

TO: Chairman and Members

DATE: July 22, 2013

SUBJECT: Requesting Approval to Develop the Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Four-Year Strategy and Funding Priorities for Fiscal Year 2013

AGENDA ITEM: I

**ACTION: X
INFORMATION:**

RESOURCE PERSON: Daryle McDaniel

Summary:

This agenda item requests the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) to approve the development of a four-year strategy (FY 2013-14 through FY 2016-17) and funding priorities for the BSCC to apply for the FY 2013 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program funds for the State of California. The purpose of the JAG program is to prevent or reduce crime and violence. California will receive \$19,776,740 million in state JAG funding for FY 2013.

Background:

The JAG Program is the primary provider of federal criminal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions. JAG funds can be used for state and local initiatives, technical assistance, strategic planning, research and evaluation (including forensics), data collection, training, personnel, equipment, forensic laboratories, supplies, contractual support, and criminal justice information systems that will improve or enhance the following seven program purpose areas (PPAs):

1. Law enforcement
2. Prosecution and court programs
3. Prevention and education programs
4. Corrections and community corrections
5. Drug treatment and enforcement
6. Crime victim and witness initiatives
7. Planning, evaluation and technology improvement programs

JAG funds cannot be used outside of the scope of the seven PPAs nor can JAG funds be used directly or indirectly for security enhancements and equipment for nongovernment entities not engaged in criminal justice or public safety. There are additional restrictions on the use of JAG funds without the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) director's approval, including unmanned aerial vehicles/unmanned aircraft, aircraft system, aerial vehicles, luxury items, real estate, construction projects, or any similar matters.

Pursuant to the BJA's JAG Program FY 2013 State Solicitation, JAG funding provisions include the following:

- JAG awards are 4 years in length.

- As the state administering agency (SAA), the BSCC can retain up to 10 percent of the state award for costs associated with administering JAG funds.
- Supplanting is prohibited. Applicants cannot replace or supplant non-federal funds that have been appropriated for the same purpose.
- Leveraging of funds is encouraged.
- States must pass through a predetermined percentage of funds (64.9 percent for FY 2013) to units of local government. Traditionally, California has passed through 90 percent of the state allocation to units of local government, retaining 10 percent for administrative costs.
- States must be in compliance with the provisions of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) or the state's portion of the JAG allocation will be reduced by 10 percent.

JAG Allocation Formula

BJA determines each state's JAG allocation based on a formula of the state's share of the country's violent crime and population, weighted equally. BJA then divides each state's portion between the SAA (BSCC) and local governments at a rate of 60 and 40 percent, respectively. The local units of government who qualify for an annual allocation from BJA receive an amount based on their proportion of the state's 3-year violent crime average. Jurisdictions who receive \$10,000 or more, apply for those funds directly from BJA. If a jurisdiction's award is less than \$10,000, the funds are added to the state's 60 percent portion. For FY 2013, that amount is \$1,047,629. The state can either allocate these funds to each individual jurisdiction not eligible for the \$10,000 award or to a state police department that provides criminal justice services to units of local government. In California, the state has historically distributed these funds to the Department of Justice for their statewide drug enforcement activities.

Current Use of JAG Funds in California

As part of the Governor's Public Safety Realignment, the administration of a number of grant programs, including the JAG program, transferred from the California Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA) to the BSCC and established the Board as the supervisory board of the state planning agency (known as the SAA for JAG) for those programs. The transfer of the administration of the JAG program to the BSCC provided the opportunity for the Board to use the JAG funding to support its mission to work with state and local partners to promote a justice investment strategy that fits each county and is consistent with the integrated statewide goal of improved public safety through cost-effective, promising, and evidence-based strategies for managing criminal and juvenile justice populations.

At its first meeting in July 2012, the Board decided that the best course of action was to minimize disruption in services for the current JAG grantees and allow time for the BSCC staff to establish systems and processes to administer the program. The Board voted to complete the final year of the funding priorities established in the CalEMA Fiscal Year 2009 Multi-Year Statewide Strategy, rather than consider new funding priorities for the JAG program. CalEMA's strategy, developed in 2009, focused on drug enforcement within a single JAG Program Purpose Area (PPA), Law Enforcement. It supported multi-jurisdictional, multi-disciplinary drug interdiction task forces, consistent with the National Drug Control Strategy in effect in 2009. For

FY 2012, the Board voted to retain 8 percent (\$1.6 million) of the JAG allocation to cover administrative costs for the program and use the remaining (\$18.3 million) to continue the following five programs (see Attachment A for a description of each program):

Program Purpose Area: Law Enforcement			
Program Name	# of Projects	Total Amount of Funding	Grant Period
Anti-Drug (ADA) Enforcement Team Program	61	\$13,545,433	10/1/12 – 9/30/13
Marijuana Suppression Program (MSP)	10	\$2,155,045	10/1/12 – 9/30/13
Campaign Against Marijuana Planting (CAMP)	1	\$65,304	7/1/12 – 6/30/13
CrackDown Multi-Community Task Force	1	\$2,244,766	7/1/12 – 6/30/13
Drug Endangered Children	1	\$360,000	4/1/13 – 6/30/14
Total	74	\$18,370,548	

Understanding that there was the potential for the Board to change how the JAG funds would be distributed at the end of the FY 2012 grant year, the BSCC staff included a project sustainability plan requirement in the Request for Applications (RFA) for the four JAG program areas with a grant period ending in 2013, i.e., ADA, MSP, CAMP, and CrackDown. Each project submitted a sustainability plan to BSCC to demonstrate how the agency would continue to fund their task forces without the use of JAG funds. BSCC staff reviewed each project’s sustainability plan and provided technical assistance where it was needed. All projects receiving technical assistance understood the possibility that JAG funding may not be available in the future and verbally committed to pursue other funding sources to continue their task forces.

The projects’ sustainability plans varied in quality and comprehensiveness. Marin County is an example of a project with a strong sustainability plan. They created a steering committee to evaluate various funding streams, evaluate expenses, provide information regarding potential cost savings, and anticipate possible budgets based on different funding scenarios. In addition to this, participating agencies in Marin County continued to provide the Coordination of Probation Enforcement (COPE) project with annual contribution fees to help cover the expenses. The participating agencies within Marin County also continued to dedicate full time staff to the project, when funding is lacking. One project in the State of California indicated that without continued JAG funding, their multiagency task force would disband.

California’s 2013 JAG Program Planning Process

In March 2013, to begin the process of gathering stakeholder input into the use of JAG funds and the development of a new four-year strategy, the Board approved the use of an electronic survey and three public comment sessions to be held throughout the state. This was the first time such a process had been used for the JAG program. As a result, BSCC staff requested and received technical assistance from the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA), an organization that receives funding from the BJA to help SAAs with strategies to engage criminal justice stakeholders in a community based planning process. NCJA worked with BSCC staff to develop the survey questions and the format and content for the public comment sessions.

Survey

The survey was accessible online at the BSCC Website during the month of April 2013. BSCC staff also distributed the survey through approximately 400 e-mail messages to individuals and organizations representing 30 different types of stakeholders, including members of the general public. The NCJA managed the survey process, and analyzed and prepared the results of the 890 responses to the survey. Attachment B contains the complete report from NCJA, *2013 Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey: A Survey of California Board of State and Community Corrections Stakeholders*.

The following presents a summary of the 2013 JAG Program survey findings:

Top Three Program Area Priorities

The survey asked respondents to prioritize the seven PPAs within which JAG funding can be spent. Survey respondents across the criminal justice system ranked the top three PPA priorities for California's criminal justice system in the following order:

1. Prevention and Education
2. Law Enforcement
3. Prosecution, Courts, Defense, and Indigent Defense

When asked how respondents would distribute funds, every element of the justice system spread funds across PPAs with the top three priority areas receiving higher percentages of funding.

Top Program Initiatives within Each PPA

The survey asked respondents to rank a list of program initiatives within each of the seven PPAs. Overall, respondents' top ranked initiatives were those that addressed issues that impact multiple system partners. For example, within the Prevention and Education purpose area, Gang Prevention Initiatives were the highest ranked priority. These initiatives address a problem that impacts law enforcement, juvenile justice, the courts, education, and social services. The following is a summary of the top priority program initiatives selected by survey respondents across the system within each PPA:

Purpose Area 1 - Law Enforcement

1. Gang Violence Reduction
2. Violent Crime Reduction

Purpose Area 2 - Prosecution, Courts, Defense and Indigent Defense

1. Problem Solving Courts
2. Gun/Gang Prosecution and Violent Crime Prosecution and Defense

Purpose Area 3 – Prevention and Education

1. Gang Initiatives

2. Juvenile Delinquency and Substance Abuse

Purpose Area 4 – Corrections and Community Corrections

1. Alternatives to Incarceration – Residential and Nonresidential
2. Reentry Planning, e.g., integrated case management

Purpose Area 5 – Drug Treatment and Enforcement

1. In-Custody Treatment
2. Community-Based Outpatient Treatment

Purpose Area 6 – Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement

1. Data Collection and Information Sharing Technology to Support Crime Fighting Strategies
2. Technology to Support Case Management

Purpose Area 7 – Crime Victim and Witness Protection

1. Children Exposed to Violence
2. Direct Victim Services, e.g., advocacy, accompaniment

David Marimon, a representative from NCJA, will attend the Board meeting to provide a presentation on the survey process and the survey results.

Public Comment Sessions

BSCC staff and a member of the Board also conducted three public comment sessions throughout California during the month of April with a total of 55 individual speakers. The sessions were attended by over 150 individuals, representing 33 local and state law enforcement agencies, two youth service agencies, and six victim service agencies. The law enforcement representatives attending the hearings requested continued funding of their existing multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement task forces, including support for the Los Angeles County Regional Criminal Information Clearinghouse, the Los Angeles Clearinghouse Electronic Surveillance System, the Los Angeles Interagency Metropolitan Police Apprehension Crime Task Force, and the Department of Justice (DOJ) Special Agent Supervisors working with the task forces statewide. The two youth programs, California Youthful Offender Reentry (Cal-YOR) Program and Homeboy Industries, were seeking funding for re-entry programs in their respective areas within the state. The six victim services agencies sought to bring to the Board's attention the need for additional funding for direct victim services and to address the issue of human trafficking in the state.

BJA's JAG Program FY 2013 State Solicitation

The JAG Program FY 2013 State Solicitation from BJA encourages states to use JAG funding in support of their existing statewide strategic plan, if one is available. If it isn't available, the solicitation informs states that they should develop and undertake a strategic planning process, using a community engagement model, in order to guide JAG Program spending under the FY 2013 and future fiscal year allocations. The BSCC's stakeholder survey and public comment sessions meet the BJA's requirements for conducting a strategic planning process for California.

The Board may use the information and data gleaned from this process to determine the scope of the four-year strategy and funding priorities.

In addition to the need for the state to use a strategic planning process, BJA's state solicitation also provides priorities that fit within one or more of the JAG PPAs and represent key areas where BJA will be focusing efforts nationally. BJA invites each state to join the BJA in addressing the following as part of the JAG partnership:

Reducing Gun Violence

BJA encourages states and localities to invest in programs to reduce gun violence, enforce existing firearms laws, and enhance reporting to the FBI's national instant criminal background check system. Other areas to address are school safety, improving law enforcement/mental health collaborations, and first responder critical incident training.

Recidivism Reduction and Justice System Realignment

Effective community supervision coupled with evidence-based program interventions can result in significant reductions in recidivism. A priority funding area is in the implementation of effective pretrial services programs and innovative programs and approaches in probation and parole supervision that improves services to offenders and increases collaborative efforts among community supervision agencies with law enforcement and the courts. The BJA cites 17 states and local governments working to control spiraling incarceration costs through justice system reform and realignment under the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI). Justice reinvestment is a data-driven approach to improve public safety, reduce corrections and related criminal justice spending, and reinvest savings in strategies that can decrease crime and strengthen neighborhoods.

Indigent Defense

BJA encourages the use of JAG funds to support the vital needs of the indigent defense community. U. S. Attorney General Holder has stressed his concern about the crisis for indigent reform. The American Bar Association published the ten principles of public defense delivery system, which are the fundamental building blocks for implementing quality legal representation for indigent defense.

Evidence-Based "Smart" Programs

Many police departments are experiencing unprecedented budget cuts, layoffs, and reductions in force. These challenges have led to the development of data, crime analysis, crime mapping and other analytic tools, cutting edge technology, and research and evaluations regarding effective policing strategies and programs. BJA encourages the use of smart policing strategies, including real time crime analysis and partnerships with universities and research partners and with non-traditional criminal justice partners. At the state and local level, high functioning evidence-based, data-driven public safety agencies are a critical component of the nation's "all crimes" strategy. The JAG Program has long supported effective and collaborative multi-jurisdictional task

forces and justice information sharing programs, which continue as a priority to maintain our nation's historic reductions in violent crime.

Discussion:

The Board will need to determine a four-year strategy and funding priorities for the use of JAG Program funding in California. The strategy should support the mission and duties of the BSCC, which state, in part, that the Board is to promote a justice investment strategy that fits each county and is consistent with the integrated statewide goal of improved public safety through cost-effective, promising, and evidence-based strategies for managing criminal justice populations. In addition, to comply with the provisions in the BJA JAG Program FY 2013 State Solicitation, the strategy needs to be based on the most recent data and information available about the criminal justice system's services, gaps, needs, and trends to reduce crime and violence in California, including the input solicited from stakeholders through the survey and public comment sessions. The strategy may also consider the BJA's priorities identified in the JAG Program FY 2013 State Solicitation.

The strategy can include allocations to one or more of the JAG PPAs to address one or more program or service need within the PPA. It can be inclusive of all seven JAG PPAs and require applicants to develop plans to demonstrate how they will use the funds to address their specific community program needs across the PPAs. The strategy can also direct specific amounts of funding for individual projects or system improvement efforts, such as the collection and reporting of crime data to the California DOJ.

The following options are provided for consideration by the Board in determining the focus of the four-year strategy, which PPAs and types of program initiatives to include in the strategy, how much funding to allocate to the selected PPAs and program initiatives, and for what period of time.

Option 1: Continue the current drug enforcement strategy and continue to fund the existing 74 grant projects, which are all within the Law Enforcement PPA, at slightly reduced levels of funding for FY 2013 due to a reduction in the amount of local assistance funding available in the 2013 JAG allocation from the 2012 JAG allocation.

This option will result in the continuation of funding for the following:

- a) 61 ADA Enforcement Team Projects receiving \$13,545,433 in 2012. These projects include grants to either the sheriff's office, probation department, or district attorney's office in all 58 counties; \$810,901 for the Los Angeles County Regional Criminal Information Clearinghouse, \$292,162 for the Los Angeles Clearinghouse Electronic Surveillance System, and \$903,340 for the La Verne Police Department to support the Los Angeles Interagency Metropolitan Police Apprehension Crime Task Force.
- b) 10 MSP projects in 10 counties receiving \$2,155,045 in 2012.
- c) 1 CAMP project at DOJ receiving \$65,304 in 2012.
- d) 1 CrackDown project at DOJ supporting 15.5 Special Agent Supervisors receiving \$2,244,766 in 2012.

- e) 1 DEC community-based organization project receiving \$360,000 in 2012.

Under this option, the existing drug enforcement strategy will be the basis for the four-year strategy and funding will continue for these programs each year for the next four years.

Option 2: Use the information from one or more of the following to develop the JAG four-year strategy and funding priorities:

- a. Results from the 2013 California JAG survey and public comment sessions
- b. Priorities contained in BJA's JAG Program FY 2013 State Solicitation
 - Reducing Gun Violence
 - Recidivism Reduction and Justice System Realignment
 - Indigent Defense
 - Evidence-Based "SMART" Programs

This option will require the Board to determine which of the information sources listed in a and b above to use to develop the four-year strategy and how the funding will be allocated among the seven PPAs. Note: If the Board chooses this option, at least \$1,047,629 must be allocated to each individual local jurisdiction not eligible for the \$10,000 direct award from BJA or to a state police department that provides criminal justice services to units of local government (see JAG Allocation Formula on page 2).

Option 3: Approve a combination of Option 1 and Option 2.

This option will require the Board to determine the four-year strategy based on which of the currently funded programs or individual projects listed in Option 1 to continue to fund, for what period of time, and how much money to allocate to those program areas or individual projects. It will also require the Board to decide which of the information sources listed in Option 2 to use for the four-year strategy and how to utilize the balance of funds among the seven PPAs over what period of time.

The Board may select one of the three options provided or develop other options. Based on the Board's decision, BSCC staff will develop the four-year strategy inclusive of the funding priorities and present it for approval at a subsequent Board meeting. BSCC staff will use the strategy to develop the application process for distribution of the FY 2013 JAG funding.

Recommended Action Needed:

The BSCC must develop a four-year strategy and funding priorities for the BSCC to complete the application process for California to receive FY 2013 JAG Program funding. Staff is recommending the following:

1. The Board approve 10 percent of the total JAG state allocation for FY 2013 be retained by the BSCC to cover the costs of administering the JAG Program.
2. The Board adopt a program strategy that can be used by BSCC staff to develop the four-year strategy (FY 2013 through FY 2016) and funding priorities for the BSCC to apply for the FY 2013 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program funds

for the State of California. The four-year strategy and funding priorities must identify the PPAs, the types of program initiatives to be included within those PPAs, how much (dollar amount or percentage) of the total funds available will be allocated to the selected PPAs and programs, and for what period of time.

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BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program FY 2012 Funded Programs

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program is a federally funded grant program administered by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) for the State of California. The JAG Program provides states, tribes, and local governments with critical funding to support the following program purpose areas: law enforcement; prosecution and courts; prevention and education; corrections and community corrections; drug treatment and enforcement; crime victim and witness initiatives; and planning, evaluation and technology improvement. The list of funded programs for FY 2012 is as follows:

Anti-Drug Abuse (ADA) Enforcement Team Program - \$13,545,433

The ADA program supports the multi-jurisdictional drug task forces to combat street to medium level drug sales, manufacturing and distribution. The task forces integrate federal, state, and/or local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination and intelligence, and to facilitate multi-jurisdictional investigations. There are 61 ADA projects within the State; the grant period is October 1, 2012 through September 30, 2013.

Campaign Against Marijuana Planting (CAMP) Program - \$65,304

The CAMP program is a unique multi-agency law enforcement task force comprised of local, state, and federal agencies organized expressly to eradicate marijuana cultivation and trafficking in California. The California Department of Justice (DOJ) is the recipient of this funding; the grant period is July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

CrackDown Multi-Community Task Force Program - \$2,244,766

This program is responsible for combating inter-jurisdictional and intra-state drug trafficking focusing on methamphetamine, cocaine, marijuana, and the diversion of legal drugs. The CrackDown Program supports local multi-agency drug enforcement teams with Special Agents from the DOJ, Bureau of Investigations. The California DOJ is the recipient of this funding; the grant period is July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

Marijuana Suppression Program (MSP) - \$2,155,045

MSP is a multi-faceted, year-round enforcement operation investigating, arresting, and prosecuting marijuana cultivators and traffickers. There are 10 MSP projects within the State; the grant period is October 1, 2012 through September 30, 2013.

Drug Endangered Children (DEC) Program - \$360,000

The DEC Program provides training for BSCC-funded drug task forces, other law enforcement personnel, and first responders on how to handle children found in drug environments. It also provides staffing for a DEC Resource, Training and Technical Assistance Center for BSCC-funded drug task forces. Community Solutions is the recipient of this funding; the grant period is April 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014.



2013 Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey

A Survey of California Board of State and Community Corrections Stakeholders

Executive Summary

About the Survey

In March 2013, as part of the state's planning process for its federal Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) allocation, the California Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) began working with the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) to develop a stakeholder engagement strategy to inform the planning process in the development of the four-year strategy for the JAG program. As part of this engagement strategy, BSCC sought input from traditional and non-traditional partners across the state on:

1. past investments;
2. priority project types and initiatives within the seven JAG purpose areas; and,
3. priority purpose areas for funding.

