrest and Citation Register database. This database contains information on felony and misdemeanor level arrests for adults and juveniles. Data elements include name, race/ethnicity, date of birth, sex, date of arrest, offense level, offense type, status of the offense, and law enforcement disposition. This information is used annually in publishing *Crime in California*, *Homicide in California*, and the *Criminal Justice Profile* series. Age, sex, race/ethnicity, and offense information is forwarded to the FBI for publication in *Crime in the United States*.

Who

Sheriff Departments, Police Departments, and other state and local agencies with peace officer powers.

Why

PC 13020. It shall be the duty of every city marshal, chief of police, railroad and steamship police, sheriff, coroner, district attorney, city attorney and city prosecutor having criminal jurisdiction, probation officer, county board of parole commissioners, work furlough administrator, the Department of Justice, Health and Welfare Agency, Department of Corrections, Department of Youth Authority, Youthful Offender Parole Board, Board of Prison Terms, State Department of Health, Department of Benefit Payments, State Fire Marshal, Liquor Control Administrator, constituent agencies of the State Department of Investment, and every other person or agency dealing with crimes or criminals or with delinquency or delinquents, when requested by the Attorney General:

- (a) To install and maintain records needed for the correct reporting of statistical data required by him or her.*
- (b) To report statistical data to the department at those times and in the manner that the Attorney General prescribes.*
- (c) To give to the Attorney General, or his or her accredited agent, access to statistical data for the purpose of carrying out this title.*

PC 13021. Local law enforcement agencies shall report to the Department of Justice such information as the Attorney General may by regulation require relative to misdemeanor violations of Chapter 7.5 (commencing with Section 311) of Title 9 of Part 1 of this code.

When

Reports are due monthly, by the 10th working day of the month.

How

Reporting may be accomplished electronically via the Electronic-Crime and Arrest Reporting System (E-CARS) Plus, via FTP, CD-ROM, or manually, by submitting form JUS 750.

ARSON

Introduction

Arson data are to be reported to the DOJ to provide information on the type of arson, the number of actual offenses, the number of clearances, and the estimated dollar value of property damaged. These data are published annually in *Crime in California* and the *Criminal Justice Profile* series.

Who

Sheriff Departments, Police Departments, and other state and local agencies with peace officer powers.

Why

PC 13020. It shall be the duty of every city marshal, chief of police, railroad and steamship police, sheriff, coroner, district attorney, city attorney and city prosecutor having criminal jurisdiction, probation officer, county board of parole commissioners, work furlough administrator, the Department of Justice, Health and Welfare Agency, Department of Corrections, Department of Youth Authority, Youthful Offender Parole Board, Board of Prison Terms, State Department of Health, Department of Benefit Payments, State Fire Marshal, Liquor Control Administrator, constituent agencies of the State Department of Investment, and every other person or agency dealing with crimes or criminals or with delinquency or delinquents, when requested by the Attorney General:

(a) To install and maintain records needed for the correct reporting of statistical data required by him or her.

(b) To report statistical data to the department at those times and in the manner that the Attorney General prescribes.

(c) To give to the Attorney General, or his or her accredited agent, access to statistical data for the purpose of carrying out this title.

When

Reports are due monthly, by the 10th working day of the month.

How

Reporting may be accomplished electronically via the Electronic-Crime and Arrest Reporting System (E-CARS) Plus, or manually by submitting form FBI 1-725.

CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS AGAINST PEACE OFFICERS SURVEY

Introduction

Agencies are to report to the DOJ statewide summary information on the number of non-criminal and criminal (misdemeanor and felony) complaints reported by citizens against law enforcement personnel and the number of complaints that were sustained. Data are published annually in *Crime in California*.

Who

Sheriff Departments, Police Departments, District Attorneys, Probation Departments, and other state and local agencies with peace officer powers.