Working with the NCJA, BSCC staff created a 14-question survey, which was distributed to BSCC stakeholder groups through the BSCC website, multiple listservs, and individual email messages beginning on April 1, 2013. The survey closed on April 30, 2013 with 890 responses from around the state and across all elements of the justice system.

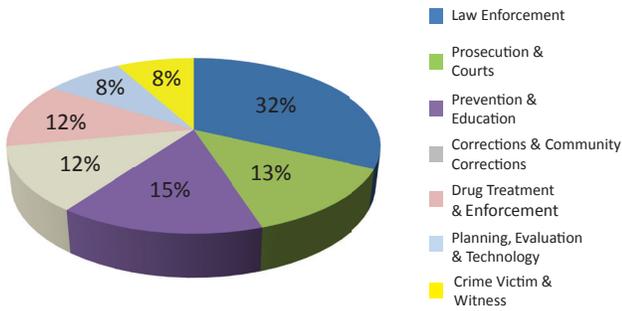
The survey was designed so that responses could be sorted by function within the criminal justice system. Analysis focused on finding consensus around the JAG purpose areas in greatest need of limited funds, and determining which projects in each purpose area were viewed as most critical to California's state and local criminal justice systems.

Findings

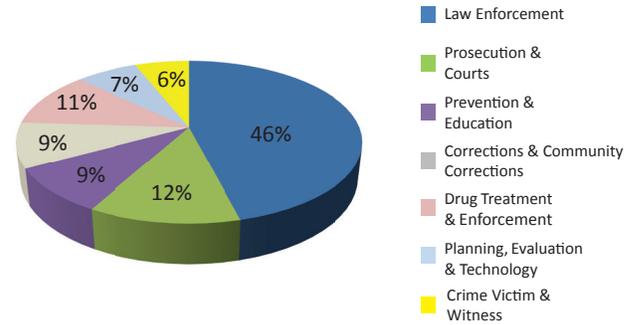
Priority Purpose Areas

While the majority of survey questions sought to drill down on initiatives within purpose areas, questions 2 and 3 were designed to address purpose area prioritization and funding distribution. Survey respondents from across the criminal justice system ranked Prevention and Education (JAG purpose area #3); Law Enforcement (#1); and Prosecution, Courts and Public Defense (#2) as their top three priorities. In addition, when asked how respondents would distribute funds, every element of the justice system spread funds across purpose areas with the aforementioned receiving (on average) higher percentages of JAG funding. The charts on the next page demonstrate how the respondents, overall, believed funds should be distributed and how the largest respondent group (Law Enforcement) believed funding should be distributed. The data also compares current 2012 California JAG spending with national distribution of state JAG spending.

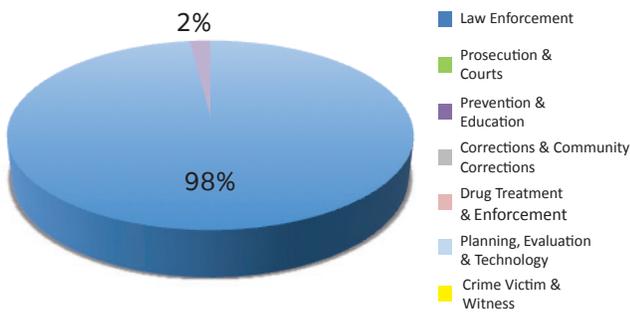
All Respondents: How California JAG Should be Distributed



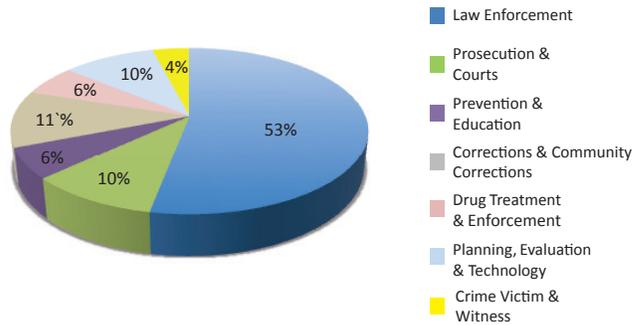
Law Enforcement: How California JAG Should Be Distributed



2012 California JAG Spending



2012 SAA Byrne JAG Spending: National



Prioritized Purpose Areas and Top Ranked Initiatives

Respondents' top ranked initiatives were those that addressed issues that impact multiple system partners. For example, gang prevention initiatives were the highest ranked priority within the Prevention and Education purpose area. These initiatives address a problem that impacts law enforcement, juvenile justice, the courts, education, and social services. Likewise, problem solving courts (e.g. mental health, veterans, drug, reentry), the top ranked initiative within the Prosecution, Courts and Public Defense purpose area, address issues that impact multiple fields, e.g., mental health, substance abuse, corrections, community corrections, public defense, prosecution and the courts.

While both of these priority initiatives are focused on reducing criminal justice system costs and preventing individuals from entering or further penetrating the criminal justice system, respondents also showed strong support for enforcement efforts that impact public safety. With almost universal support, Gang Violence and Violence Reduction initiatives were selected as the highest priority within the Law Enforcement purpose area.

1. Prevention and Education

With strong support from across the justice system, Prevention and Education was selected as a top priority. While responses to the specific question addressing this purpose area prioritized gang and juvenile delinquency prevention initiatives; respondents' top priorities across purpose areas demonstrated a clear desire for initiatives that keep people from entering, reentering or further penetrating

the criminal justice system. When asked how respondents would appropriate JAG funds across purpose areas, respondents from multiple fields (Courts, Juvenile Justice, Community Based Organizations, Education, Mental Health, Public Health and Social Services) indicated that the highest level of funding should go to the prevention and education purpose area. Effective gang and delinquency prevention initiatives not only positively impact public safety but save criminal justice systems money through reduction in crime, victimization, future incarceration, and involvement with law enforcement and court entities.

2. Law Enforcement

The second highest ranked purpose area was Law Enforcement, which received consistent support throughout the survey. Particular support for law enforcement was seen in the Administration and Policy, Corrections, Prosecution, Victims Assistance, Education and Social Service fields.

While the majority of stakeholder groups did not agree with drug interdiction as a top priority; respondent's prioritization of gang interdiction, violent crime reduction, gang prevention initiatives, and data collection and information sharing technology to support crime-fighting strategies (in other questions) showed clear support for law enforcement. The prioritization of Gang Violence and Violence Reduction Initiatives within the Law Enforcement purpose area show a clear preference for enforcement efforts aimed at improving public safety and holding violent offenders accountable. Effective violent crime and gang interdiction efforts not only improve perceptions of public safety, but also often have the effect of improving relationships between law enforcement and the communities they serve. It should be noted that improved relationships between communities and their law enforcement entities often lead to increased calls for service and increased reporting.

3. Prosecution, Courts and Public Defense

Within the Prosecution, Courts and Public Defense purpose area, there was universal support for problem solving courts. Nearly all respondent groups ranked problem solving courts as one of their top three priorities. Research has shown that effective problem solving courts will lower recidivism rates, improve offender accountability, improve perceptions of procedural fairness and save taxpayers money. Outside of problem solving courts, gang and violent crime prosecution also received strong support among traditional criminal justice stakeholders.

Moving Forward

While this survey serves as the bedrock for BSCC's stakeholder outreach strategy, survey findings are not meant to be a strategic plan. Strategic planning takes into account the knowledge held within the field, the decision making of appointed justice system leaders and a thorough review of available data to triangulate a strategy that addresses identified needs, gaps or emerging trends. While JAG funds represent only 3 percent of criminal justice spending nationally, these dollars represent an opportunity to fund initiatives that can positively impact the work of multiple system partners, enhance public safety, and if used effectively, will ultimately reduce justice system costs and save the taxpayers money. With that said, findings addressed here are meant to inform the Board of the knowledge, opinions, and consensus within the field.

Disclaimer This document was created with the support of Grant No. 2010-DB-BX-K086 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the SMART Office, and the Office for Victims of Crime. Points of view or opinions are those of the authors.

Primer and Methodology

In March 2013, as part of the state's planning process for its federal Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) allocation; the California Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) began working with the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) to develop a stakeholder engagement strategy to inform its four-year strategy and planning process. As part of this engagement strategy, BSCC elected to use a survey tool to help the organization receive input from both traditional and non-traditional partners across the state. In March, NCJA provided BSCC with examples of surveys used by other states and worked with staff to refine the survey instrument. In addition to NCJA and BSCC staff input, Board members provided feedback which was gathered and integrated into the final survey instrument. On April 1, 2013, the survey became accessible through the BSCC's website and was distributed to stakeholder groups through various e-mail distribution lists as well as individual e-mail messages. In addition, efforts were made to reach out to non-traditional stakeholder groups and associations. The survey closed on April 30, 2013 after collecting 890 responses from around the state and across all elements of the justice system.

Methodology

In an effort to reach as many stakeholders as possible and to solicit opinions from across the justice and service provider systems, BSCC chose to use a survey tool for its stakeholder engagement

strategy. The survey tool was placed on BSCC's website, and distributed to electronically to stakeholders, including professional associations, for further distribution. While the use of snowball sampling¹ created an over representation of law enforcement within the respondent pool, it also allowed BSCC to solicit opinions from elements of the justice system that have not traditionally engaged in JAG multi-year strategy planning efforts.

Due to the over representation of particular elements of the justice system, results will not be displayed in aggregate, instead results will be provided by element of the justice system. This strategy should provide the Board and BSCC staff with a greater understanding of how different elements of state and local justice systems feel limited federal resources should be allocated.

While the survey was anonymous, a number of questions were placed at the beginning of the survey to allow for results to be categorized and analyzed along a number of dimensions. A selection of these questions are provided below for context.

- Please indicate the name of your county.

- What level of government do you serve?
- My role or the role of my agency in the criminal justice system is as follows (select only one category).

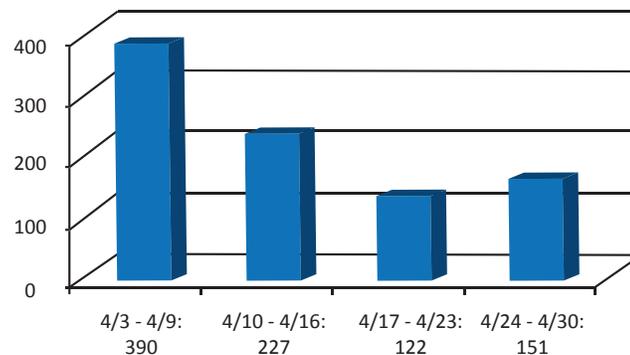
In addition to the above questions, respondents were asked questions pertaining to each of the seven JAG purpose areas and multiple questions aimed at prioritizing investment types. The survey also included a comments section which allowed respondents to expand on their answers.

Basic Survey Statistics

During the 30 days the survey was open, 890 of the 1,184 people who opened the survey completed it, for a 75 percent completion rate. While the majority of responses came in the first week, outreach efforts by BSCC staff during the final week of the survey substantially contributed to the addition of input from non-traditional stakeholders. Of the 890 respondents:

- 71 percent (633) were from local government
- 18 percent (162) were from state government

Number of Responses



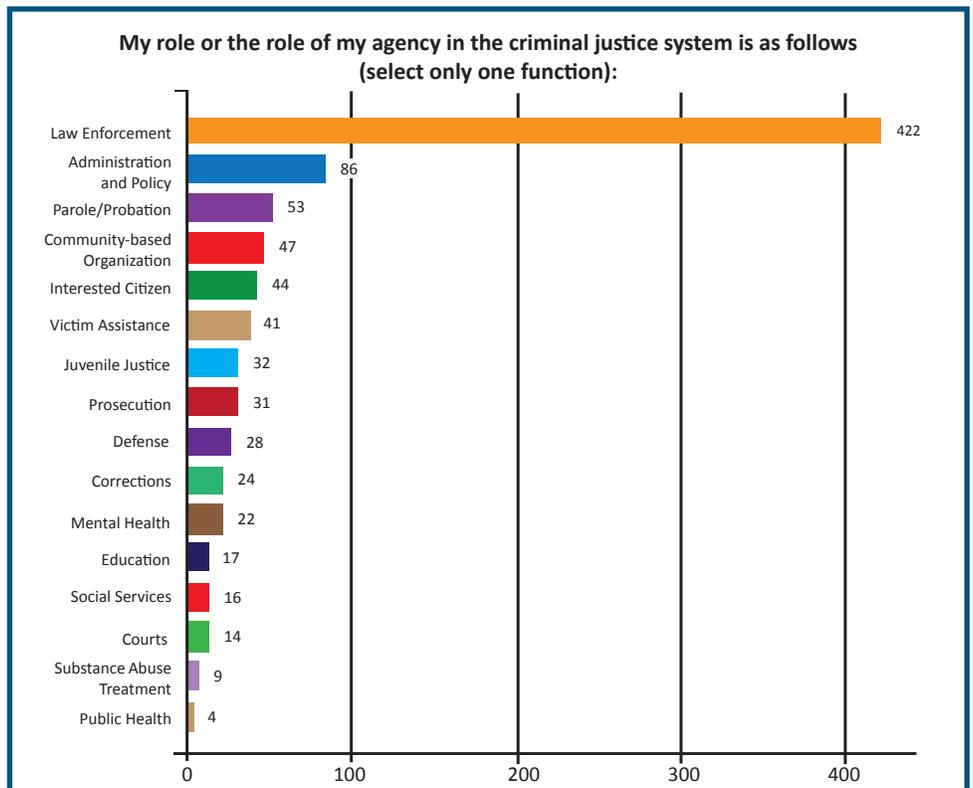
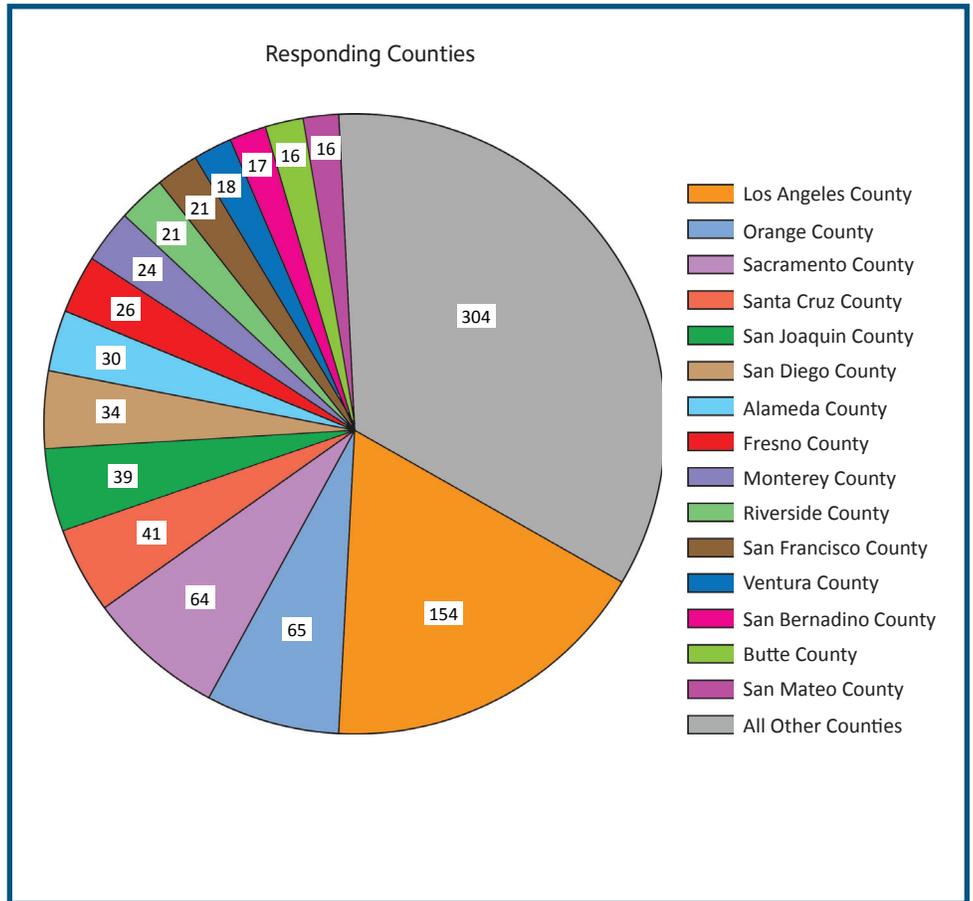
- 11 percent (94) were non-governmental (non-profit/concerned citizens)
- .01 percent (1) was from tribal government

Respondents came from every county in the state except Alpine county with the highest number of respondents coming from the state's largest counties. In addition, of the 890 respondents, 46 percent or 414 respondents indicated that they either lived in or served a rural community.

Respondents

As mentioned earlier, the snowball sampling methodology utilized in the survey, resulted in an over representation of law enforcement, (this group not only represents the largest percentage of BSCC's listserv but also has historically received the largest share of California's JAG allocation). In an effort to present results in a more meaningful fashion; individual groups will be reported in groupings that take into account their place within the criminal justice system and how they responded to the survey. For the purposes of this report, along with the 422 responses from Law Enforcement, the collapsed respondent categories included the following number of responses:

- 77 - Corrections and Community Corrections (Parole/Probation)
- 73 - Courts (Prosecution, Courts, Public Defense)
- 98 - Social Service Providers (Community Based Organizations, Social Services, Substance Abuse, Mental Health, Public Health)
- 49 - Juvenile (Juvenile Justice and Education)



Question 1: Past Investments

“In California, JAG funding is primarily used to support the efforts of state and local multijurisdictional drug enforcement task forces throughout the state, e.g., Anti-Drug Abuse, Crackdown Multi-Community Task Force, Marijuana Suppression, Campaign Against Marijuana Planting, Drug Endangered Children Training and Technical Assistance.”

Question: Do you believe this the best use of this grant money?

Answer: Likert Scaling- Strongly Disagree- Strongly Agree

While support for law enforcement was strong throughout the survey, support for drug task forces saw its greatest support from the law enforcement community and the corrections (70 percent) and the prosecution (58 percent) subsets. Overall, state level law enforcement was more likely than their local counterparts to agree/strongly agree that drug task forces are the best use of limited JAG funds. When examining the written comments within the

law enforcement sub group it appeared that many respondents who disagreed or felt neutral about this subject (30 percent) believed that task forces efforts should be directed toward gangs, violent crime, and human trafficking efforts and away from activities like marijuana suppression. Similar comments were seen in non-law enforcement groups that both agreed and disagreed with the past use of JAG funds.

Outside of the support offered by traditional stakeholders in the enforcement community (law enforcement, prosecution, corrections) the majority of other respondents were either neutral or disagreed that drug task forces were the best use of limited JAG funds. The respondent categories who disagreed/strongly disagreed that drug task forces were the best use of money include: public defense (74 percent), community-based organizations (73 percent), juvenile justice (57 percent), citizen (54 percent), substance abuse treatment (50 percent) and courts (50 percent). When examining the comments from these groups, there was almost universal agreement that funds would be better spent on prevention, treatment, and diversion.

While overall support for the use of JAG funds to enhance law enforcement efforts had almost universal support across groups (see question 2 and 3); the data indicates that other elements of the justice system and even some within the law enforcement community felt drug interdiction was not the best use of limited JAG funds. Instead within this question and across the survey there was support for law enforcement to focus on violent crime and gang interdiction.

Question 2: Prioritizing Purpose Areas

Question: Of the seven JAG Program Purpose Areas listed below; rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important (7 being the least important), which areas reflect the best use of JAG funding for your community or for the state:

Possible Answers: Law Enforcement, Prosecution, Court, Defense, and Indigent Defense, Prevention and Education, Corrections and Community Corrections, Drug Treatment and Enforcement, Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement, Crime Victim and Witness Protection

While most respondents prioritized the purpose area they were most likely to receive funding under; the following three purpose areas received almost universal support. (1) Prevention and Education, (2) Law Enforcement and (3) Prosecution, Courts, Defense and Indigent Defense. All three were all listed in the top four priority areas for the majority of grouped and individual

Best Use of Money			
	Agree	Disagree	Neutral
Law Enforcement	70%	18%	12%
Correction & Community Corrections	52%	22%	26%
Admin Policy	44%	36%	20%
Courts (Pros, Courts, PD)	30%	49%	20%
Victims	29%	34%	36%
Social Services (CBO, SS, SA, MH, PH)	22%	58%	19%
Education & JJ	18%	57%	24%

JAG Purpose Area Priorities			
	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement	Prosecution, Court, Defense, and Indigent Defense	Prevention and Education
Correction & Community Corrections	Corrections and Community Corrections	Law Enforcement	Prevention and Education
Admin Policy	Law Enforcement	Prosecution, Court, Defense, and Indigent Defense	Prevention and Education
Courts (Pros, Courts, PD)	Prosecution, Court, Defense, and Indigent Defense	Prevention and Education	Law Enforcement
Victims	Crime Victim and Witness Protection	Law Enforcement	Prosecution, Court, Defense, and Indigent Defense
Social Services (CBO, SS, SA, MH, PH)	Prevention and Education	Drug Treatment and Enforcement	Corrections and Community Corrections
Education & JJ	Prevention and Education	Prosecution, Court, Defense, and Indigent Defense	Drug Treatment and Enforcement

respondents. The Corrections and Community Corrections purpose area was most commonly listed as the fourth priority behind a combination of the aforementioned purpose areas.

The selection of Prevention and Education was the most universally agreed upon top priority and was consistent with responses to other survey questions and within the comments sections. While the specific question regarding this purpose area prioritized initiatives that provided prevention and education services around gang and juvenile delinquency; the top prioritization of problem solving courts, alternatives to incarceration, and children exposed to violence initiatives in response to subsequent survey questions is consistent with the idea of preventing individuals from entering or further penetrating the criminal justice system.

The selection of Law Enforcement as a top priority was consistent with

the support that this group received throughout the survey. While the majority of groups did not agree with drug interdiction as a top priority; respondent’s prioritization of gang interdiction, gang prevention initiatives, and data collection and information sharing technology to support crime-fighting strategies, show clear support for law enforcement from respondents across the criminal justice spectrum.

Question 3: Funding Allocation

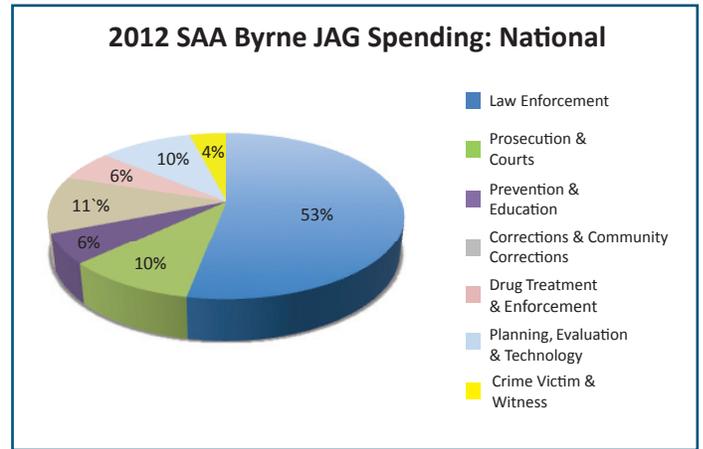
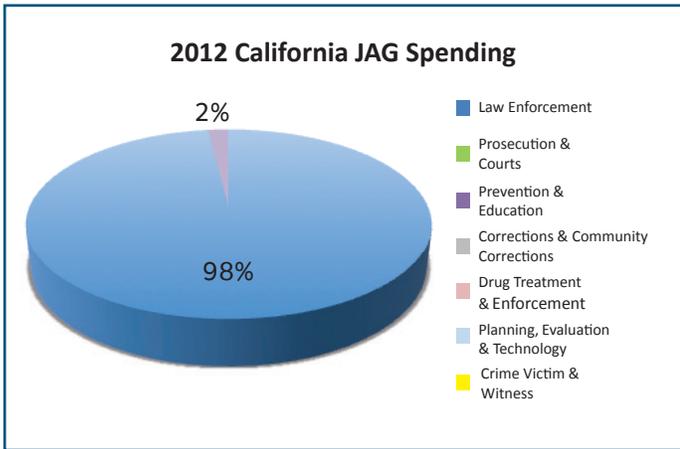
Question: If you were to allocate funding among the seven JAG Program Purpose Areas, what would be the percentages you would assign to each area?

Possible Answers: Law Enforcement, Prosecution, Court, Defense and Indigent Defense, Prevention and Education, Corrections and Com-

munity Corrections, Drug Treatment and Enforcement, Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement, Crime Victim and Witness Protection

While every respondent category selected the purpose area under which they could receive funding as the purpose area to receive the largest share of limited JAG funds, there were two common themes that came out of this question. The common themes within respondents’ allocations were: (1) the belief that funds should be spent across purpose areas, and (2) almost universal support for law enforcement and prevention/education initiatives getting a larger share of limited JAG funds. The following charts provide information about California’s 2012 JAG Spending and the national picture of how State Administering Agencies (SAA) spent JAG funds in 2012, as well as groupings of respondent’s answers showing how they would allocate the JAG funding.

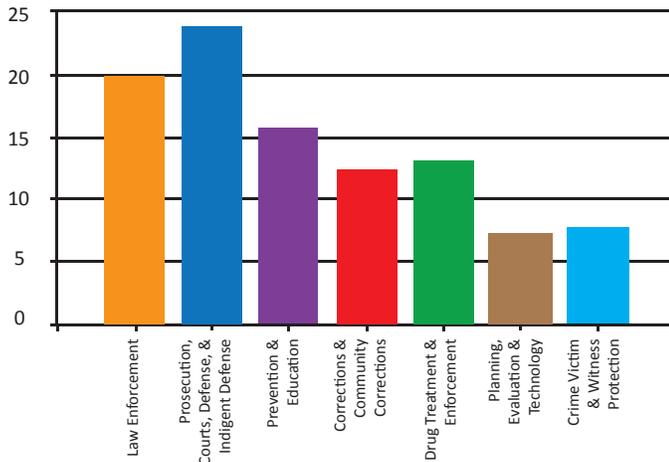
2012 JAG Spending: California vs. National



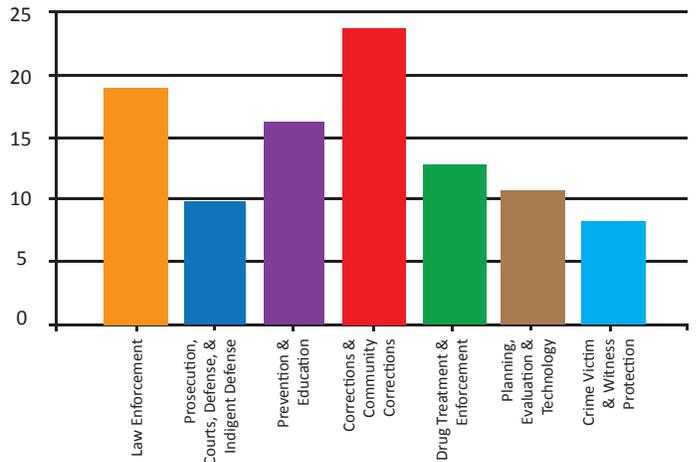
Respondents' Hypothetical Allocations

Purpose Areas: (1) Law Enforcement (2) Prosecution, Courts, Defense (3) Prevention and Education (4) Corrections and Community Corrections (5) Drug Treatment and Enforcement (6) Planning, Evaluation and Technology (7) Crime Victim and Witness Protection

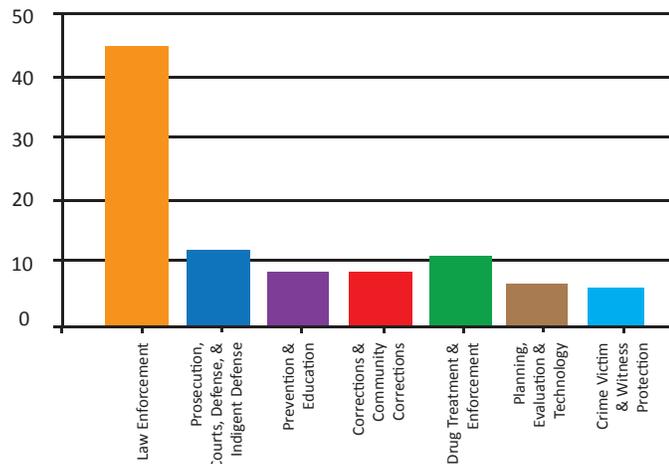
Courts (Prosecution, Courts, Defense)



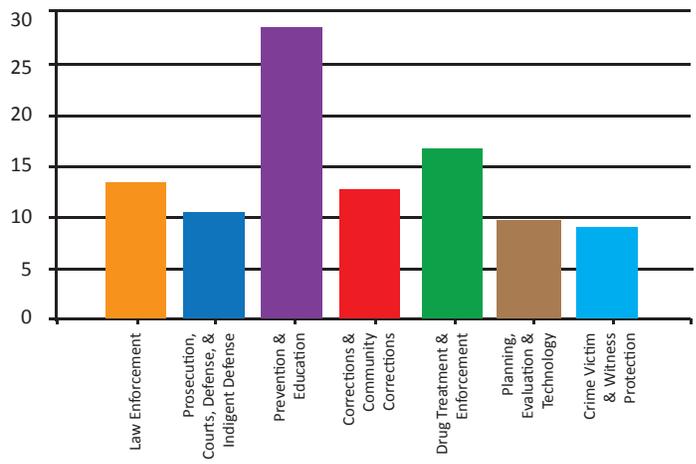
Corrections & Community Corrections



Law Enforcement



Social Services (SS, SA, MH, PH, CBO)



JAG's Seven Purpose Areas

Purpose Area 1 - Law Enforcement

Question: Rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important (7 being the least important), the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 1 – Law Enforcement, includes multijurisdictional task forces and other policing efforts:

Possible Answers: Gang Violence Reduction, Drug Enforcement, Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives, Gun Violence Reduction, Technology Driven Police Strategies, Human Trafficking, Other Services to Address Gaps in Law Enforcement

Overall, gang violence reduction was chosen as the top priority by almost every category of respondents. For those that did not rank it as the top priority, it was selected as their second priority. The most common second priority se-

JAG Purpose Area Priorities: LE			
	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Law Enforcement	Gang Violence Reduction	Drug Enforcement	Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives
Correction & Community Corrections	Gang Violence Reduction	Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives	Drug Enforcement
Admin Policy	Gang Violence Reduction	Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives	Drug Enforcement
Courts (Pros, Courts, PD)	Gang Violence Reduction	Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives	Gun Violence Reduction
Victims	Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives	Gang Violence Reduction	Drug Enforcement
Social Services (CBO, SS, SA, MH, PH)	Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives	Gang Violence Reduction	Gun Violence Reduction
Education & JJ	Gang Violence Reduction	Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives	Gun Violence Reduction

lected was violent crime reduction initiatives followed by drug enforcement and gun violence reduction. While gang violence reduction was the number one priority for law enforcement in the aggregate; drug enforcement was chosen as the top priority by the largest number of respondents. In addition to law enforcement, the corrections subset of the corrections and community corrections category was the only other group who placed drug enforcement in their top two priorities. The lowest overall priority across respondents was

services to address gaps in law enforcement, followed closely by technology driven policing strategies and human trafficking.

Respondents' Comments

Law enforcement comments in this section mainly addressed issues related to the limited funding for high level enforcement efforts and efforts that concentrate on the intersection of drugs, gangs, and violent crime.

Potential Model Programs SAAs Have Used to Address Priority Areas: [The Cincinnati Initiative to Reduce Violence \(CIRV\)](#), [The High Point Drug Market Initiative](#) and [Maryland's Violence Prevention Initiative \(VPI\)](#).

Purpose Area 2 - Prosecution, Courts, Defense and Indigent Defense

Question: Rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important (9 being the least important), the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 2 – Prosecution, Court, Defense and Indigent Defense Programs, includes programs

JAG Purpose Area Priorities: Prosecution, Courts, Defense and Indigent Defense			
	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Law Enforcement	Gun/Gang Prosecution	Violent Crime Prosecution and Defense	Problem Solving Courts (i.e. Mental Health, Veterans, Drug, Reentry)
Correction & Community Corrections	Problem Solving Courts (i.e. Mental Health, Veterans, Drug, Reentry)	Gun/Gang Prosecution	Violent Crime Prosecution and Defense
Admin Policy	Gun/Gang Prosecution	Problem Solving Courts (i.e. Mental Health, Veterans, Drug, Reentry)	Violent Crime Prosecution and Defense
Courts (Pros, Courts, PD)	Problem Solving Courts (i.e. Mental Health, Veterans, Drug, Reentry)	Violent Crime Prosecution and Defense	Gun/Gang Prosecution
Victims	Violent Crime Prosecution and Defense	Problem Solving Courts (i.e. Mental Health, Veterans, Drug, Reentry)	Gun/Gang Prosecution
Social Services (CBO, SS, SA, MH, PH)	Problem Solving Courts (i.e. Mental Health, Veterans, Drug, Reentry)	Court-based Restorative Justice Initiatives	Innovations and Indigent Defense
Education & JJ	Problem Solving Courts (i.e. Mental Health, Veterans, Drug, Reentry)	Court-based Restorative Justice Initiatives	Innovations and Indigent Defense

to improve the justice system's response to crime through effective criminal defense, prosecution, and adjudication of offenders:

Possible Answers: Innovations in Indigent Defense, Gun/

Gang Prosecution, Problem Solving Courts (i.e. Mental Health, Veterans, Drug, Reentry), Pretrial Initiatives, White-Collar Crime Prosecution and Defense, Court-Based Restorative Justice Initiatives, Defense Counsel Training to Improve Court Representation, Violent Crime Prosecution and Defense, Other Services to Address Gaps in Prosecution, Court, Defense, and Indigent Defense Programs

Overall, the majority of categories of the justice system indicated that problem solving courts should be prioritized within the Prosecution, Courts, Defense and Indigent Defense purpose area. While this type of initiative received almost universal support across respondent categories and levels of government, gang/gun prosecution, and violent crime prosecution and defense were also selected among the top three priorities for the majority of traditional criminal justice system partners.

Within this purpose area involved stakeholders prioritized initiatives in the following way:

Courts

1. Problem Solving Courts
2. Gun/Gang Prosecution
3. Court-Based Restorative Justice Initiatives

JAG Purpose Area Priorities: Prevention and Education			
	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Law Enforcement	Gangs	Substance Abuse	Juvenile Delinquency
Correction & Community Corrections	Gangs	Juvenile Delinquency	Substance Abuse
Admin Policy	Gangs	Substance Abuse	Juvenile Delinquency
Courts (Pros, Courts, PD)	Gangs	Juvenile Delinquency	Substance Abuse
Victims	Gangs	Juvenile Delinquency	School Violence
Social Services (CBO, SS, SA, MH, PH)	Juvenile Delinquency	Gangs	Substance Abuse
Education & JJ	Juvenile Delinquency	Gangs	Substance Abuse

Prosecution

1. Gun/Gang Prosecution
2. Violent Crime Prosecutions and Defense
3. Problem Solving Courts

Indigent Defense

1. Innovations in Indigent Defense
2. Problem Solving Courts
3. Pretrial Initiatives

Purpose Area 3 - Prevention and Education

Question: Rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important (6 being the least important), the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 3 – Prevention and Education Programs, includes projects which address public safety concerns:

Potential Answers: Gangs, Juvenile Delinquency, School Violence, Substance Abuse, Gun Violence, Other Services to Address Gaps in Prevention and Education Programs

Within this purpose area, respondents almost universally selected gang initiatives as their top priority. While this was not selected as the top priority for

either the juvenile justice community or the education community; it was selected as one of the top three priorities for every category of respondent. In addition to gang initiatives, respondents prioritized programming that addresses juvenile delinquency and substance abuse.

Potential Model Programs SAAs Have Used to Address Priority Areas: [Gang Resistance Education And Training \(G.R.E.A.T.\) Program](#), [Big Brothers Big Sisters \(BBBS\) Community-Based Mentoring \(CBM\) Program](#), and [Adolescent Transitions Program](#).

Purpose Area 4 - Corrections and Community Corrections

Question: Rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important (13 being the least important), the areas of need in Program Purpose Area 4 – Corrections and Community Corrections Programs, includes non-residential, residential, aftercare, and other programs to reduce recidivism programs for offenders:

Potential Answers: Alternatives to Incarceration—Residential, Alternatives to Incarceration--Non-Residential, Gender Specific Services, Jail-Based Education and Training Services, Re-Entry Planning, e.g. Integrated Case Management, Smart Probation, e.g. Risk-Based Probation Strategies, Restorative Justice, e.g. Restitution, Victim-Offender Reconciliation, Juvenile Justice Options to State and Local Commitments, Recidivism Reduction Programs, Disproportionate Minority Contact Strategies, Technical Assistance and Training on Evidence Based Practices, Other Services to Address Gaps in Corrections and Community Corrections Programs

Within the Corrections and Community Corrections purpose area there was great support for alternatives to incarceration. Respondents in almost every category placed it within their top three priority areas. While residential alternatives were prioritized first, non-residential alternatives were also

chosen as one of the top three priority investments within this purpose area. In addition to the focus on alternatives to incarceration, almost all respondent categories placed the need for enhanced Reentry Planning within their top three priority areas. When looking at how respondents from the correction and community corrections fields answered this question we see the following priorities:

Corrections:

1. Alternatives to Incarceration-Non-Residential
2. Alternatives to Incarceration—Residential
3. Smart Probation, e.g. Risk-Based Probation Strategies

Parole/Probation:

1. Smart Probation, e.g. Risk-Based Probation Strategies
2. Re-Entry Planning, e.g. Integrated Case Management
3. Alternatives to Incarceration-Residential

Potential Program Elements SAAs Have Used to Address Priority Areas:

1. Use of a validated risk assessment tool
2. A focus on services for high-risk offenders (as determined by a validated risk assessment tool)
3. Interventions focused on changing offender thinking and behavior (use of modeling, de-confliction and de-escalation techniques)
4. Initiatives that have behavioral health, supported employment and housing components or strong referral networks
5. The use of peer (ex-offender) mentors or initiatives that employ rehabilitated ex-offenders (Anti-social peers is the number one predictor of recidivism over race, class, employment or marital status)

JAG Purpose Area Priorities: Corrections and Community Corrections

	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Law Enforcement	Jail-based Education and Training Services	Smart Probation (e.g., Risk-based Probation Strategies)	Re-entry Planning (e.g., Integrated Case Management)
Correction & Community Corrections	Alternatives to Incarceration - Residential	Re-entry Planning (e.g., Integrated Case Management)	Alternatives to Incarceration - Non-Residential
Admin Policy	Alternatives to Incarceration - Residential	Re-entry Planning (e.g., Integrated Case Management)	Alternatives to Incarceration - Non-Residential
Courts (Pros, Courts, PD)	Alternatives to Incarceration - Residential	Re-entry Planning (e.g., Integrated Case Management)	Alternatives to Incarceration - Non-Residential
Victims	Jail-based Education and Training Services	Smart Probation (e.g., Risk-based Probation Strategies)	Re-entry Planning (e.g., Integrated Case Management)
Social Services (CBO, SS, SA, MH, PH)	Alternatives to Incarceration - Residential	Re-entry Planning (e.g., Integrated Case Management)	Alternatives to Incarceration - Non-Residential
Education & JJ	Alternatives to Incarceration - Residential	Alternatives to Incarceration - Non-Residential	Juvenile Justice Options to State and Local Commitments

JAG Purpose Area Priorities: Drug Treatment and Enforcement			
	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Law Enforcement	Drug Enforcement Programs	In-Custody Treatment	Community-based Outpatient Treatment
Correction & Community Corrections	In-Custody Treatment	Community-based Outpatient Treatment	Community-based Residential Treatment
Admin Policy	Community-based Outpatient Treatment	In-Custody Treatment	Community-based Residential Treatment
Courts (Pros, Courts, PD)	In-Custody Treatment	Community-based Residential Treatment	Community-based Outpatient Treatment
Victims	In-Custody Treatment	Community-based Residential Treatment	Community-based Outpatient Treatment
Social Services (CBO, SS, SA, MH, PH)	Community-based Outpatient Treatment	Community-based Residential Treatment	In-Custody Treatment
Education & JJ	Community-based Outpatient Treatment	Community-based Residential Treatment	In-Custody Treatment

Purpose Area 5 – Drug Treatment and Enforcement

Question: Rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important (5 being the least important), the areas of need in Program Purpose Area 5 – Drug Treatment and Enforcement, includes programs and services for substance abusing offenders:

Potential Answers: In Custody Treatment, Community-Based Outpatient Treatment, Community-Based Residential Treatment, Drug Enforcement Programs, Other Services to Address Gaps in Drug Treatment and Enforcement Programs

Within the Drug Treatment and Enforcement purpose area there was overwhelming support for treatment over enforcement. In fact, only the law enforcement community (priority 1) and the prosecution subset of the courts category (priority 3) selected drug enforcement as one of their top three priorities. Overall, the focus on

demand reduction over supply reduction is consistent with the comments and priorities selected in other questions. Although there was great agreement within the criminal justice system on the importance of treatment there was little agreement on where these services should be provided (outpatient, residential or in custody). Within the social service community, who will most likely provide these services, community-based outpatient treatment services were the top priority across all sub-categories (community-based organizations, social service organizations, substance abuse organizations, mental health organizations, and those within the public health field).