Why

PC 13012. The annual report of the department provided for in Section 13010 shall contain statistics showing all of the following:

(e) The number of citizens' complaints received by law enforcement agencies under Section 832.5. These statistics shall indicate the total number of these complaints, the number alleging criminal conduct of either a felony or misdemeanor, and the number sustained in each category. The report shall not contain a reference to any individual agency but shall be by gross numbers only.

When

Annually - the third week of December.

How

Reporting is accomplished manually by submitting form BCIA 724.

CRIMES AND CLEARANCES

Introduction

Crimes and clearances information is to be reported to the DOJ to provide statistical data on the offenses of criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. The data are to include the number of actual offenses as well as the number of clearances. Supplemental data are also collected on the nature of crime and the value of property stolen and recovered. Data are published annually in *Crime in California* and the *Criminal Justice Profile Series*. This information is also forwarded to the FBI for publication in *Crime in the United States*.

Who

Sheriff Departments, Police Departments, and other state and local agencies with peace officer powers.

Why

PC 13020. It shall be the duty of every city marshal, chief of police, railroad and steamship police, sheriff, coroner, district attorney, city attorney and city prosecutor having criminal jurisdiction, probation officer, county board of parole commissioners, work furlough administrator, the Department of Justice, Health and Welfare Agency, Department of Corrections, Department of Youth Authority, Youthful Offender Parole Board, Board of Prison Terms, State Department of Health, Department of Benefit Payments, State Fire Marshal, Liquor Control Administrator, constituent agencies of the State Department of Investment, and every other person or agency dealing with crimes or criminals or with delinquency or delinquents, when requested by the Attorney General:

- (a) To install and maintain records needed for the correct reporting of statistical data required by him or her.*
- (b) To report statistical data to the department at those times and in the manner that the Attorney General prescribes.*
- (c) To give to the Attorney General, or his or her accredited agent, access to statistical data for the purpose of carrying out this title.*

When

Reports are due monthly, by the 10th working day of the month.

How

Reporting may be accomplished electronically via the Electronic-Crime and Arrest Reporting System (E-CARS) Plus, or manually by submitting form FBI 1-720 (Return A) and JUS 729.

DEATH IN CUSTODY

Introduction

Information on persons who die while in the custody of a local or state law enforcement agency is to be reported to the DOJ to provide descriptive statistical information on the circumstances relating to the death. In addition to an agency's initial report of an inmate death, an annual survey will be conducted to verify the total number of inmate deaths per agency per calendar year.

Who

Sheriff Departments, Police Departments, Probation Departments, and other state and local agencies with peace officer powers.

Why

GC 12525. In any case in which a person dies while in the custody of any law enforcement agency or while in custody in a local or state correctional facility in this state, the law enforcement agency or the agency in charge of the correctional facility shall report in writing to the Attorney General, within 10 days after the death, all facts in the possession of the law enforcement agency or agency in charge of the correctional facility concerning the death. These writings are public records within the meaning of subdivision (d) of Section 6252 of the California Public Records Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Division 7 of Title 1), are open to public inspection pursuant to Sections 6253, 6256, 6257, and 6258. Nothing in this section shall permit the disclosure of confidential medical information that may have been submitted to the Attorney General's office in conjunction with the report except as provided in Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 56) of Division 1 of the Civil Code.

When

Reports are due within 10 days of the date of death. The annual survey will be conducted the first week of February.

How

Reporting an "in custody" death is accomplished manually by submitting form BCIA 713. Reporting for the annual survey is accomplished manually by submitting form BCIA 8299.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE -RELATED CALLS FOR ASSISTANCE

Introduction

Domestic violence information is to be reported to the DOJ to provide monthly summary statistical data on the number of domestic violence-related calls received, number of cases involving weapons, and the type of weapon used during the incident. This information is published annually in *Crime in California* and the *Criminal Justice Profile* series.

Who

Sheriff Departments, Police Departments, and other state and local agencies with peace officer powers.

Why

PC 13730 (a). Each law enforcement agency shall develop a system, by January 1, 1986, for recording all domestic violence-related calls for assistance made to the department including whether weapons are involved. All domestic violence-related calls for assistance shall be supported with a written incident report, as described in subdivision (c), identifying the domestic violence incident. Monthly, the total number of domestic violence calls received and the numbers of those cases involving weapons shall be compiled by each law enforcement agency and submitted to the Attorney General. . . .

(c) Each law enforcement agency shall develop an incident report form that includes a domestic violence identification code by January 1, 1986. In all incidents of domestic violence, a report shall be written and shall be identified on the face of the report as a domestic violence incident. The report shall include at least all of the following:

(1) A notation of whether the officer or officers who responded to the domestic violence call observed any signs that the alleged abuser was under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance.

(2) A notation of whether the officer or officers who responded to the domestic violence call determined if any law enforcement agency had previously responded to a domestic violence call at the same address involving the same alleged abuser or victim.

When

Reports are due monthly, by the 10th working day of the month.

How

Reporting may be accomplished electronically via the Electronic-Crime and Arrest Reporting System (E-CARS) Plus, or manually by submitting form BCIA 715.

HATE CRIME PROSECUTION SURVEY

Introduction

Hate crime data are to be reported to the DOJ to provide information regarding criminal acts to cause physical injury, emotional suffering, or property damage where there is a reasonable cause to believe that the crime was motivated by the victim's race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or physical or mental disability. These data are published annually in *Hate Crime in California*.

Who

District Attorneys

Why

PC 13023 (a). Subject to the availability of adequate funding, the Attorney General shall direct local law enforcement agencies to report to the Department of Justice, in a manner to be prescribed by the Attorney General, any information that may be required relative to hate crimes.

... (b). On or before July 1 of each year, the Department of Justice shall submit a report to the Legislature analyzing the results of the information obtained from local law enforcement agencies pursuant to this section.

When

Annually - the first week in February.

How

Reporting is accomplished manually by submitting form BCIA 5.

HATE CRIMES

Introduction

Hate Crime data are to be reported to the DOJ to provide information on the location of crime, type of bias-motivation, victim type (individual/property), number of victims/suspects, and victim's/suspect's race. This information is published in *Hate Crime in California*, an annual report to the California Legislature, and provided to the FBI for publication in *Crime in the United States*.

Who

Sheriff Departments, Police Departments, and other state and local agencies with peace officer powers.

Why

PC 13023 (a). Subject to the availability of adequate funding, the Attorney General shall direct local law enforcement agencies to report to the Department of Justice, in a manner to be prescribed by the Attorney General, any information that may be required relative to hate crimes.

...
(b). On or before July 1 of each year, the Department of Justice shall submit a report to the Legislature analyzing the results of the information obtained from local law enforcement agencies pursuant to this section.

When

Reports are due monthly, by the 10th working day of the month.

How

Reporting may be accomplished electronically via the Hate Crime Analysis, Tracking & Evaluation (HATE) System, or manually by submitting forms BCIA 7 and BCIA 8373.

HOMICIDE

Introduction

Homicide data are to be reported to the DOJ to provide information on the number of homicides, the victim/offender relationship, the day and month of the homicide, location, type of weapon used, and precipitating event. Homicide data are published annually in *Homicide in California*, *Crime in California*, and the *Criminal Justice Profile* series. Data are also reported to the FBI for publication in *Crime in the United States*.

Who

Sheriff Departments, Police Departments, and other state and local agencies with peace officer powers.

Why

PC 13014 (b). Every state or local governmental entity responsible for the investigation and prosecution of a homicide case shall provide the department with demographic information about the victim and the person or persons charged with the crime, including age, gender, race, and ethnic background.

PC 13022. Each sheriff and chief of police shall annually furnish the Department of Justice, in the manner prescribed by the Attorney General, a report of all justifiable homicides committed in his or her jurisdiction. In cases where both a sheriff and chief of police would be required to report a justifiable homicide under this section, only the chief of police shall report the homicide.