Purpose Area 6 - Planning Evaluation and Technology

Question: Rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important (8 being the least important), the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 6 – Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Programs, includes projects to update IT equipment,

records and management systems, developing communication networks to create information sharing among agencies:

Potential Answers: Data collection and information sharing technology to support crime-fighting strategies, Technology to support case management, Data collection and information sharing to advance innovative use of crime analysis across jurisdictions in real time, Data collection and information sharing to support offender management, Data collection and information sharing between criminal justice and health/mental health and other community agencies and services, Data collection and information sharing to assist in strategic planning, Research, evaluation, and technology to support program evaluation, Other Services to Address Gaps in Planning, Evaluation and Technology Programs

While there was no single category that was considered the top priority within this purpose area there was universal

support for data collection and information sharing technology to support crime fighting strategies and for technology to support case management. Both initiatives ranked as one of the top three priority areas. In addition to the continued support for law enforcement efforts to improve crime fighting strategies, there was also strong support among the enforcement community for “data collection and information sharing technology to support crime analysis among jurisdictions in real time.” Among the courts, social service, and juvenile justice fields there was strong support for “data collection and information sharing between criminal justice and health/mental health and other community agencies and services.”

Potential Program Elements to Keep in Mind When Addressing Priority Areas: In order to ensure that any information system you are building or purchasing will have the necessary interoperability across elements of the justice system, across levels of government or across state lines; technology should consider the standards laid out by [The Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative \(Global\)](#) and the [National Information Exchange Model \(NEIM\)](#).

Purpose Area 7 – Crime Victim and Witness

Question: Rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important (6 being the least important), the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 7 – Crime Victim and Witness Protection (other than crime victim compensation), includes victim advocacy, victim notification, and witness programs:

JAG Purpose Area Priorities: Planning, Evaluation and Technology			
	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Law Enforcement	Data collection and information sharing technology to support crime-fighting strategies	Data collection and information sharing to advance innovative use of crime analysis across jurisdictions in real time	Technology to support case management
Correction & Community Corrections	Data collection and information sharing technology to support crime-fighting strategies	Technology to support case management	Data collection and information sharing to advance innovative use of crime analysis across jurisdictions in real time
Admin Policy	Data collection and information sharing technology to support crime-fighting strategies	Data collection and information sharing to advance innovative use of crime analysis across jurisdictions in real time	Technology to support case management
Courts (Pros, Courts, PD)	Technology to support case management	Data collection and information sharing technology to support crime-fighting strategies	Data collection and information sharing between criminal justice and health/mental health and other community agencies and services
Victims	Data collection and information sharing technology to support crime-fighting strategies	Data collection and information sharing to advance innovative use of crime analysis across jurisdictions in real time	Technology to support case management
Social Services (CBO, SS, SA, MH, PH)	Data collection and information sharing between criminal justice and health/mental health and other community agencies and services	Technology to support case management	Data collection and information sharing technology to support crime-fighting strategies
Education & JJ	Data collection and information sharing between criminal justice and health/mental health and other community agencies and services	Technology to support case management	Data collection and information sharing technology to support crime-fighting strategies

JAG Purpose Area Priorities: Crime Victim and Witness Protection			
	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Law Enforcement	Children exposed to violence	Direct victim services (e.g., advocacy, accompaniment)	Witness intimidation prevention
Correction & Community Corrections	Children exposed to violence	Direct victim services (e.g., advocacy, accompaniment)	Restorative Justice (e.g., restitution, mediation, and conferencing)
Admin Policy	Children exposed to violence	Direct victim services (e.g., advocacy, accompaniment)	Restorative Justice (e.g., restitution, mediation, and conferencing)
Courts (Pros, Courts, PD)	Children exposed to violence	Direct victim services (e.g., advocacy, accompaniment)	Restorative Justice (e.g., restitution, mediation, and conferencing)
Victims	Direct victim services (e.g., advocacy, accompaniment)	Children exposed to violence	Witness intimidation prevention
Social Services (CBO, SS, SA, MH, PH)	Children exposed to violence	Direct victim services (e.g., advocacy, accompaniment)	Restorative Justice (e.g., restitution, mediation, and conferencing)
Education & JJ	Children exposed to violence	Restorative Justice (e.g., restitution, mediation, and conferencing)	Direct victim services (e.g., advocacy, accompaniment)

Potential Answers: Children Exposed to Violence, Court School for Witnesses, Direct Victim Services, e.g., advocacy, accompaniment, notification, Restorative Justice, e.g., restitution, mediation, conferencing, Witness Intimidation Prevention, Other Services to Address Gaps in Crime Victim and Witness Protection Programs

Within the Crime Victim and Witness Protection purpose area there was strong support for initiatives that work with children exposed to violence. This category received the most universal and the strongest support across groups and across questions within the survey. In addition, direct victim services (e.g., advocacy, accompaniment, notification) received universal support and this category ranked as one of the top three priority areas for the majority of elements within the justice system. While not as universally supported, restorative justice initiatives (restitution, mediation and conferencing) was also selected by every group as part of its top four priority areas.

Potential Program Models SAAs Have Used to Address Priority Areas: [Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for Trauma in Schools \(CBITS\)](#), [Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy \(TF-CBT\)](#), and [Victim-Impact Panels](#), [Victim-Offender Mediation](#), [Family Group Conferences](#).

Endnotes

¹ In social science research, snowball sampling (or chain sampling, chain-referral sampling, referral sampling) is a non-probability sampling technique where existing study subjects recruit future subjects from among their peers. Thus the sample group appears to grow like a rolling snowball. As the sample builds up, enough data is gathered to be useful for research. This sampling technique was used in an effort to solicit as much input from the field as possible. By asking survey respondents to pass along the survey to others in their field, BSCC was able increase the number and diversity of respondents. This is especially important as BSCC wanted to reach out to non-traditional stakeholders who are not on the agency's or the previous JAG administrator's (Cal Emergency Management Agency) mailing lists.

Appendix

California Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant 2013 Strategic Plan Development Survey

The Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) is the administering agency for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program. The BSCC provides oversight of the JAG program, develops and approves the state strategy, prioritizes the program purpose areas for funding, reviews grant proposals, and determines awards. In 2012, California's JAG program allocation was just under \$20 million.

To receive the JAG funding, the BSCC must develop a four-year state strategy, which will guide the spending under this federal grant program. To develop the state strategy, the BSCC reviews current data and information and obtains input from criminal justice professionals and other interested parties across the state about the state's criminal justice program needs within the allowable JAG program purpose areas.

The allowable program purpose areas of the JAG program are as follows:

Purpose Area 1: Law Enforcement

Purpose Area 2: Prosecution, Court, Defense and Indigent Defense

Purpose Area 3: Prevention and Education

Purpose Area 4: Corrections and Community Corrections

Purpose Area 5: Drug Treatment and Enforcement

Purpose Area 6: Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement

Purpose Area 7: Crime Victim and Witness Protection

The BSCC developed this survey in an effort to obtain a broad spectrum of input from criminal justice professionals and other interested parties throughout the state and will use the survey results to assist in developing the new four-year direction and strategy. Unless specifically designated the survey items to be ranked are for either adult or juvenile programs. Your input is very important and much appreciated.

The answers to this survey are confidential. All reporting of results from the survey will be done in aggregate. You will need an email address to complete this survey and only one completed survey per email addressed is allowed. No effort will be made to identify any respondent. However, to assist the BSCC with compiling and comparing the survey responses, please indicate the county you live in or the county your agency serves, whether it is a rural community, and which level of government you represent, if applicable:

Survey questions begin on the next page.

Pre-Survey Questions

1. Name of County

2. Do you live in or serve a rural community?

Yes or No

3. What level of government do you serve?

- Local
- State
- Tribal
- N/A

4. My role or the role of my agency in the criminal justice system is as follows (select only one category):

- Administration and Policy
- Community-Based Organization
- Corrections
- Courts
- Defense
- Education
- Juvenile Justice
- Law Enforcement
- Mental Health
- Parole/Probation
- Prosecution
- Public Health
- Social Services
- Substance Abuse Treatment
- Victim Assistance
- Interested Citizen
- Other (please specify)

Core Questions

1. In California, JAG funding is primarily used to support the efforts of state and local multijurisdictional drug enforcement task forces throughout the state, e.g., Anti-Drug Abuse, Crackdown Multi-Community Task Force, Marijuana Suppression, Campaign Against Marijuana Planting, Drug Endangered Children Training and Technical Assistance.

Do you believe this the best use of this grant money?

Strongly Disagree Disagree Neither Agree Nor Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

1a. In the space below, provide a brief explanation of your response.

2. Of the seven JAG Program Purpose Areas listed below; rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important, which areas reflect the best use of JAG funding for your community or for the state:

- Law Enforcement
- Prosecution, Court, Defense and Indigent Defense
- Prevention and Education
- Corrections and Community Corrections
- Drug Treatment and Enforcement
- Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement
- Crime Victim and Witness Protection

3. If you were to allocate funding among the seven JAG Program Purpose Areas, what would be the percentages you would assign to each area? YOUR TOTAL MUST EQUAL 100% (Note: All fields must have a numeric value between 0-100 before you can proceed.)

- Law Enforcement
- Prosecution, Court, Defense and Indigent Defense
- Prevention and Education
- Corrections and Community Corrections
- Drug Treatment and Enforcement
- Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement
- Crime Victim and Witness Protection

JAG Purpose Area Questions

1. Rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important, the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 1 – Law Enforcement, includes multijurisdictional task forces and other policing efforts:

- Gang Violence Reduction
- Drug Enforcement
- Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives
- Gun Violence Reduction
- Technology Driven Police Strategies (i.e. Hot Spot, Community Policing)
- Human Trafficking
- Other Services to Address Gaps in Law Enforcement

1a. Feel free to specify the other in the space provided below:

2. Rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important, the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 2 – Prosecution, Court, Defense and Indigent Defense Programs, includes programs to improve the justice system’s response to crime through effective criminal defense, prosecution, and adjudication of offenders:

- Innovations in Indigent Defense
- Gun/Gang Prosecution
- Problem Solving Courts, i.e. Mental Health, Veterans, Drug, Reentry
- Pretrial Initiatives
- White-Collar Crime Prosecution and Defense
- Court-Based Restorative Justice Initiatives
- Defense Counsel Training to Improve Court Representation
- Violent Crime Prosecution and Defense
- Other Services to Address Gaps in Prosecution, Court, Defense and Indigent Defense Programs

2a. Feel free to specify the other in the space provided below:

3. Rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important, the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 3 – Prevention and Education Programs, includes projects which address public safety concerns:

- Gangs
- Juvenile Delinquency
- School Violence
- Substance Abuse
- Gun Violence
- Other Services to Address Gaps in Prevention and Education Programs

3a. Feel free to specify the other in the space provided below:

4. Rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important, the areas of need in Program Purpose Area 4 – Corrections and Community Corrections Programs, includes non-residential, residential, aftercare, and other programs to reduce recidivism programs for offenders:

- Alternatives to Incarceration – Residential
- Alternatives to Incarceration – Non-Residential
- Gender Specific Services
- Jail-Based Education and Training Services
- Re-Entry Planning, e.g. Integrated Case Management
- Smart Probation, e.g. Risk-Based Probation Strategies
- Restorative Justice, e.g. Restitution, Victim-Offender Reconciliation
- Juvenile Justice Options to State and Local Commitments
- Recidivism Reduction Programs
- Disproportionate Minority Contact Strategies
- Technical Assistance and Training on Evidence Based Practices
- Other Services to Address Gaps in Corrections and Community Corrections Programs

4a. Feel free to specify the other in the space provided below:

5. Rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important, the areas of need in Program Purpose Area 5 – Drug Treatment and Enforcement, includes programs and services for substance abusing offenders:

- In Custody Treatment
- Community-Based Outpatient Treatment
- Community-Based Residential Treatment
- Drug Enforcement Programs
- Other Services to Address Gaps in Drug Treatment and Enforcement Programs

5a. Feel free to specify the other in the space provided below:

6. Rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important, the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 6 – Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Programs, includes projects to update IT equipment, records and management systems, developing communication networks to create information sharing among agencies:

- Data collection and information sharing technology to support crime-fighting strategies
- Technology to support case management
- Data collection and information sharing to advance innovative use of crime analysis across jurisdictions in real time
- Data collection and information sharing to support offender management
- Data collection and information sharing between criminal justice and health/mental health and other community agencies and services
- Data collection and information sharing to assist in strategic planning
- Research, evaluation, and technology to support program evaluation
- Other Services to Address Gaps in Planning, Evaluation and Technology Programs

6a. Feel free to specify the other in the space provided below:

7. Rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important, the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 7 – Crime Victim and Witness Protection (other than crime victim compensation), includes victim advocacy, victim notification, and witness programs:

- Children Exposed to Violence
- Court School for Witnesses
- Direct Victim Services, e. g., advocacy, accompaniment, notification
- Restorative Justice, e.g., restitution, mediation, conferencing
- Witness Intimidation Prevention
- Other Services to Address Gaps in Crime Victim and Witness Protection Programs

7a. Feel free to specify the other in the space provided below:

About the Survey

As part of the state's planning process for its federal Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) allocation, the California Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) began working with the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) to develop a stakeholder engagement strategy to inform the planning process in the development of the four-year strategy for the JAG program. As part of this engagement strategy, BSCC sought input from traditional and non-traditional partners across the state on:

- 1) past investments;
- 2) priority project types and initiatives within the 7 JAG purpose areas; and,
- 3) priority purpose areas for funding.

The survey was designed so that responses could be sorted by function within the criminal justice system. Analysis focused on finding consensus around the JAG purpose areas in greatest need of limited funds, and determining which projects in each purpose area were viewed as most critical to California's state and local criminal justice systems.

About NCJA and NCJP

Based in Washington, D.C., the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) represents state, tribal and local governments on crime prevention and crime control issues. Its members represent all facets of the criminal and juvenile justice community, from law enforcement, corrections, prosecution, defense, courts, victim-witness services and educational institutions to federal, state and local elected officials.

The National Center for Justice Planning (NCJP) is a cooperative effort between NCJA and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and provides strategic planning and evidence-based practice resources for states and localities on a variety of criminal justice issues. Additional on and off site technical assistance and training are available to states upon request.

National Center for Justice Planning

720 7th St., Washington, DC, 20001
Tel: 202.628.8550 Fax : 202.448.1723

www.ncjp.org



**HERNÁNDEZ STRATEGY GROUP**

Legal & Legislative Advocacy

fax

TO: Maria Rodríguez-Rieger FROM: Dennis García

FAX: (916) 327.3317 PAGES: 16, including cover

PHONE: DATE: 6/28/2013

RE: Cal-YOR student participant support letters CC:

Urgent For Review Please Comment Please Reply Please Recycle

Comments:

We are sending these letters hoping they are also taken into consideration by the BSCC board when reviewing all the documents for the allocation of the Byrne-JAG funding. The Hernandez Strategy Group represents the California YouthBuild Coalition (CYBC). Five of the nine Cal-YOR program recipients were CYBC programs.

Thank you for your time and consideration

Dennis García, J.D.

Legislative Associate
Hernández Strategy Group, L.L.C.
800 J Street, Suite 504
Sacramento, CA 95814
916.447.9719 phone
916.447.9040 fax
dennis@hernandezstrategy.com



LA CAUSA

YouthBuild

June 11, 2013

Re: Support for California Youth Offender Re-Entry (Cal YOR)

Dear Board of State and Community Corrections,

I am a participant at Los Angeles Communities Advocating for Unity, Social Justice and Action, Inc. (LA CAUSA) YouthBuild. Before I came to LA CAUSA YouthBuild, I needed a lot of support to get my high school diploma. Here, I have gotten that support and much, much more. I have learned about college and the different options I have to fulfill my goals and dreams. I have gone on fieldtrips to learn about careers in math and science. All of this was made possible by Cal YOR, which through LA CAUSA YouthBuild, has help me and others like me.

Please support LA CAUSA YouthBuild and other organizations like it whose work is dedicated to youth that need it the most. If LA CAUSA YouthBuild does not get this funding again, then it will leave a big void in the community because we do not have anyone else to go. This program has made it possible for me and others like me to do more than we can ever imagine. This program has changed my life. Please support it and give it all the funds available. Thank you!

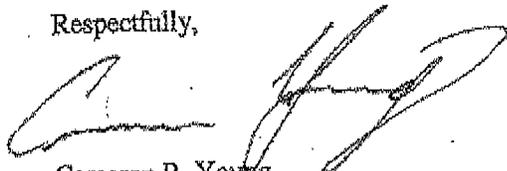
Sincerely,

Drinking, partying, smoking, hanging out with friends on a daily basis, these were all the things at one time I enjoyed doing, but as I matured I realized they were holding me back. It took 247 days of being incarcerated in Fresno County Jail to wake me up and so I could see the big picture of life. I had failed and wanted to change for the better.

One day I was at a probation class and I have overheard a guy talking about a program called YouthBuild Fresno. He explained that YouthBuild Fresno is a program that helps people with felonies get vocational training and obtain a high school diploma at the same time. I needed both of those things, so I immediately applied for the program. Soon after, I completed mental toughness, an orientation about the YouthBuild Fresno program. I was so happy that I was finally going to be on the right track in life. After completing the YouthBuild Fresno mental toughness, I interviewed with staff, and soon after began my YouthBuild Fresno experience.

What I have learned and have accomplished in the vocational training part of the program was roofing, framing, how to install base boards, etc. I also do some community service with the Southwest Police Department and bringing broken neighborhoods back to life. I completed 900 hours of volunteering and earned an AmeriCorps education award valued at \$2,700, this will help me pay for college expense. This program would help you get your high school diploma as well as preparing you for college. Without YouthBuild Fresno, I would probably be back in jail or maybe even worse. I really do know that this program will help people be successful who think there's no hope. YouthBuild saves lives and helps young adults to better themselves. Without future funding, young adults in our communities will not have an opportunity to create a better future. Future funding for Cal-YOR will mean less gang and other criminal activity, fewer worries for our police departments and communities and a brighter future for the young adults.

Respectfully,



Cameron R. Young
YouthBuild Fresno and Cal-YOR recipient

6-13-13

6/7/2013

Hello,

My name is Conner. The TREES program has and continues to keep me on my toes by drug testing me and requiring me to come on a daily basis. In addition to helping me stay drug free, the TREES program has helped me apply for college, build a resume, and remain diligent in my quest for success.

The TREES program should be continued in the future because of the resourceful program that they offer. In addition to the program, which continues to be a great help to me, the staff at the Hanford center have continually given me their never-ending support. This support is a help to me in the real world and has helped push me through a lot of my life obstacles as well as keeping my eye on the prize. I've never encountered such a small faculty that work together to maintain an exceptionally helpful program.