When

Reports are due monthly, by the 10th working day of the month.

How

Reporting may be accomplished electronically via the Electronic-Crime and Arrest Reporting System (E-CARS) Plus, or manually by submitting form BCIA 15 along with FBI 1-720 (Return A).

JUVENILE COURT AND PROBATION STATISTICAL SYSTEM (JCPSS)

Introduction

Juvenile justice data are to be reported to the DOJ to provide information on the administration of juvenile justice in California. Information is collected on a juvenile's progress through the juvenile justice system from probation intake to final case disposition. These data are published annually in *Juvenile Justice in California*.

Who

Probation Departments

Why

PC 13020. It shall be the duty of every city marshal, chief of police, railroad and steamship police, sheriff, coroner, district attorney, city attorney and city prosecutor having criminal jurisdiction, probation officer, county board of parole commissioners, work furlough administrator, the Department of Justice, Health and Welfare Agency, Department of Corrections, Department of Youth Authority, Youthful Offender Parole Board, Board of Prison Terms, State Department of Health, Department of Benefit Payments, State Fire Marshal, Liquor Control Administrator, constituent agencies of the State Department of Investment, and every other person or agency dealing with crimes or criminals or with delinquency or delinquents, when requested by the Attorney General:

- (a) To install and maintain records needed for the correct reporting of statistical data required by him or her.*
- (b) To report statistical data to the department at those times and in the manner that the Attorney General prescribes.*
- (c) To give to the Attorney General, or his or her accredited agent, access to statistical data for the purpose of carrying out this title.*

WI 285. All probation officers shall make periodic reports to the Attorney General at those times and in the manner prescribed by the Attorney General, provided that no names or social security numbers shall be transmitted regarding any proceeding under Section 300 or 601.

When

Reports are due monthly, by the 10th working day of the month.

How

Reporting is accomplished electronically via the Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System (JCPSS).

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL SURVEY

Introduction

Agencies are to report to the DOJ the number of full time, sworn, and non-sworn male and female law enforcement personnel employed by law enforcement agencies, District Attorneys, Public Defenders, or Probation Departments. Data are published annually in *Crime in California* and the *Criminal Justice Profile* series. Data are also provided to the FBI for publication in *Crime in the United States*.

Who

Sheriff Departments, Police Departments, District Attorneys, Public Defenders, Probation Departments, and other state and local agencies with peace officer powers.

Why

PC 13020. It shall be the duty of every city marshal, chief of police, railroad and steamship police, sheriff, coroner, district attorney, city attorney and city prosecutor having criminal jurisdiction, probation officer, county board of parole commissioners, work furlough administrator, the Department of Justice, Health and Welfare Agency, Department of Corrections, Department of Youth Authority, Youthful Offender Parole Board, Board of Prison Terms, State Department of Health, Department of Benefit Payments, State Fire Marshal, Liquor Control Administrator, constituent agencies of the State Department of Investment, and every other person or agency dealing with crimes or criminals or with delinquency or delinquents, when requested by the Attorney General:

- (a) To install and maintain records needed for the correct reporting of statistical data required by him or her.*
- (b) To report statistical data to the department at those times and in the manner that the Attorney General prescribes.*
- (c) To give to the Attorney General, or his or her accredited agent, access to statistical data for the purpose of carrying out this title.*

When

Annually – varies by the type of agency

How

Reporting is accomplished manually by submitting form JUS 02, BCIA 700, BCIA 701, and BCIA 703.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED OR ASSAULTED

Introduction

Data on peace officers who were killed or assaulted in the line of duty are to be reported to the DOJ to provide information on the type of criminal activity, type of weapon used, type of assignment, time of assault, number with or without personal injury, police assaults cleared, and officers killed by felonious act or by accident or negligence. This information is published annually in *Homicide in California*.

Who

Sheriff Departments, Police Departments, and other state and local agencies with peace officer powers.

Why

PC 13020. It shall be the duty of every city marshal, chief of police, railroad and steamship police, sheriff, coroner, district attorney, city attorney and city prosecutor having criminal jurisdiction, probation officer, county board of parole commissioners, work furlough administrator, the Department of Justice, Health and Welfare Agency, Department of Corrections, Department of Youth Authority, Youthful Offender Parole Board, Board of Prison Terms, State Department of Health, Department of Benefit Payments, State Fire Marshal, Liquor Control Administrator, constituent agencies of the State Department of Investment, and every other person or agency dealing with crimes or criminals or with delinquency or delinquents, when requested by the Attorney General:

(a) To install and maintain records needed for the correct reporting of statistical data required by him or her.

(b) To report statistical data to the department at those times and in the manner that the Attorney General prescribes.

(c) To give to the Attorney General, or his or her accredited agent, access to statistical data for the purpose of carrying out this title.

When

Reports are due monthly, by the 10th working day of the month.

How

Reporting may be accomplished electronically via the Electronic-Crime and Arrest Reporting System (E-CARS) Plus, or manually by submitting form FBI 1-705 along with FBI 1-720 (Return A).

VIOLENT CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST SENIOR CITIZENS

Introduction

Information regarding violent crimes committed against senior citizens is to be reported to the DOJ to provide summary data on the number of persons 60 years of age or older who were victims of homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Who

Sheriff Departments, Police Departments, and other state and local agencies with peace officer powers.

Why

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 64, Chapter 147, 1982, be it resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, that local law enforcement officials are requested to make every attempt to modify their data gathering procedures and computer storage systems to provide information as to the number of victims of violent crimes who are 60 years of age or older.

...

When

Reports are due monthly, by the 10th working day of the month.

How

Reporting may be accomplished electronically via the Electronic-Crime and Arrest Reporting System (E-CARS) Plus, or manually by submitting form BCIA 727.

APPENDIX

Database	Reporting Agencies						Frequency	Reporting Statute(s)	Publication Statute(s)	Reporting Form	Electronic Reporting
	SD	PD	Other*	District Attorneys	Public Defenders	Probation Dept.					
Adult Probation						X	Monthly-10th working day	PC 13020	PC 13010 (g)	BCIA 726	N/A
Anti-Reproductive-Rights Crimes (ARRC)	X	X	X				Monthly-10th working day	PC 13777 (a)(2)	PC 13777 (a)(1) and (a)(2)	BCIA 8370, BCIA 8371	X
Arrests	X	X	X				Monthly-10th working day	PC 13020 and PC 13021	PC 13010 (g) and PC 13012 (b)	JUS 750	X
Arson	X	X	X				Monthly-10th working day	PC 13020	PC 13010 (g) and PC 13012 (a)	FBI 1-725	X
Citizens' Complaints Against Peace Officers	X	X	X	X			Annually December 20	PC 13012(e)	PC 13010 (g) and PC 13012 (e)	BCIA 724	N/A
Crimes and Clearance	X	X	X				Monthly-10th working day	PC 13020	PC 13010 (g) and PC 13012 (a)	FBI 1-720, JUS 729B/C	X
Death in Custody	X	X	X			X	As needed w/in 10 days of death	GC 12525		BCIA 713	N/A
Death in Custody Survey	X	X	X			X	Annually February 4	GC 12525		BCIA 8299	N/A
Domestic Violence-Related Calls for Assistance	X	X	X				Monthly-10th working day	PC 13730 (a)	PC 13730 (b)	BCIA 715	X
Hate Crime Prosecution Survey				X			Annually February 4	PC 13023	PC 13023	BCIA 5	N/A
Hate Crimes	X	X	X				Monthly-10th working day	PC 13023	PC 13023	BCIA 7, BCIA 8373	X
Homicide	X	X	X				Monthly-10th working day	PC 13014 (b) and PC 13022	PC 13010 (g) and PC 13014	BCIA 15, FBI 1-720	X
Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System (JCPSS)						X	Monthly-10th working day	PC 13020 and WI 285	PC 13010.5 and PC 13012 (c) & (d)		X
Law Enforcement & Criminal Justice Personnel Survey	X	X	X	X	X		Annually, varies by agency type	PC 13020	PC 13010 (g)	JUS 02, BCIA 700, 701, 703	N/A
Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted	X	X	X				Monthly-10th working day	PC 13020	PC 13010 (g)	FBI 1-705, FBI 1-720	X
Violent Crimes Committed Against Senior Citizens	X	X	X				Monthly-10th working day	Senate Con. Res. 64, Chapter 147, 1982		BCIA 727	X