I feel that without money to support drug rehabilitation like WestCare, the citizens of Hanford and different cities with rehab centers will suffer. Without organizations like these, people who either want or are required to seek help with their drug problems won't be able to find it. The peoples' drug problems will continue to grow, which will increase health problems in our area as well as increase the amount of people in that are requesting government assistance. Who would've thought that small programs like WestCare Hanford's TREES and YMAX programs could affect a community so much?

Thanks,

Conner

June 10, 2013

Hello,

I'm Vanessa and I believe that the TREES program has and will continue to have an effect on my life because I've learned things that will help me in life such as getting and maintaining a job, building a resume, and budgeting the money I earn.

I think programs like TREES should continue because some of us teens and adults don't know how to handle most of the different situations that life brings, whether right or wrong. Overall, it's been a good program for me. If money for these programs was not continued, I would be really upset because without getting the knowledge that is needed for life, it would be really nerve-wracking down the road knowing someone decided to not continue something like this.

Thanks for your time,

Vanessa

June 6, 2013

Hello,

My name is Desirey. The TREES program has had a positive effect on my life by teaching me how to stay away from drugs, gangs, and other stupid-ness like that. It has also helped me along with my education. I don't think I've learned this much before in my life.

Programs like TREES should be continued because street kids will leave the bad life and turn to the right path to lead them to be someone important and meaningful in life. If they didn't give anymore money to fund this program, many kids will most likely fall back into the same life they had lived, perhaps even worse than when they barely started the program.

Thanks for the help!

Desirey

My name is Gabriel Luna. I messed up during my high school years up until now. Sometimes I think to myself that I should of never messed up in public school. I should of gone to class, done my homework, and stayed out of trouble. I don't regret it, but I believe I could've done things differently.

What made me come to this school was juvenile hall. A counselor from CYO visited me while I was incarcerated. She said I could still go to this school even though a few months back I got kicked out for doing what I use to do. But she said they will still except me, so I said why not sign me up and now I'm here for the better. The San Jose Conservation Corps has a program called Calyor and they have helped and supported me to continue to work hard and to go after what I believe in. The Calyor program has been a great support to me. Calyor has provided me with services to help further my life personally in my education and work skills. I also am close to graduating I have 5.75 credits to go then I will be off to De Anza and working in a great job that will help me and my family live well.

Now I see a better future for myself and my un-born children. I signed up for De Anza, I will start this summer. To me it seems things are going better for myself. Hopefully I will get a job once I finish getting my High School diploma. I already signed up for the construction class at SJCC&CS, but that not the final job that I see myself at. What I'm going to do is try to work for an Auto body shop because I already have experience in this field and for the fact you start off w/ at least 12 dollars an hour And again this won't be the final stop for me I will continue to strive for a great and better future, because that is what Calyor has helped me believe I can achieve..

Gabriel Luna

My name is Daniel Villarruel I am 24 years old, and have been in and out of the Justice system most of my life. The Calyor / SJCC program has really helped me out in many ways. This program has helped me stay out of trouble, prison and has given me a positive approach to my future. I have been out of prison for two years now, and the Calyor / SJCC program has really motivated me to do well, and thrive to earn my high school diploma. This is the longest I have stayed out of jail since I was 14 years old. I went from juvenile hall, to CYA, and then to prison for 5 1/2 years.

A few months before I got released from prison, I heard about the Calyor and the SJCC program. As, soon as I was released I got myself enrolled and ever since then I have been doing good and involved with getting my diploma and job training. The program has a lot of resources, incentives, supportive services, and trainings for me to take advantage of. They provide weekly drug and alcohol classes, and weekly Life skills workshops. The case managers are always available to help me, and help me better communicate with my Parole Officer. They have really helped me a lot, without this program I may have been back in prison by now. Thanks again to SJCC and the Calyor Staff.

Daniel Villarruel

My name is Isaac Trillo and I am 20 years old. I am in the school and program for one reason, to get my life back together. As a youth I was a troublesome kid, always in and out of Juvenile Hall, as I got older it became county time. I never thought of the consequences of what my family tried to tell me about what was right from wrong. I see now that what they were saying was to help me avoid problems that I would encounter in the future. I know this program will help me out with my life in many ways.

I know I am really committed to doing what is right for my self. In the San Jose Conservation Corps School and CalYOR program there is a lot of opportunity for youth such as my self. The CalYOR program helps out with money as in bus passes or clothing for school. It gets you into the job trade faster if needed. They work with people that have criminal backgrounds and hard for them to get jobs or some type of income. This program is a good and very helpful system for struggling youth such as myself. Since I joined the CalYOR program I have received several certificates such as CPR/FIRST AID, World of Work and Leadership 101

I feel that all the classes and trainings will help provide me with a great opportunity for my future. It will give me the job training that I need for the jobs that I may apply for. The CalYOR program will guide and support me as I develop better life skills and people skills for the future. The education and training that I am receiving has been the best skills that I will use for the future, it will be used to help me in college and eventually in my future career that I will be in. All in all this is the best decision I have made in my life. I am looking forward to seeing myself successful through the CalYOR program.

Isaac Trillo

June 2013

My name is Fealoai Sofara, I am a Calyor / Youth build student. I am twenty-four years old. I grew up in the Gang Life ever since I was a child, at sixteen I was charged as an adult. I took a deal of ten years with half time after beating a double homicide. I went to prison when I turned eighteen. I didn't get out until I turned twenty two. When I was released I didn't really much have a plan for myself, I tried to get a job but it was difficult because of my background. I had no GED or diploma. I had no work experience to create a resume. I was struggling every day, I became homeless.

My parole agent started to notice my struggle and notified me of the San Jose Conservation Corps. He took me to the sight and got me enrolled that same day. I am now working on my high school diploma and I am in job training to earn a certificate, to help me find a good job one day. I have also earned certificates for Leadership, CPR/First Aid Training, and am now able to create a resume with experience.

The program has put me in a better position, then where I was. I am glad to have found a program like this, and I am very thankful that they gave me the opportunity. I can say that I am a new and better person being in this program. The staffs are awesome people; they have helped me mentally be who I am today. From the day I was released until this day, I haven't had any contact with law enforcement. Because, I show up every day to this program. I'm not out there with so much free time on my hands anymore. I'm more productive and striving for a higher education. I would like to thank this program again.

Sincerely,
Fealoai Sofara

Hi my name is Vinh Giang I am 18 years old and I am attending the San Jose Conservation Corps & Charter School. Before becoming student of the Charter school my life was turned upside down. I was involved in a life of crime that led me to Juvenile Hall. I was making bad choices that were affecting my school and grades. While my time in Juvenile Hall one of the counselors told me about the school. It sounded like something that could help me get my life straight.

In January of 2013 I enrolled myself into the San Jose Conservation Corps & Charter school. I was recruited into the CalYor program as well. Since I have been enrolled in the school and the Calyor program I have received a lot of support. I have earned certificates in CPR/FIRST AID, World of Work , Leadership 101, Life Skills. And now I am working towards graduating in January of 2014.

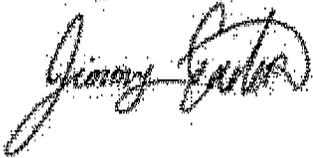
Before I came to San Jose Conservation Corps and before joining the CalYOR program I didn't see much for myself, now I do. I have already accomplished a lot in my short time here. And as for my future I want to go into the Military and after I would like to go to college. I feel that now I have a great future ahead of me.

Vinh Giang

6/6/2013

Hello my name is Jimmy Easter, I have been a participant in the Metro Cal Yours program for almost 1 year. This program has been like a family to me helping me to create a resume, learn interviewing skills and develop a philosophy for life. If I knew better I would do better is the philosophy I have taken on and Metro's Cal Yours program has taught me how to have self determination so I can do better. I now have a guard card, resume knowledge of how to dress for success a cover letter and experience in interviewing for a position presenting myself and skills for employment.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jimmy Easter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Jimmy Easter".

070704003

ECC ADMIN & STUDENT SERV

09:00:47 a.m. 08-12-2013

1/1

My name is Roberto Castillo, I am 19 years old and attending the Metro program. In the past I made some wrong choices which got me in trouble which led to juvenile probation and incarceration.

Since I been attending Metro I'm currently off probation, I am in the process of taking my G.E.D and am currently enrolled in a Baking class at a secondary college, and hopefully this might lead to a business one day. While I'm in school I'm in the process of getting my guard card and work part time security to help finish school. Metro has helped me with future goals and job training.

I would like to thank the Caleney program for making this possible, and giving an opportunity to change my life.

From, Roberto Castillo

June 6th, 2013

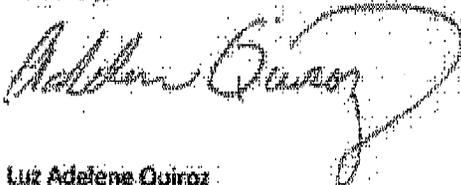
My name is Luz Adelene Quiroz and I joined the CAL-YOR program 2 days after I was released from The California Department of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Justice. I did 3 years of incarceration and came back to my community with no resources. I joined Metro United Methodist Urban Ministry's program and graduated from their 4-week Change Challenge program. While there I learned how to deal with my anger and work through difficult situations. I also completed over 100 hours of community service and customer service/administrative job training. I helped construct an organic garden in a poor community and put solar panels on the homes of low income families. These things made me proud.

Metro worked with my probation officer to make sure I had housing and transportation while participating in the program. I was given random drug test and I never had a positive drug test. Metro also worked with others in the community to give us every opportunity to succeed. Business owners, non-profit programs, and colleges come to our center every Wednesday to give us opportunities. I was given a mentor through the JESSIE program and we meet once a week. I also see a psychologist once a week. Every Monday we dress up in professional clothing and job search.

Metro enrolled me into a program called the YMCA Teachers Fellowship program in January 2013. The Teachers Fellowship program is a program for disadvantaged youth to help us enroll in college and graduate. I have finished my first semester and I am on the honor roll. I also have a job at the Soup Plantation and will be getting my own place in September. I chose to stay on probation because I need the support. Even though I have graduated from Metro I still come in at least twice a month to attend workshops because they help me keep my thinking clear.

Youth need these programs because they start working with us while we are locked up and continue to work with us in the community until they know we can succeed. It keeps us from getting out and being hopeless because we have a plan before we are even released. I want to go back to DJJ and work with girls in my situation. I want to let them know they can make it regardless of what they have done in their past. I have not gone back to jail since I have joined Metro.

Sincerely,



Luz Adelene Quiroz

5/6/2013

Hello my name is Aubray Smith, and I don't have very much work experience. The Metro Careers program gave me a chance to learn job readiness skills and give me some real work experience to put on my application while doing service based learning jobs at real businesses. I have learned what having customer service skills is really about and I now have a great resume now to help me find a good job and really great leads. This program has helped me to understand that my attitude is very important in continuing my success.



6/6/2019

Hello my name is Sandra Tereza. I am 17 years old and don't have very much work experience. The Metro Calyours program gave me a chance to learn job readiness skills and give me some real work experience to put on my application while doing service based learning jobs at real businesses. I have learned what having customer service skills is really about and I now have a great resume now to help me find a good job and really great leads. This program has helped me to understand that my attitude is very important in continuing my success.

Sandra Tereza



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
KAMALA D. HARRIS
ATTORNEY GENERAL

April 24, 2013

Dr. Jeffrey A. Beard, Chairman
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811-0131

Re: Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG)

Dear Chairman Beard:

It was a pleasure visiting with you in March in Sacramento to discuss the important partnership between the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the California Department of Justice (California DOJ), as well as the critical role you are undertaking as Chairman of the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC). I am writing to you today in your capacity as BSCC Chairman to strongly encourage your support for federal funding that the BSCC oversees from the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program ("Byrne JAG").

As you know, Byrne JAG, which is funded by the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance, is the leading federal funding source to state and local law enforcement agencies. One of Byrne JAG's key components is to support innovative crime-fighting programs across the country. In 2012, California received nearly \$20 million in Byrne JAG funding. It is anticipated that California will receive a similar amount in 2013. The California DOJ has for many years received key funding from Byrne JAG to support critical multi-jurisdictional task forces across the state.

As a result of Byrne JAG funding, DOJ leads 27 task forces across the state that focus on the pernicious crimes committed by sophisticated transnational criminal organizations. Each task force is typically composed of officers from local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies in the task force's geographic region. The crimes

investigated by the task forces – which range from money laundering to the trafficking of drugs, guns, and human beings – have ravaged communities and vulnerable populations throughout California.

These syndicates, which are highly-funded and use the latest innovations in technology to perpetrate their crimes, demand dedicated resources to conduct sophisticated investigations of their criminal conduct. Thus, this year, DOJ has applied for \$4.2 million. This figure represents continued funding for our 27 task force supervisors, plus three additional agents who will focus exclusively on investigating major cartel activity by violent criminal organizations such as the Sinaloa and Los Zetas cartels.

The task forces' past successes warrant continuation of the current 27 task forces and the addition of three more agents. In Fiscal Year 2012-13, the 27 task forces served 1,271 search warrants; made 2,726 arrests; seized 1,064 weapons; and conducted 288 electronic intercepts. In the previous fiscal year, in which the California DOJ had funding for 51 task forces in California, the results were stunning: over 3,400 arrests, the capture of thousands of pounds of cocaine, meth, and heroin, and the seizure of almost 1,000 weapons.

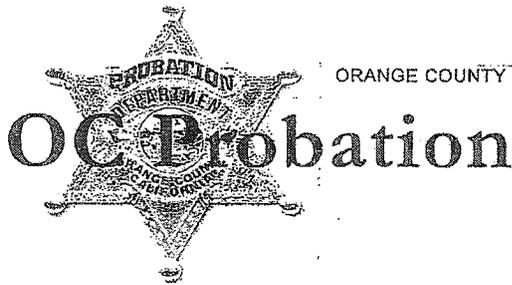
These task forces make a real difference in our communities, which is why so many community organizations and individuals have stood with us in support of our Byrne JAG funding request. We can continue to make a difference in the fight against violent transnational gangs, but only if we continue to marshal our resources in investigating and prosecuting these crimes in a smart and efficient way. Our request this fiscal year for \$4.2 million will be a major part of that effort.

I hope you and the BSCC will join me in this important law-enforcement focus for California's communities.

Sincerely,



KAMALA D. HARRIS
Attorney General



STEVEN J. SENTMAN
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

TELEPHONE: (714) 937-4500

1535 E. ORANGEWOOD AVENUE
ANAHEIM, CA

MAILING ADDRESS:
P.O. BOX 10260
SANTA ANA, CA 92711-0260

February 21, 2013

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard
Secretary CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

The multijurisdictional taskforce program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all of its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most vital funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional taskforces will cease to operate.

The multijurisdictional task force program expanded information sharing, case deconfliction, and institutional coordination. These task forces are uniquely capable of apprehending violent criminals that would otherwise continue to victimize our citizens. Arguably, the taskforce program was an important element contributing to the recent historic decline in violent crime and drug abuse.

Under the leadership of the California Attorney General's Department of Justice, the Byrne JAG funded taskforce program is a proven investment in public safety and the costs (societal and governmental) of losing these taskforces will far outweigh any potential benefit realized by redirecting the funds.

The elimination of the regional taskforce program will directly impact the safety of citizens in my jurisdiction. Therefore, I strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to fund the multijurisdictional task forces program.

Sincerely,

Steven J. Sentman
Chief Probation Officer

SJS:mmc

cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice



San Benito County Probation Department

400 Monterey Street

Hollister, CA 95023

831-636-4070

831-636-5682 FAX

March 4, 2013

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

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The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in my jurisdiction. Therefore, I strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to fund the multijurisdictional task forces program.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brent Cardall", written in a cursive style.

Brent Cardall
Chief Probation Officer

cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice

BEVERLY A. TAYLOR
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

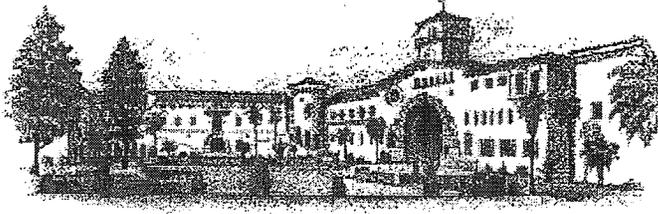
STEVEN DELIRA
ITY CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

LEE A. BETHEL
DEPUTY CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

TANJA HEITMAN
DEPUTY CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

DAMON FLETCHER, CPA
ADMINISTRATIVE DEPUTY DIRECTOR

COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA PROBATION DEPARTMENT



Administration & Adult Services ~ 117 E. Carrillo Street ~ Santa Barbara, CA 93101
(805) 882-3700 ~ Admin FAX (805) 882-3651 ~ Adult FAX (805) 882-3701
WWW.COUNTYOF SB.ORG/PROBATION

Santa Barbara Juvenile Services
4500 Hollister Avenue
Santa Barbara, CA 93110
(805) 692-4840
FAX (805) 692-4841

Lompoc Adult & Juvenile
415 East Cypress Ave.
Lompoc, CA 93436
(805) 737-7800
FAX (805) 737-7811

Santa Maria Adult & Juvenile
2121 South Centerpointe Parkway
Santa Maria, CA 93455
(805) 739-8500
Admin FAX (805) 739-8579
Adult FAX (805) 739-8601
Juvenile FAX (805) 739-8570

January 30, 2013

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

The multijurisdictional task force program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most vital funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate.

The multijurisdictional task force program expanded information sharing, case deconfliction, and institutional coordination. These task forces are uniquely capable of apprehending violent criminals that would otherwise continue to victimize our citizens. Arguably, the task force program was an important element contributing to the recent historic decline in violent crime and drug abuse.

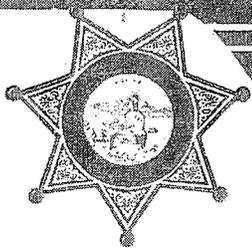
Under the leadership of the California Attorney General's Department of Justice, the Byrne JAG funded task force program is a proven investment in public safety and the costs (societal and governmental) of losing these task forces will far outweigh any potential benefit realized by redirecting the funds.

The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in my jurisdiction. Therefore, I strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to fund the multijurisdictional task forces program.

Sincerely,

Beverly A. Taylor
Chief Probation Officer
Santa Barbara County

cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice



BUTTE COUNTY OFFICE OF THE
SHERIFF

JERRY W. SMITH
SHERIFF-CORONER

February 26, 2013

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

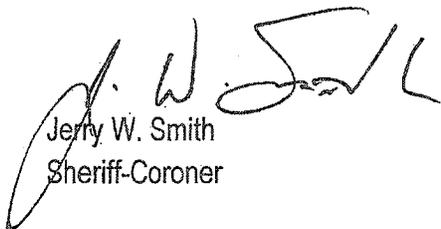
The multijurisdictional task force program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most vital funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate.

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Under the leadership of the California Attorney General's Department of Justice, the Byrne JAG funded task force program is a proven investment in public safety and the costs (societal and governmental) of losing these task forces will far outweigh any potential benefit realized by redirecting the funds.

The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in my jurisdiction. Therefore, I strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to fund the multijurisdictional task forces program.

Sincerely,



Jerry W. Smith
Sheriff-Coroner

cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice



Margaret Mims
Sheriff
Fresno County Sheriff's Office

March 18, 2013

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard
Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

The multijurisdictional task force program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most vital funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate.

The multijurisdictional task force program expanded information sharing, case deconfliction, and institutional coordination. These task forces are uniquely capable of apprehending violent criminals that would otherwise continue to victimize our citizens. Arguably, the task force program was an important element contributing to the recent historic decline in violent crime and drug abuse.

Under the leadership of the California Attorney General's Department of Justice, the Byrne JAG funded task force program is a proven investment in public safety and the costs (societal and governmental) of losing these task forces will far outweigh any potential benefit realized by redirecting the funds.

The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in my jurisdiction. Therefore, I strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to fund the multijurisdictional task forces program.