* State and local agencies with peace officer powers.

Subj: RE: Audit Request
Date: 5/15/2017 11:19:37 A.M. Pacific Daylight Time
From: Dave Schaller@dsheriff.org
To: Brent Jordan@dsheriff.org
CC: AChinnCRS@aol.com

Annette,

Just confirming Brent's statement here. These stats were generated by actual reports generated.

Dave

Dave Schaller, Lieutenant
San Diego Sheriff's Department
San Marcos Station
182 Santar Pl. San Marcos, CA 92069
Dave.schaller@dsheriff.org
(760) 510-5252



From: Jordan, Brent
Sent: Monday, May 15, 2017 11:18 AM
To: Schaller, Dave
Subject: RE: Audit Request

The SANDAG reports that are attached represent reported crime meaning that they had a case number and written report. None of the statistics provided in the SANDAG report are considered calls for service.

Brent Jordan
Sr. Crime and Intel Analyst
San Diego Sheriff Dept.- San Marcos Command
@858-275-0053

From: Jordan, Brent
Sent: Monday, May 15, 2017 11:06 AM
To: 'Annette'; Schaller, Dave
Subject: RE: Audit Request

Annette,

Since our RMS (Report Management System) doesn't back data past 2007 we can only pull the official numbers that we report to SANDAG (San Diego Association of Government). Please see the attached documents for SANDAG reported domestic violence cases in San Marcos for 2001, 2002, 2006, and 2007.

- SANDAG 2001 (Pg38*)
- SANDAG 2002 (Pg90*)
- SANDAG 2006 (Pg25)
- SANDAG 2006 (Pg25)
- *page of the scanned documents

Thanks

Brent Jordan
Sr. Crime and Intel Analyst
San Diego Sheriff Dept.- San Marcos Command
@858-275-0053

From: Annette [mailto:achinncrs@aol.com]
Sent: Thursday, May 11, 2017 6:13 PM
To: Schaller, Dave
Cc: Jordan, Brent
Subject: Re: Audit Request

Thanks so much for forwarding this on to Jordan!

Sent from my iPhone

On May 11, 2017, at 5:42 PM, Schaller, Dave <Dave.Schaller@dsheriff.org> wrote:

Annette,

Renee no longer works for the department and Kevin is in Hawaii for his daughter's college graduation. I have included Senior Analyst Brent Jordan, since I suspect this will fall on him.

Dave

From: AChinnCRS@aol.com [mailto:AChinnCRS@aol.com]

Monday, May 15, 2017 AOL: AChinnCRS

Sub: RE: Audit Request
Date: 5/16/2017 11:07:05 A.M. Pacific Daylight Time
From: Brent Jordan@sdsheriff.org
To: achinncrs@aol.com, Dave.Schaller@sdsheriff.org

Annette,

Since our RMS (Report Management System) doesn't back data past 2007 we can only pull the official numbers that we report to SANDAG (San Diego Association of Government). Please see the attached documents for SANDAG reported domestic violence cases in San Marcos for 2001,2002,2006, and 2007.