Sincerely,

Margaret Mims, Sheriff

cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice

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IMPERIAL COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

RAYMOND LOERA

SHERIFF • CORONER • MARSHAL



April 1, 2013

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
State Board of Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

**SUBJECT: EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT
(BYRNE JAG)**

Dear Chairman Beard:

The multijurisdictional task force program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most vital funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate.

The multijurisdictional task force program expanded information sharing, case deconfliction, and institutional coordination. These task forces are uniquely capable of apprehending violent criminals that would otherwise continue to victimize our citizens. Arguably, the task force program was an important element contributing to the recent historic decline in violent crime and drug abuse.

Under the leadership of the California Attorney General's Department of Justice, the Byrne JAG funded task force program is a proven investment in public safety and the costs (societal and governmental) of losing these task forces will far outweigh any potential benefit realized by redirecting the funds.

The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in my jurisdiction.

Sincerely,

Raymond Loera
Sheriff/Coroner/Marshal

Cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice



Office of the Sheriff

Madera County

John P. Anderson
Sheriff - Coroner

14143 Road 28
Madera, CA 93638
Phone: (559) 675-7770
Fax: (559) 675-8413
E-Mail: sheriff@madera-county.com
File # 1a.9916

March 5, 2013

Jeffrey A. Beard, Chairman
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard,

As a small law enforcement agency which, like many others, has experienced unprecedented resource cutbacks, we have become increasingly reliant upon our involvement in multi agency task forces to combat criminal drug and gang activities. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Grant (Byrne JAG) funding is of paramount importance in continuing these efforts. Without it the task forces would cease to exist.

Prevention efforts must be lauded, however, they for the most part are long term and results are distant in nature. We need to continue to take steps to control crime here and now.

In the past few years major crime rates in California have been reduced significantly, and it is my belief that the DOJ led, and JAG funded task forces contributed to this reduction.

Therefore, I urge you to continue to the funding of the California Byrne JAG task force programs.

Sincerely,


John P. Anderson
Sheriff

THOMAS D. ALLMAN
Sheriff-Coroner



Captain Randy Johnson
Administrative Services
Captain Kurt O. Smallcomb
Field Services
Captain Tim Pearce
Corrections

County of Mendocino
Office Of The Sheriff-Coroner

March 7, 2013

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

Please allow me to introduce myself, not only as the Sheriff of Mendocino County, but also as the Chairman of the Mendocino Major Crimes Task Force. This letter is written with the support of all of the law enforcement administrators of Mendocino County. We feel strongly that the multijurisdictional task force program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most vital funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate.

The multijurisdictional task force program expanded information sharing, case deconfliction, and institutional coordination. These task forces are uniquely capable of apprehending violent criminals that would otherwise continue to victimize our citizens. Arguably, the task force program was an important element contributing to the recent historic decline in violent crime and drug abuse.

Under the leadership of the California Attorney General's Department of Justice, the Byrne JAG funded task force program is a proven investment in public safety and the costs (societal and governmental) of losing these task forces will far outweigh any potential benefit realized by redirecting the funds.

The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in our jurisdictions. Therefore, we strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to fund the multijurisdictional task forces program.

Sincerely,

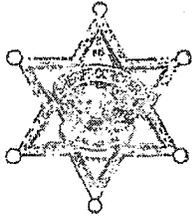
A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tom Allman". The signature is fluid and cursive.

THOMAS D. ALLMAN
SHERIFF-CORONER

Cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice

951 Low Gap Road
Ukiah, California 95482

707-463-4411
Fax 707-468-3404



SHERIFF-CORONER DEPARTMENT
COUNTY OF ORANGE
CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF SHERIFF-CORONER

SANDRA HUTCHENS
SHERIFF-CORONER

February 25, 2013

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

The multijurisdictional task force program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most vital funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate.

The multijurisdictional task force program expanded information sharing, case deconfliction, and institutional coordination. These task forces are uniquely capable of apprehending violent criminals that would otherwise continue to victimize our citizens. Arguably, the task force program was an important element contributing to the recent historic decline in violent crime and drug abuse.

Under the leadership of the California Attorney General's Department of Justice, the Byrne JAG funded task force program is a proven investment in public safety and the costs (societal and governmental) of losing these task forces will far outweigh any potential benefit realized by redirecting the funds.

550 N. FLOWER STREET, SANTA ANA, CA 92703 (714) 847-1800

*Integrity without compromise. Service above self. Professionalism in the performance of duty.
Vigilance in safeguarding our community*

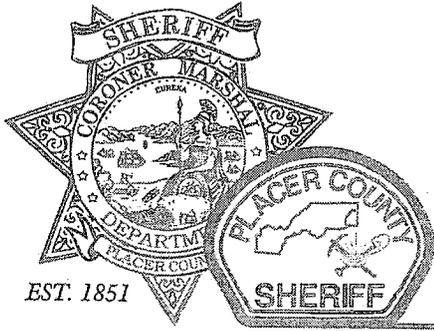
The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in my jurisdiction. Therefore, I strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to fund the multijurisdictional task forces program.

Sincerely,

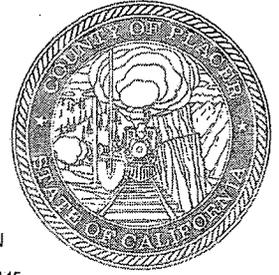
A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Sandra Hutchens".

Sandra Hutchens
Sheriff-Coroner

Cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice



PLACER COUNTY
SHERIFF
CORONER-MARSHAL



MAIN OFFICE
2929 RICHARDSON DR.
AUBURN, CA 95603
PH: (530) 889-7800 FAX: (530) 889-7899

TAHOE SUBSTATION
DRAWER 1710
TAHOE CITY, CA 96145
PH: (530) 581-6300 FAX: (530) 581-6377

EDWARD N. BONNER
SHERIFF-CORONER-MARSHAL

DEVON BELL
UNDERSHERIFF

February 25, 2013

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, California 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

The multijurisdictional task force program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most vital funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate.

The multijurisdictional task force program expanded information sharing, case deconfliction, and institutional coordination. These task forces are uniquely capable of apprehending violent criminals that would otherwise continue to victimize our citizens. Arguably, the task force program was an important element contributing to the recent historic decline in violent crime and drug abuse.

Under the leadership of the California Attorney General's Department of Justice, the Byrne JAG funded task force program is a proven investment in public safety and the costs (societal and governmental) of losing these task forces will far outweigh any potential benefit realized by redirecting the funds.

The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in my jurisdiction. Therefore, I strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to fund the multijurisdictional task forces program.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Edward N. Bonner". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Edward" being the most prominent.

Edward N. Bonner
Sheriff-Coroner-Marshal

Cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice


Office of the Sheriff
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

STATIONS

Buellton
140 W. Highway 246
Buellton, CA 93427
Phone (805) 686-8150

Carpinteria
5775 Carpinteria Avenue
Carpinteria, CA 93013
Phone (805) 684-4561

Isla Vista
6504 Trigo Road
Isla Vista, CA 93117
Phone (805) 681-4179

Lompoc
3500 Harris Grade Road
Lompoc, CA 93436
Phone (805) 737-7737

New Cuyama
70 Newsome Street
New Cuyama, CA 93254
Phone (661) 766-2310

Santa Maria
812-A W. Foster Road
Santa Maria, CA 93455
Phone (805) 934-6150

Solvang
1745 Mission Drive
Solvang, CA 93463
Phone (805) 686-5000

Sheriff - Coroner Office
66 S. San Antonio Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93110
Phone (805) 681-4145

Main Jail
4436 Calle Real
Santa Barbara, CA 93110
Phone (805) 681-4260

**COURT SERVICES
CIVIL OFFICES**

Santa Barbara
1105 Santa Barbara Street
P.O. Box 690
Santa Barbara, CA 93102
Phone (805) 568-2900

Santa Maria
312 E. Cook Street, "O"
P.O. Box 5049
Santa Maria, CA 93456
Phone (805) 346-7430

HEADQUARTERS

P.O. Box 6427 • 4434 Calle Real • Santa Barbara, California 93160
Phone (805) 681-4100 • Fax (805) 681-4322

www.sbsheriff.org

January 29, 2013

BILL BROWN

Sheriff - Coroner

JIM PETERSON

Undersheriff

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

The multijurisdictional task force program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in its most serious and violent forms. As such, the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) program is an essential funding mechanism for California law enforcement. Without Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces would cease to exist.

The multijurisdictional task force program yields expanded information sharing, case deconfliction, and improved institutional coordination. These task forces are uniquely capable of apprehending drug traffickers and violent criminals that would otherwise continue to victimize those we protect and serve. The task force program has played a pivotal role in the recent historic declines in violent crime and drug abuse.

Under the leadership of the California Attorney General's Department of Justice, the Byrne JAG funded task force program is a proven investment in public safety. The cost, both societal and governmental, of losing these task forces would far outweigh any potential benefit realized by redirecting the Byrne funds.

The elimination of the regional task force program would have a direct and negative impact on the safety of the people who live in my jurisdiction. Accordingly, I strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to funding the multijurisdictional task forces program.

Sincerely,



BILL BROWN
Sheriff - Coroner

c: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice

Siskiyou County



Sheriff's Department

JON LOPEY
Sheriff

January 23, 2013

Secretary Jeffrey A. Beard
California Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation
C/of Board of State & Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Secretary Beard:

The purpose of this letter is to ask for your support for a vital anti-crime project. As you know, the Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force Program (MJTFP) is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most significant and viable funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces would cease to operate – a devastating prospect for all involved agencies and the citizens we serve.

The MJTFP has facilitated the expansion of information sharing, case de-confliction, and institutional coordination. These critical task forces are uniquely capable of apprehending violent criminals that would otherwise continue to victimize our citizens. Arguably, the task force program was an important element contributing to the recent historic decline in violent crime and drug abuse; however, recent trends are troubling and need to be addressed.

Under the leadership of the California Attorney General's Department of Justice, the Byrne JAG-funded MJTFP is a proven and wise investment in public safety and the staggering costs (societal and governmental) of losing these task forces will far outweigh any potential benefit realized by redirecting the funds. During 35 years of law enforcement, these funding revenues for crime suppression and drug enforcement have never been more important.

The elimination of the MJTFP will adversely impact the safety of the citizens we serve and will result in the resurgence of violent crime, serious drug offenses, and all of the impact communities will be irreparably harmed as a result. Should funding be withheld, drug trafficking organizations will also be allowed to flourish in an environment already overwhelmed by them.

Secretary Jeffrey A. Beard, CDCR

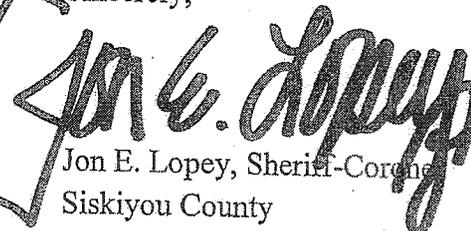
Page 2

January 23, 2013

The immense worth and time-honored effectiveness and spirit of interagency cooperation that characterizes this program has endured for years and is vital to the crime prevention and response strategies for all involved agencies, which includes the Siskiyou County Sheriff's Office, all other contiguous and regional counties, and the citizens we serve. Therefore, I respectfully and strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG funds remain appropriated to fund the MJTFP.

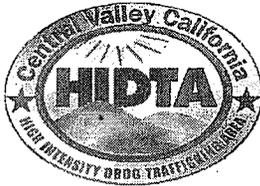
Thank you for your consideration. Should you have any questions, please contact me at (530) 842-8300.

Sincerely,



Jon E. Lopey, Sheriff-Coroner
Siskiyou County

Cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice



Central Valley California High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
P.O. Box 2768 Rancho Cordova, CA 95741
916.876.5477 Fax 916.875.8855

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

January 24, 2013

Dear Chairman Beard:

In my 44 years of law enforcement experience, I have found the multijurisdictional task forces program to be one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is a vital funding mechanism in California. I understand that without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate. This would be a tragedy.

These multijurisdictional task forces expand information sharing, case deconfliction, and institutional coordination. The task forces program is uniquely capable of apprehending violent criminals that would otherwise continue to victimize our citizens. The task forces program was an important element contributing to the recent historic decline in violent crime and drug abuse in California.

Under the leadership of the California Attorney General's Department of Justice, the Byrne JAG funded task forces program is a proven investment in public safety and the costs (societal and governmental) of losing these task forces will far outweigh any potential benefit realized by redirecting the funds.

The elimination of the regional task forces program will directly impact the safety of citizens in the Central Valley. Therefore, I strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to fund the multijurisdictional task forces program.

Sincerely,

William Ruzzamenti
Director

Cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice

*Homeland Security Investigations
Office of the Resident Agent in Charge*

855 M Street, Suite 910
Fresno, CA 93721



Homeland Security

March 13, 2013

Chairman Jeffry A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard,

It has been brought to my attention that there is an ongoing discussion regarding potentially redirecting funds provided through the Edward Byrnes Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrnes JAG) away from regional task forces operated by the California Attorney General's Office Department of Justice. I would like to take this opportunity to respectfully voice my support for the continued funding of Byrnes JAG to these multijurisdictional regional task forces. These task forces are vital to public safety and critically function as full partners of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) in our continuous joint fight against transnational crime that jeopardizes our communities and threatens the security of our nation.

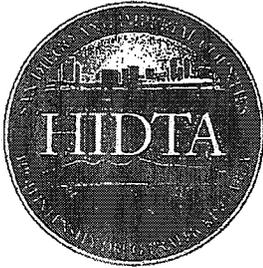
HSI in Fresno routinely relies upon, and closely works with, task forces funded by Byrnes JAG. Ongoing and future investigations would be severely compromised by the loss or reduction of these task forces. HSI special agents work daily with the Central Valley Marijuana Investigation Team (CVMIT), and the Tulare County Agencies Regional Gang Enforcement Team (TARGET). In addition, an HSI special agent is assigned on a full-time basis to the HIDTA Fresno Methamphetamine Task Force (FMTF). These task forces are staunch allies of HSI in combating Mexican drug cartels that seek to flood California with narcotics, and in our continued fight to combat transnational criminal street gangs that terrorize the communities we are sworn to protect. Our joint efforts have resulted in remarkable past successes in protecting the citizens of California and the United States as a whole. Funding of these essential task forces will ensure continued achievements against these complex criminal organizations that pose a significant threat to our communities.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mike Prado".

Mike Prado
Resident Agent in Charge, HSI Fresno

Cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice



San Diego – Imperial HIDTA

Southwest Border High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area

April 5, 2013

Paul Beeson
Chief Patrol Agent
US Border Patrol, San Diego Sector

David Bejarano
Chief
Chula Vista

Derek Benner
Special Agent in Charge
U.S. Immigration & Customs
Enforcement

Miguel Colón Jr.
Chief
Imperial Police Department

The Honorable Laura Duffy
United States Attorney
Southern District of California

**The Honorable
Bonnie M. Dumanis**
District Attorney
San Diego County

William D. Gore
Sheriff
San Diego County

Daphne Hearn
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Val Jimenez
Special Agent in Charge
California Department of Justice

William M. Lansdowne
Chief
San Diego Police Department

Ray Loera
Sheriff, Coroner, Marshal
Imperial County

Sean M. Mahoney
Captain
U. S. Coast Guard

Dawn Mertz
Special Agent in Charge
Internal Revenue Service

**The Honorable
Gilbert G. Otero**
District Attorney
Imperial County

William R. Sherman
Special Agent in Charge
Drug Enforcement Administration

Steven C. Stafford
U. S. Marshal
United States Marshals Service

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
State Board of Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard,

I write to emphasize the importance of the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) funding to the multijurisdictional task force program in California. The multijurisdictional task forces, implemented to combat organized crime in its most serious and violent forms, comprise one of the most effective public safety initiatives available today. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate, and the impacts in terms of higher crime and drug abuse will be significant and immediate, not only in the operational areas of those task forces, but statewide.

The multijurisdictional task force program contributed to expanded information sharing, case deconfliction, and institutional coordination, leading to the apprehension of violent criminals that would otherwise continue to victimize our citizens. I am confident that the task force program was an important contributor to the reduction of violent crime and drug abuse to today's historically low levels. I am equally confident that those levels can quickly rise if today's level of fiscal support for all task force programs is reduced.

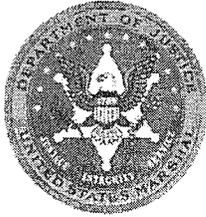
Under the leadership of the California Department of Justice, the Byrne JAG funded task force program is a proven investment in public safety. The societal costs of losing these task forces will far outweigh any potential benefit realized by redirecting the funds.

The elimination of the regional task force program will, in my opinion, contribute to a reversal of the positive trends in crime and drug abuse achieved over the past two decades. I strongly urge continued funding of the task force program.

Sincerely,


Kean McAdam
Director

Cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation



U.S. Department of Justice

United States Marshals Service

Northern District of California

San Francisco, CA. 94102

April 24, 2013

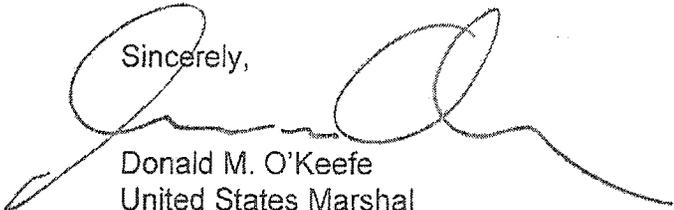
Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard
State Board of Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

This letter is written to emphasize the important role that multi-jurisdictional law enforcement task forces play in effective public safety, and in combating serious crime. The United States Marshals Service (USMS) participates with several state-sponsored regional law enforcement task forces, i.e., county specialized enforcement teams, in the State of California to apprehend violent fugitives. In addition, the USMS operates regional joint fugitive task forces manned by federal and local officers under USMS supervision to jointly apprehend federal, state and local fugitives.

It has been our experience that the task force approach, and its resultant force multiplier effect, is a very effective tool to combat and reduce crime and apprehend fugitives. There is a great amount of cooperation between the various entities involved, including information and technology sharing, and the use of local and interstate resources. Members of these task forces assist one another with vital criminal law enforcement activities. These partnerships have served the USMS, State of California, and our citizens well.

Sincerely,



Donald M. O'Keefe
United States Marshal
Northern District of California

Cc: Larry Wallace, Director
California Department of Justice

Kent Shaw, Chief
Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice



CITY OF CAMPBELL
Police Department

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

January 28, 2013

Dear Chairman Beard:

The multijurisdictional task force program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most vital funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate.

The multijurisdictional task force program expanded information sharing, case deconfliction, and institutional coordination. These task forces are uniquely capable of apprehending violent criminals that would otherwise continue to victimize our citizens. Arguably, the task force program was an important element contributing to the recent historic decline in violent crime and drug abuse.

Under the leadership of the California Attorney General's Department of Justice, the Byrne JAG funded task force program is a proven investment in public safety and the costs (societal and governmental) of losing these task forces will far outweigh any potential benefit realized by redirecting the funds.

The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in my jurisdiction. Therefore, I strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to fund the multijurisdictional task forces program.

Sincerely,

Greg Finch
Chief of Police

Cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice



Chowchilla Police Department

Jay A. Varney, Chief of Police
122 Trinity Avenue, Chowchilla, California 93610



Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

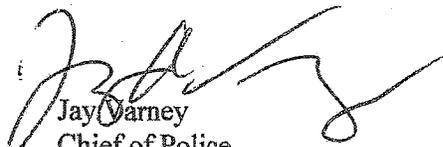
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The multijurisdictional task force programs expand information sharing, resolve case conflicts, and institutional coordination. These task forces are uniquely capable of apprehending violent criminals that would otherwise continue to victimize our citizens. Arguably, the task force program was an important element contributing to the recent historic decline in violent crime and drug abuse.

Under the leadership of the California Attorney General's Department of Justice, the Byrne JAG funded task force program is a proven investment in public safety and the costs (societal and governmental) of losing these task forces will far outweigh any potential benefit realized by redirecting the funds.

The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in my jurisdiction. Therefore, I strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to fund the multijurisdictional task forces program.

Sincerely,


Jay Varney
Chief of Police

Cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice

Service & Safety

Office (559) 665-8600 Fax (559) 665-7416
www.ci.chowchilla.ca.us/police/police_main.htm



CORONA POLICE DEPARTMENT

730 CORPORATION YARD WAY (P.O. BOX 940) CORONA, CA 92880-2002
(951) 736-2330

March 12, 2013

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
State Board of Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard;

The multijurisdictional task force program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most vital funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate.

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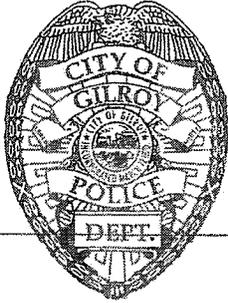
The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in my jurisdiction.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael E. Abel".

Michael E. Abel
Chief of Police

Cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice



Gilroy Police Department

City of Gilroy

7301 Hanna Street
Gilroy, California
95020-6129

Admin. (408) 846-0310
Comm. (408) 846-0350
Records (408) 846-0300
Fax (408) 846-0339

DENISE J. TURNER
Chief of Police

January 24, 2013

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

The multijurisdictional task force program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most vital funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate.

The multijurisdictional task force program expanded information sharing, case deconfliction, and institutional coordination. These task forces are uniquely capable of apprehending violent criminals that would otherwise continue to victimize our citizens. Arguably, the task force program was an important element contributing to the recent historic decline in violent crime and drug abuse.

Under the leadership of the California Attorney General's Department of Justice, the Byrne JAG funded task force program is a proven investment in public safety and the costs (societal and governmental) of losing these task forces will far outweigh any potential benefit realized by redirecting the funds.

The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in my jurisdiction. Therefore, I strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to fund the multijurisdictional task forces program.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Denise J. Turner".

Denise J. Turner
Chief of Police

Cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice



HOLLISTER POLICE DEPARTMENT

March 5, 2013

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

The multijurisdictional task force program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most vital funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate.

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Under the leadership of the California Attorney General's Department of Justice, the Byrne JAG funded task force program is a proven investment in public safety and the costs (societal and governmental) of losing these task forces will far outweigh any potential benefit realized by redirecting the funds.

The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in my jurisdiction. Therefore, I strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to fund the multijurisdictional task forces program.

Sincerely,

Carlos Reynoso, Interim Chief of Police

Cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice



Kensington Police Department

217 ARLINGTON AVENUE / KENSINGTON, CALIFORNIA 94707
TEL: 510-526-4141 FAX: 510-526-1028

Gregory E. Harman
Chief of Police

February 25, 2013

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

The multijurisdictional task force program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most vital funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate.

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Under the leadership of the California Attorney General's Department of Justice, the Byrne JAG funded task force program is a proven investment in public safety and the costs (societal and governmental) of losing these task forces will far outweigh any potential benefit realized by redirecting the funds.

The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in my jurisdiction. Therefore, I strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to fund the multijurisdictional task forces program.

Sincerely,

Gregory E. Harman
General Manager/ Chief of Police

Cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation, California Department of Justice



CITY OF LOMPOC
POLICE DEPARTMENT
"Where Service is Tradition"

LAWRENCE A. RALSTON
Chief of Police

February 6, 2013

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard,

The multijurisdictional task force program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most vital funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate.

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Under the leadership of the California Attorney General's Department of Justice, the Byrne JAG funded task force program is a proven investment in public safety and the costs (societal and governmental) of losing these task forces will far outweigh any potential benefit realized by redirecting the funds.

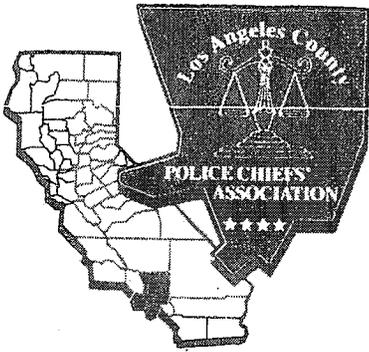
The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in my jurisdiction. Therefore, I strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to fund the multijurisdictional task forces program.

Sincerely,

LAWRENCE A. RALSTON
Chief of Police

c: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice

Los Angeles County
POLICE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION



ALHAMBRA
ARCADIA
AZUSA
BALDWIN PARK
BELL
BELL GARDENS
BEVERLY HILLS
BURBANK
CLAREMONT
COVINA
CULVER CITY
DOWNEY
EL MONTE
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GLENDALE
GLENORA
HAWTHORNE
HERMOSA BEACH
HUNTINGTON PARK
INGLEWOOD
IRWINDALE
LAVERNE
LONG BEACH
LOS ANGELES
MANHATTAN BEACH
MONROVIA
MONTEBELLO
MONTEREY PARK
PALOS VERDES
PASADENA
POMONA
REDONDO BEACH
SAN FERNANDO
SAN GABRIEL
SAN MARINO
SANTA MONICA
SIERRA MADRE
SIGNAL HILL
SOUTH GATE
SOUTH PASADENA
TORRANCE
VERNON
WEST COVINA
WHITTIER

April 12, 2013

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
State Board of Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard;

The multi-jurisdictional task force program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all of its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most vital funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate.

The multi-jurisdictional task force program expanded information sharing, case de-confliction, and institutional coordination. These task forces are uniquely capable of apprehending violent criminals that would otherwise continue to victimize our citizens. Arguably, the task force program was an important element contributing to the recent historic decline in violent crime and drug abuse.

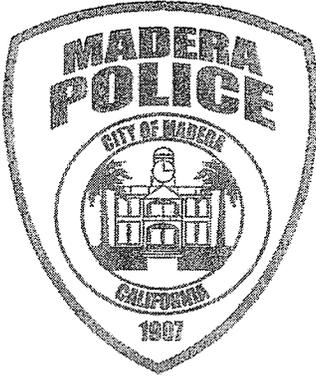
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The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in my jurisdiction.

Sincerely,


Jim McDonnell
President

cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation, California Department of Justice



POLICE DEPARTMENT

STEVE FRAZIER
Interim Chief of Police

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

The multijurisdictional task force program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most vital funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate.

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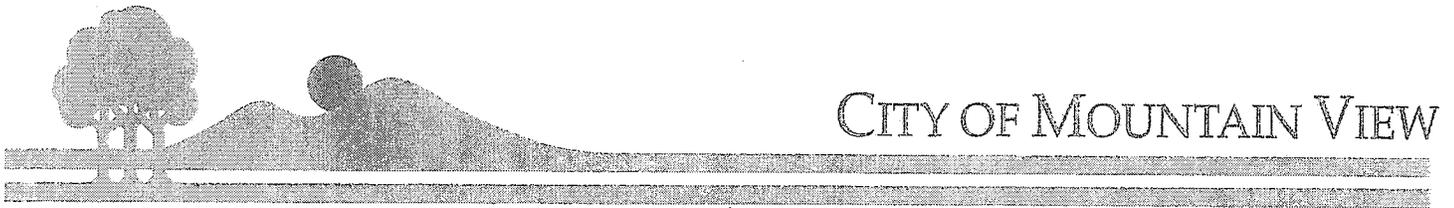
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The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in my jurisdiction. Therefore, I strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to fund the multijurisdictional task forces program.

Sincerely,

Steve Frazier
Interim Chief of Police

Cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice



CITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW

OFFICE OF THE POLICE CHIEF • POLICE DEPARTMENT

1000 Villa Street • Mountain View, California 94041-1294

650-903-6355 • FAX 650-962-0151

February 27, 2013

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

The multijurisdictional task force program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most vital funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate.

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The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in my jurisdiction. Therefore, I strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to fund the multijurisdictional task forces program.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Scott S.G. Vermeer".

Scott S.G. Vermeer
Police Chief
Assistant City Manager - Public Safety

Cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice



MT. SHASTA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

303 N. Mt. Shasta Blvd.
Mt. Shasta, California 96067
Work 530-926-7540 Fax 530-926-3601

Parish D. Cross
Chief of Police

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

The multijurisdictional task force program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most vital funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate.

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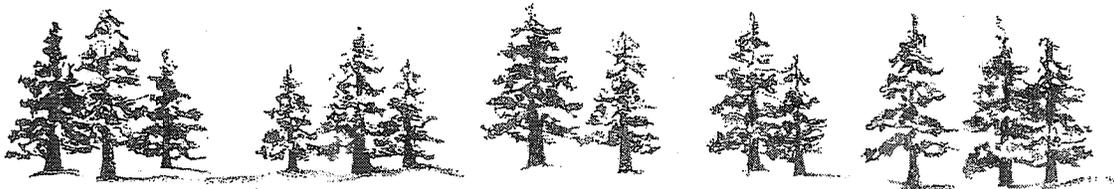
The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in my jurisdiction. Therefore, I strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to fund the multijurisdictional task forces program.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "P Cross".

Chief Parish D. Cross

Cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice



TOWN OF PARADISE

POLICE DEPARTMENT

5595 Black Olive Drive, Paradise, CA 95969 (530) 872-6241 FAX (530) 872-4950

Gabriela F. Tazzari-Dineen, Chief of Police

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

The multijurisdictional task force program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most vital funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate.

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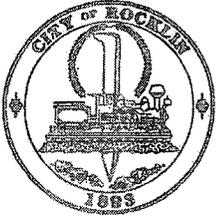
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Sincerely,

Gabriela F. Tazzari-Dineen
Chief of Police

Cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice



Rocklin Police Department

Ronald A. Lawrence, Chief of Police
4080 Rocklin Road
Rocklin, CA 95677
(916) 625-5400
Fax 625-5495

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

The multijurisdictional task force program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most vital funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate.

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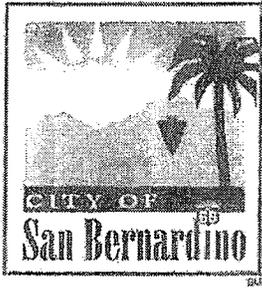
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The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in my jurisdiction. Therefore, I strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to fund the multijurisdictional task forces program.

Sincerely,


RONALD A. LAWRENCE
Chief of Police

Cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice



**POLICE DEPARTMENT
ROBERT HANDY - CHIEF OF POLICE**

P.O. Box 1559 • San Bernardino • CA 92402-1559
909.384.5742
www.sbcity.org

March 18, 2013

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
State Board of Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

The multijurisdictional task force program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most vital funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate.

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Under the leadership of the California Attorney General's Department of Justice, the Byrne JAG funded task force program is a proven investment in public safety and the costs (societal and governmental) of losing these task forces will far outweigh any potential benefit realized by redirecting the funds.

The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in my jurisdiction.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert Handy".

Robert Handy
Chief of Police

Cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice

LEADERS IN SETTING THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

POLICE DEPARTMENT



CITY OF SAN PABLO
City of New Directions

Walter N. Schuld, Chief of Police

March 4, 2013

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

The multijurisdictional task force program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most vital funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate.

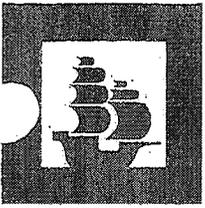
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Under the leadership of the California Attorney General's Department of Justice, the Byrne JAG funded task force program is a proven investment in public safety and the costs (societal and governmental) of losing these task forces will far outweigh any potential benefit realized by redirecting the funds.

The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in my jurisdiction. Therefore, I strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to fund the multijurisdictional task forces program.

WALTER N. SCHULD
Chief of Police

cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice



CITY OF SANTA MARIA
POLICE DEPARTMENT

222 EAST COOK STREET • SANTA MARIA, CALIFORNIA 93454-5190 • 805-928-3781 • FAX 805-349-9239

February 1, 2013

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

The multijurisdictional task force program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most vital funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate.

The multijurisdictional task force program expanded information sharing, case deconfliction, and institutional coordination. These task forces are uniquely capable of apprehending violent criminals that would otherwise continue to victimize our citizens. Arguably, the task force program was an important element contributing to the recent historic decline in violent crime and drug abuse.

Under the leadership of the California Attorney General's Department of Justice, the Byrne JAG funded task force program is a proven investment in public safety and the costs (societal and governmental) of losing these task forces will far outweigh any potential benefit realized by redirecting the funds.

The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in the City of Santa Maria. Therefore, I strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to fund the multijurisdictional task force program.

Sincerely,

RALPH MARTIN
Chief of Police

c: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice



City of South Lake Tahoe

"making a positive difference now"

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

Like elsewhere, the task force program in South Lake Tahoe is one of the most cost effective public safety initiatives to combat drugs and organized crime. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most vital funding mechanism in California and for our taskforce. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate.

The multijurisdictional task force program expanded information sharing, case deconfliction, and institutional coordination. The force multiplier effect of the Byrne JAG funds coupled with the local commitment of support cannot be understated. These task forces are uniquely capable of apprehending violent criminals that would otherwise continue to victimize our citizens. Without a doubt, the task force program is a critical element which has contributed to the recent historic decline in violent crime and drug abuse.

Under the leadership of the California Attorney General's Department of Justice, the Byrne JAG funded task force program is a proven investment in public safety and the costs (societal and governmental) of losing these task forces will far outweigh any potential benefit realized by redirecting the funds.

The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in our jurisdiction. Therefore, I strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to fund the multijurisdictional task forces program.

Sincerely,

Brian Uhler, Chief of Police
City of South Lake Tahoe

Cc: State Senator Ted Gaines
South Lake Tahoe City Council
South Lake Tahoe City Manager, Nancy Kerry
El Dorado Superior Court Presiding Judge Suzanne Kingsbury
El Dorado Board of Supervisor, Norma Santiago
El Dorado District Attorney Vern Pierson
El Dorado Sheriff John Diagostini
Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation, California Department of Justice
Assistant Chief Bob Clark, California Highway Patrol

Police Department • 1352 Johnson Blvd. • South Lake Tahoe, California 96150-8200 • (530) 542-6100 • (530) 542-6146 FAX

BRIAN UHLER, Chief of Police



April 4, 2013

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

The multijurisdictional task force program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most vital funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate.

The Tulare Area Regional Gang Enforcement Team (TARGET), our multijurisdictional task force program, has expanded information sharing, case deconfliction, and institutional coordination since it began on March 1, 2012. TARGET is uniquely capable of apprehending violent criminals that would otherwise continue to victimize our citizens. Arguably, the task force program was an important element contributing to the recent historic decline in violent crime and drug abuse.

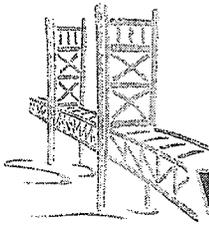
Under the leadership of the California Attorney General's Department of Justice, the Byrne JAG funded task force program is a proven investment in public safety and the costs (societal and governmental) of losing these task forces will far outweigh any potential benefit realized by redirecting the funds.

The elimination of the TARGET program will directly impact the safety of citizens in my jurisdiction. Therefore, I strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to fund the multijurisdictional task forces program.

Sincerely,

Colleen Mestas
Visalia Police Department Chief of Police
Tulare County Chiefs Association President

CM:kl



CITY OF
WEST SACRAMENTO

January 24, 2013

CITY HALL

1110 West Capitol Avenue
West Sacramento, CA 95691

City Council
City Manager
City Clerk
Human Resources
(916) 617-4500
Fax (916) 372-8765

Information Technology
(916) 617-4520
Fax (916) 372-8765

Community Development
Planning
Engineering
(916) 617-4645
Fax (916) 371-0845

Building
(916) 617-4683
Fax (916) 371-0845

Parks & Recreation
(916) 617-4620
Fax (916) 372-5329

Redevelopment
Economic Development
(916) 617-4535
Fax (916) 373-5848

Grants & Community Investment
(916) 617-4555
Fax (916) 372-1584

Finance
(916) 617-4575
Fax (916) 373-9006

Utilities
(916) 617-4589
Fax (916) 373-9006

Refuse & Recycling
(916) 617-4590
Fax (916) 373-9006

Fire Administration
(916) 617-4600
Fax (916) 371-5017

POLICE

550 Jefferson Blvd
West Sacramento, CA 95605

Police
(916) 617-4900
Fax (916) 373-2377
Code Enforcement
(916) 617-4927

PUBLIC WORKS

1951 South River Road
West Sacramento, CA 95691

(916) 617-4850
Fax (916) 371-1516

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

The multijurisdictional task force program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most vital funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate.

The multijurisdictional task force program expanded information sharing, case deconfliction, and institutional coordination. These task forces are uniquely capable of apprehending violent criminals that would otherwise continue to victimize our citizens. Arguably, the task force program was an important element contributing to the recent historic decline in violent crime and drug abuse.

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The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in my jurisdiction. Therefore, I strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to fund the multijurisdictional task forces program.

Sincerely,

Dan Drummond
Chief of Police
West Sacramento Police Department

Cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice



February 25, 2013

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Brian Bowles, *Chief of Police*



Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

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The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in my jurisdiction. Therefore, I strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to fund the multijurisdictional task forces program.

Sincerely,

Brian B. Bowles
Chief of Police

Cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL

California Highway Patrol
Madera Area
3051 Airport Drive
Madera, CA 93637
(559) 675-1025
(800) 735-2929 (TT/TDD)
(800) 735-2922 (Voice)



February 27, 2013

File No.: 450.011396.exec.madnet.multijurisdictional funding.docx

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

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Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
February 27, 2013
Page 2

The elimination of the Madera County regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in this jurisdiction. I strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to fund the multijurisdictional task force program.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. Paris". The signature is stylized and cursive.

D. PARIS, Lieutenant
Commander

cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • MERCED • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO



SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

POLICE DEPARTMENT

SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA 93106

January 29, 2013

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

The multijurisdictional task force program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most vital funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate.

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Under the leadership of the California Attorney General's Department of Justice, the Byrne JAG funded task force program is a proven investment in public safety and the costs (societal and governmental) of losing these task forces will far outweigh any potential benefit realized by redirecting the funds.

The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in my jurisdiction. Therefore, I strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to fund the multijurisdictional task forces program.