SANDAG 2001 (Pg38*)
SANDAG 2002 (Pg50*)
SANDAG 2006 (Pg25)
SANDAG 2006 (Pg25)
*page of the scanned documents

Thanks

Brent Jordan
Sr. Crime and Intel Analyst
San Diego Sheriff Dept - San Marcos Command
©858-275-0053

From: Annette [mailto:achinncrs@aol.com]
Sent: Thursday, May 11, 2017 6:13 PM
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Subject: Re: Audit Request

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Annette,

Renee no longer works for the department and Kevin is in Hawaii for his daughter's college graduation. I have included Senior Analyst Brent Jordan, since I suspect this will fall on him.

Dave

From: AChinnCRS@aol.com [mailto:AChinnCRS@aol.com]
Sent: Thursday, May 11, 2017 5:35 PM
To: Schaller, Dave; Schaller, Dave
Cc: stana@san-marcos.net
Subject: Fwd: Audit Request

Hi Lieutenant,

I am contacting you because this request was time sensitive and neither Kevin (out of office) or Renee (full inbox) were able to get this message.

Can you please forward to appropriate personal A&P?

Thank you,

Annette S. Chinn
Cost Recovery Systems, Inc.
705-2 E. Birkwell Street #204
Folsom, CA 95630

phone (916) 939-7801
fax (916) 939-7801

From: AChinnCRS@aol.com
To: ranae.torres@sdsheriff.org, kevin.menzies@sdsheriff.org
Cc: stana@san-marcos.net
Sent: 5/11/2017 3:34:08 P.M. Pacific Daylight Time
Subj: Audit Request

Hi Renee and Lt. Menzies,

The City received it's draft audit results for the Crime Statistics reporting claim that allows costs for preparing Domestic Violence Reports, and we had an approximately 15% reduction in our claims because the auditor said the County was not able to produce a detailed report to support the number of DV cases from FY 01-02 through FY 06-07. This represents about a loss of about \$87,000 to the City. Excellent job on your efforts on the other components - the more recent stats were approved completely (100%) and the time studies were right on target! Thank you!

	Actual County Provided ARJIS Stats (fiscal year)	SCO ALLOWED
FY 01-02	333	274
FY 02-03	360	274
FY 03-04	394	274

Monday, May 15, 2017 AOL: AChinnCRS

FY 04-05	336	274
FY 05-06	350	274
FY 06-07	346	274
FY 07-08	236	236
FY 08-09	266	266
FY 09-10	336	336
FY 10-11	270	270
FY 11-12	264	264
TOTAL	3,491	3,016

What they said would satisfy them would be a report - like an excel spreadsheet that listed each case number, date, PC section or something to indicate that it was indeed a DV case for those year.
 EXAMPLE:

BCS Area	Incident Number	Fiscal Year	Incident Date	Domestic Violence Flag	UCR Index Code	Violation Section	Violation Type	Violation Description
CITY OF SAN MARCOS	7048277	2007	7/1/2007 5:40		1V	13730(CASE)	PC	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASE
CITY OF SAN MARCOS	7048278	2007	7/1/2007 7:00		1V	13730(CASE)	PC	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASE
CITY OF SAN MARCOS	7048339	2007	7/1/2007 14:26		1V	13730(CASE)	PC	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASE

Is this something you or perhaps the Central San Diego state office could provide to us? The sooner we can get this the better - they said if we get this to them within a week, they can alter the findings to take our supported state into account and restore those reductions.
 City staff also stated that they don't want you to spend excessive time on this - but anything you can do to help is appreciated.
 Thank you,

Annette S. Chinn
 Cost Recovery Systems, Inc.
 705-2 E. Bidwell Street #204
 Folsom, CA 95630

phone (916) 939-7901
 fax (916) 939-7801

Monday, May 15, 2017 AOL: AChinnCRS

**State Controller's Office
Division of Audits
Post Office Box 942850
Sacramento, CA 94250-5874**

<http://www.sco.ca.gov>