Sincerely,



Chief Dustin Olson

Cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Fiscal Year 2011-2012 Task Force Statistics

Task Force	Felony Arrests	Misdemeanor Arrests	Search Warrants	Weapons Seized	Electronic Intercepts
Butte Interagency Narcotic Task Force (BINTF)	125	51	65	35	0
Campaign Against Marijuana Planting (CAMP)	46	0	0	72	0
Central Valley Marijuana Investigation Team (CVMIT)	33	40	29	15	5
Fresno Methamphetamine Task Force (FMTF)	42	0	19	22	8
Imperial County Narcotic Task Force (ICNTF)	101	47	16	23	138
Imperial Valley Street Interdiction Team (IVSIT)	19	7	3	2	0
Inland Crackdown Allied Task Force (INCA)	67	0	71	266	7
Los Angeles Interagency Metropolitan police Apprehension Crime Team (LA IMPACT)	358	6	181	41	52
Madera County Narcotic Task Force MADNET	92	0	62	55	1
Mendocino Major Crimes Task Force (MMCTF)	143	22	71	35	0
Merced Multiagency Narcotic Task force (MMNTF)	146	8	81	53	1
Mountain and Valley Marijuana Investigation Team (MAVMIT)	131	0	78	0	14
North State Marijuana Investigation Team (NSMIT)	104	0	26	0	1
Orange County Proactive Methamphetamine Laboratory Investigation Team (PROACT)	21	0	18	136	9
Placer County Special Investigation Unit (Placer SIU)	69	10	31	51	14
Public and Commercial Narcotic Enforcement Team (PACNET)	0	0	52	0	0
San Diego Regional Pharmaceutical Narcotic Enforcement Team (RxNET)	31	0	10	0	0
San Mateo County Narcotic Task Force (SMCNTF)	153	0	106	44	0
Santa Barbara Regional Narcotic Enforcement Team (SBRNET)	20	3	29	9	4
Santa Clara County Special Enforcement Team (SCCSET)	56	0	26	41	4
Siskiyou Countywide Interagency Narcotic Task Force (SCINTF)	85	5	22	10	0
South Bay Metropolitan Task Force (South Bay Metro)	22	0	13	15	28
South Lake Tahoe Eldorado County Narcotic Enforcement Team (SLEDNET)	63	0	23	8	0
Southern Alameda Major Crimes Task force (SAMCTF)	60	6	32	32	0
Tulare County Regional Gang Enforcement Team (TARGET)	57	9	12	37	1
Unified Narcotic Enforcement Team (UNET)	214	2	64	28	0
West Contra Cost County Narcotic	58	1	47	18	1
Yolo County Narcotic Enforcement Team (YONET)	177	16	84	16	0
TOTAL	2,493	233	1,271	1,064	288

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Major Narcotics Seized in Fiscal Year 2011-2012

By Task Force

Task Force	Cocaine	Opium	Heroin	Other	Processed Marijuana	Plantains (lbs)	Monitors (No. of)
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA							
Butte Interagency Narcotic Task Force (BINTF)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	650	212	137
Campaign Against Marijuana (CAMP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	2,234,152
Central Valley Marijuana Investigation Team (CVMIT)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	151	0	47,282
Fresno Methamphetamine Task Force (FMTF)	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	10	0	10
Madera County Narcotic Task Force (MADNET)	2.4	0.0	2.8	0.0	593	0	31,405
Mendocino Major Crimes Task Force (MMCTF)	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	470	2,958	332
Merced Multiagency Narcotic Task Force (MMNTF)	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.9	827	0	6,315
Mountain and Valley Marijuana Investigation Team (MAVMIT)	3.9	0.0	3.0	0.0	2,673	5,441	60,456
North State Marijuana Investigation Team (NSMIT)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,037	0	399,777
Placer County Special Investigation Unit (Placer SIU)	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	361	0	0
San Mateo County Narcotic Task Force (SMCNTF)	2.2	0.7	2.8	0.0	122	0	14,021
Santa Clara County Special Enforcement Team (SCCSET)	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	21	4,370	0
Siskiyou Countywide Interagency Narcotic Task Force (SCINTF)	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	475	0	0
South Bay Metropolitan Task Force (South Bay Metro)	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	27	18,995	0
South Lake Tahoe Eldorado County Narcotic Enforcement Team (SLEDNET)	32.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	300	1,997	0
Southern Alameda Major Crimes Task force (SAMCTF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37	1,663	0
Tulare County Regional Gang Enforcement Team (TARGET)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Unified Narcotic Enforcement Team (UNET)	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	288	0	19,971
West Contra Cost County Narcotic Enforcement Team (WestNET)	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	32	3,663	218
Yolo County Narcotic Enforcement Team (YONET)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	198	134	7,425
Totals for Northern California	51.4	1.0	12.4	1.1	11,271	39,433	2,821,501

Continued

Note: All measurements are in pounds unless otherwise noted.

Continued

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Major Narcotics Seized in Fiscal Year 2011-2012

By Task Force

Task Forces	Hashish	Meth (Ice)	Meth Sol (Gallons)	Psilocybin Mushrooms	LSD	MDMA (Dosage units)
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA						
Butte Interagency Narcotic Task Force (BINTF)	8.3	3	0	0	10	171
Campaign Against Marijuana (CAMP)	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Valley Marijuana Investigation Team (CVMIT)	0.0	19	0	0	0	0
Fresno Methamphetamine Task Force (FMTF)	0.0	74	0	0	0	0
Madera County Narcotic Task Force (MADNET)	0.4	16	0	525	0	0
Mendocino Major Crimes Task Force (MMCTF)	1.5	2	0	0	29	0
Merced Multiagency Narcotic Task Force (MMNTF)	0.0	15	0	0	0	0
Mountain and Valley Marijuana Investigation Team (MAVMIT)	0.0	17	0	0	0	0
North State Marijuana Investigation Team (NSMIT)	1.0	0	0	0	0	0
Placer County Special Investigation Unit (Placer SIU)	3.7	25	0	0	0	0
San Mateo County Narcotic Task Force (SMCNTF)	1.1	14	0	0	0	3,361
Santa Clara County Special Enforcement Team (SCCSET)	0.1	1	0	0	0	81
Siskiyou Countywide Interagency Narcotic Task Force (SCINTF)	5.8	85	0	0	0	53
South Bay Metropolitan Task Force (South Bay Metro)	0.0	11	0	0	0	0
South Lake Tahoe Eldorado County Narcotic Enforcement Team (SLEDNET)	38.5	0	0	0	0	205
Southern Alameda Major Crimes Task force (SAMCTF)	0.0	5	0	0	0	2
Tulare County Regional Gang Enforcement Team (TARGET)	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Unified Narcotic Enforcement Team (UNET)	0.2	8	0	0	0	0
West Contra Cost County Narcotic Enforcement Team (WestNET)	0.0	65	0	0	0	97
Yolo County Narcotic Enforcement Team (YONET)	0.0	15	0	0	4	0
Totals for Northern California	60.6	374	0	525	43	3,970

Continued

Note: All measurements are in pounds unless otherwise noted.

Continued

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Major Narcotics Seized in Fiscal Year 2011-2012

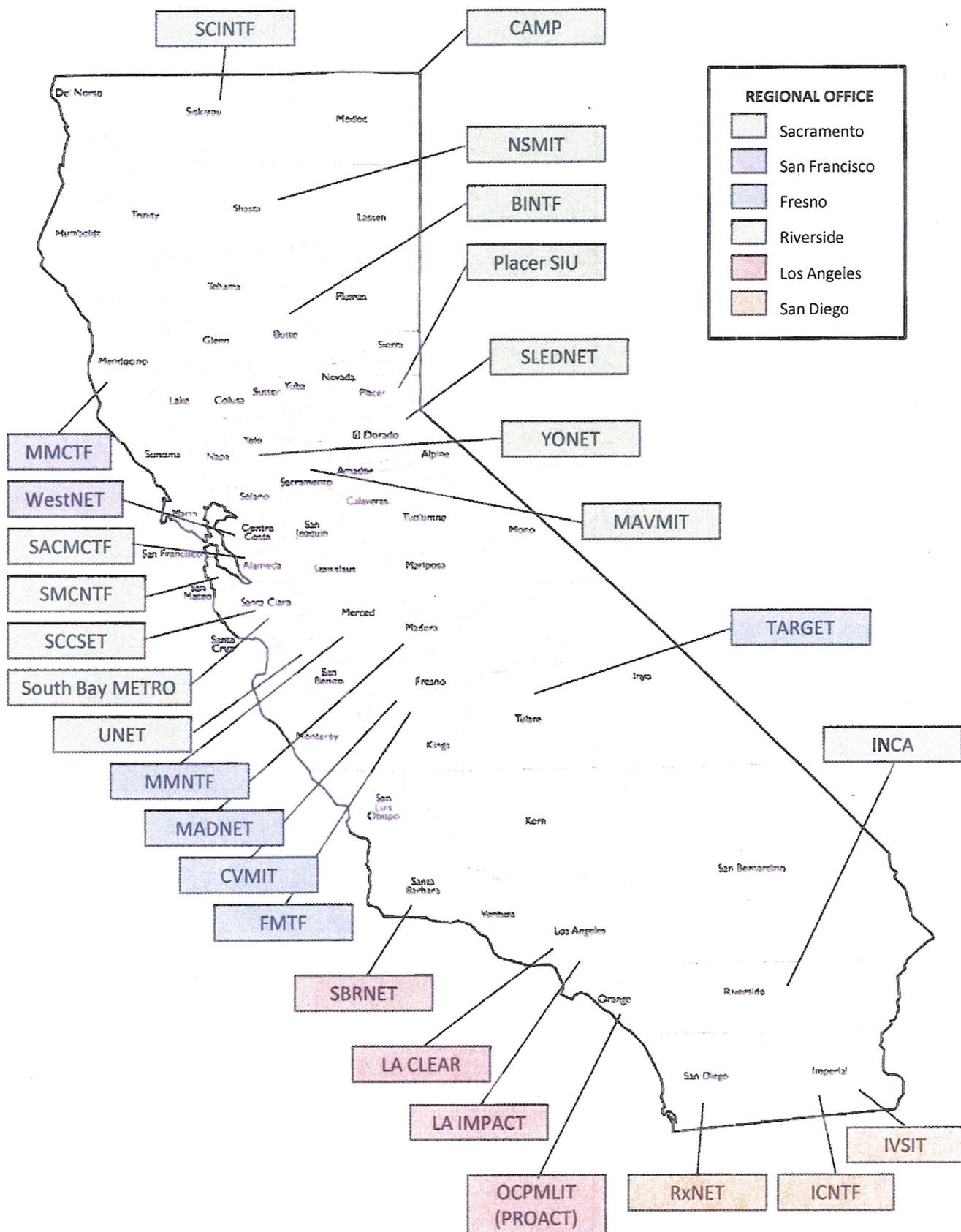
By Task Force

Task Forces	Cocaine	Crack	Heroin	Opium	Processed Marijuana	Marijuana Indoor (# of plants)	Marijuana Outdoor (# of plants)
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA							
Imperial County Narcotic Task Force (ICNTF)	1,076.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	20,853	0	0
Imperial Valley Street Interdiction Team (IVSIT)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	25
Inland Crackdown Allied Task Force (INCA)	377.6	0.0	44.7	0.0	3	0	0
Los Angeles Interagency Metropolitan Police Apprehension Crime Team (LA IMPACT)	1,947.4	12.4	92.9	16.0	92,703	1,659	167
Orange County Proactive Methamphetamine Laboratory Investigation Team (PROACT)	24.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	12	0	0
Public and Commercial Narcotic Enforcement Team (PACNET)	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	380	0	0
San Diego Regional Pharmaceutical Narcotic Enforcement Team (RxNET)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Santa Barbara Regional Narcotic Enforcement Team (SBRNET)	0.3	0.0	11.7	0.0	70	0	1,107
Totals for Southern California	3,428.5	12.4	154.7	16.0	114,021	1,659	1,299
Combined Northern and Southern California Totals	3,480.0	13.3	167.1	17.1	171	125,052	41,002

Task Forces	Hashish	Meth (Ice)	Meth Sol (Gallons)	Psilocybin Mushrooms	LSD	MDMA (Doughnuts)
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA						
Imperial County Narcotic Task Force (ICNTF)	0.0	31	0	0	0	0
Imperial Valley Street Interdiction Team (IVSIT)	0.0	1	0	0	0	0
Inland Crackdown Allied Task Force (INCA)	0.0	327	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles Interagency Metropolitan Police Apprehension Crime Team (LA IMPACT)	0.7	1,190	277	73	0	0
Orange County Proactive Methamphetamine Laboratory Investigation Team (PROACT)	0.0	159	0	0	0	0
Public and Commercial Narcotic Enforcement Team (PACNET)	0.0	1	0	0	0	0
San Diego Regional Pharmaceutical Narcotic Enforcement Team (RxNET)	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Barbara Regional Narcotic Enforcement Team (SBRNET)	0.4	1	0	0	0	1,771
Totals for Southern California	1.1	1,709	277	73	0	1,771

Note: All measurements are in pounds unless otherwise noted.

DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT – BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION





TONY RACKAUCKAS
ORANGE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

ORANGE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
401 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE WEST • SANTA ANA, CA 92701 (714) 834-3636

February 28, 2013

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

The multijurisdictional task force program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is a vital funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate.

The multijurisdictional task force program expanded information sharing, case de-confliction, and institutional coordination. These task forces are uniquely capable of apprehending violent criminals that would otherwise continue to victimize our citizens. Arguably, the task force program was an important element contributing to the recent historic decline in violent crime and drug abuse.

Under the leadership of the California Attorney General's Department of Justice, the Byrne JAG funded task force program is a proven investment in public safety and the costs (societal and governmental) of losing these task forces will far outweigh any potential benefit realized by redirecting the funds.

The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in my jurisdiction. Therefore, I strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to fund the multijurisdictional task forces program.

Sincerely,

Tony Rackauckas
District Attorney

TR:TB:vlb

✓ cc: Chief Kent Shaw, DOJ, Bureau of Investigation



COUNTY OF SISKIYOU
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY

J. KIRK ANDRUS, DISTRICT ATTORNEY

March 12, 2013

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kirk Andrus".

KIRK ANDRUS

Cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice

2013

Kamala D. Harris
Attorney General
California Department of Justice



The California Department of Justice Multijurisdictional Task Force Program

AN INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC SAFETY

A multijurisdictional task force program is perhaps the most effective initiative a law enforcement agency can implement to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. Several objective analyses demonstrate that a well-managed task force produces public safety results that are unobtainable by other law enforcement strategies. This article explains why the State must invest in task force programs to ensure limited law enforcement funding is put to its best use in protecting the public, limiting concomitant societal costs, and reducing strains on local and other government budgets.

California DOJ Multijurisdictional Task Force Program

The California Department of Justice, Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement (BNE) pioneered the establishment and development of multijurisdictional task forces. DOJ's task force program steadily grew in effectiveness, was replicated over time and in 2011 reached a high of 54 separate task forces throughout California. Additionally, DOJ received constant requests from local jurisdictions for DOJ to manage additional task forces. DOJ is asked to manage task forces because many local agencies refuse to allow its employees to be managed by another local agency. DOJ serves as a neutral intermediary. By their very nature, task forces have the potential for exposing its participants to significant civil liability and negative publicity since they routinely deal with volatile elements such as money, drugs, and informants. DOJ also provides well established and comprehensive policy and procedures, and an audit and inspection program to ensure compliance. Each task force is governed by an executive board comprised of the local chiefs of police, the sheriff, the district attorney, and sometimes the chief probation officer.

These task forces investigate organized crime (e.g., drug traffickers, violent criminals, gangs) not drug users. Many of the task forces are known as "Major Crimes" units because they are the primary or only investigative unit serving within its particular jurisdiction. This is especially true in rural counties. Other task forces are gang units focusing on violent crimes perpetrated by organized gang members. These task forces are proactive in investigating crime rather than the law enforcement's traditional reactive response. In this regard, these task forces prevent significant violent crime. These task forces arrest more than 2,300 individuals each year who represent a group of individuals responsible for committing a disproportionately large amount of violent crime throughout the State. These crimes include murder, assaults with deadly weapons, robbery, sexual assaults, human trafficking and extortion.

DOJ's multijurisdictional task forces have made several significant contributions to law enforcement:

- Enhanced interagency communication, cooperation, and intelligence sharing
- Developed universal policies and procedures for specialized units
- Propagated Drug Endangered Children (DEC) response protocols
- Championed vertical prosecution
- Prosecutorial involvement in the review of search warrant affidavits and complaints
- Co-location of members and cross training
- Task force auditing/inspection program
- Exceptional training ground for local officers

The itinerant and increasing sophistication of drug distribution presents challenges that are best suited for integrated task forces. Multijurisdictional drug task forces have spawned best practices in information sharing, case deconfliction, and institutional coordination. The result has been a massive leveraging of state and local funding focused on reducing the threat posed by drug traffickers and violent criminals. In fact, task forces have been one important element contributing to the historic decline in violent crime and drug use rates. However, success in reducing crime and drug use certainly does not mean we can retreat from our commitment to programs that have helped contribute to the decline. Innovative practices developed and fostered by multijurisdictional task forces have had positive effects on other aspects of law enforcement, including in the area of criminal investigation information sharing. Cutting a program that has led to dramatic improvements in a wide range of law enforcement and criminal justice settings would be short-sighted and at odds with what criminal justice practitioners nationwide know to be effective.

Steady reductions in Byrne JAG funding from FY 2005 through 2008 had a detrimental effect on law enforcement's ability to carry out aggressive actions against national, regional, and local violent criminals.

The President's Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) estimates that the annual cost that illegal drugs impose on our society – our health systems, law enforcement agencies, welfare system, and the business community – were \$180.9 billion in 2002, increasing 5.34 percent annually since 1992¹. The majority of these costs are productivity losses—losses of potential market and household production--related to incarceration, crime careers, drug abuse-related illness, and premature death.

Byrne JAG-funded task forces have been extremely effective in securing public safety. The key is local control of the task forces and information sharing among and across local, state, and federal jurisdictions. These task forces have resulted in thousands of arrests and prosecutions, the seizure of large amounts of drugs and guns, hundreds of gang busts, and countless lives saved.

Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Funding

New York City Police Officer Edward R. Byrne was and shot killed on February 26, 1988, protecting a witness who had agreed to testify in court against local drug dealers. In honor of Police Officer Byrne, a major U.S. Department of Justice initiative was titled the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program.

The JAG Program, administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and authorized under Public Law 109-162, is the leading source of federal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions. The JAG Program provides states, tribes, and local governments with critical funding necessary to support a range of program areas including law enforcement, prosecution and courts, crime prevention and education, corrections and community corrections, drug

¹ www.ncjrs.gov/ondcppubs/publications/pdf/economic_costs.pdf

treatment and enforcement, planning, evaluation, technology improvement, and crime victim and witness initiatives.

Byrne JAG is the cornerstone Federal crime-fighting program, enabling communities to target resources to their most pressing local needs. Many innovative criminal justice practices begun with Byrne JAG funds are replicated nationwide, such as drug courts, methamphetamine lab reduction, anti-gang strategies, reentry programs and information sharing protocols. Sixty percent of Byrne JAG is allocated by the State criminal justice planning agencies (State Administering Agencies, or SAAs) to local governments and non-profit service providers; 40 percent goes directly from DOJ/Bureau of Justice Assistance to local law enforcement based on FBI crime data. Funding is authorized at \$1.1 billion, but annual funding levels have historically hovered around \$500 million. In FY08, funding was cut by 67 percent to \$170 million. In FY09, Congress restored funding to \$512 million and provided an additional \$2 billion in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. Currently the seven general program areas are: 1) law enforcement; 2) prosecution and courts; 3) crime prevention and education; 4) corrections and community corrections; 5) drug treatment and enforcement; 6) planning, evaluation, and technology improvement; and 7) crime victim and witness (other than compensation). States and local communities are able to use Byrne JAG funds to balance resources and address problems across the criminal justice system.

Law enforcement programs are at the very heart of most federal anti-crime efforts. The law enforcement function which is performed primarily at the state and local level is the threshold of the criminal justice system. Unlike most other industrialized countries, the United States has always embraced decentralized law enforcement and justice systems, deferring to the states on matters related to the administration of public safety and the administration of justice subject to overarching constitutional safeguards. However, there is a compelling federal interest in assisting states to improve their capacity to provide for public safety and the administration of justice.

At the outset of the original Byrne grant program, certain initiatives were emphasized, including multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement units, or task forces, and drug prevention and treatment programs as part of a comprehensive drug enforcement strategy. Since then, jurisdictions have expanded Byrne JAG into an array of diverse law enforcement initiatives. The monies also provide statewide coordination of funding thereby avoiding duplication of effort and ensuring that successful law enforcement practices are shared where they can be employed to address similar problems.

Task forces, funded primarily by Byrne JAG, are a unique response to the challenges of drug law enforcement, which differ significantly from other law enforcement missions due to the conspiratorial nature of illegal drug manufacture and distribution; the need for special investigative resources; and vast distribution networks that regularly cross jurisdictions and international boundaries. Departments found that combining resources to focus on criminal organizations that operate in multiple jurisdictions was critical for drug law enforcement. Yet finding the funding for the shared expenses proved a major hurdle to their deployment. Byrne JAG funding often helps finance such inter-jurisdictional efforts, and is the sole source of funding for many task forces. Counter drug strategies developed by these multi-jurisdictional task forces have been successfully deployed as part of broader initiatives targeting gangs and organized crime.

Due to Byrne JAG support, local law enforcement officers are assigned to task forces, allowing them to shift their focus away from day-to-day street drug crimes and local dealers to regional distribution and large scale trafficking networks. Task forces also coordinate with federal law enforcement agencies to allow for seamless investigations into large trafficking operations. The task force model is also being successfully used to work collaboratively across jurisdictions on gangs, human trafficking, prescription drug diversion initiatives, and to prevent, detect, and respond to terrorist activity.

Lastly, law enforcement continues to develop new programs for crime victims in special populations, including those who are victims of human trafficking, computer crime, and identity theft. As new challenges emerge, Byrne JAG funding provides law enforcement with the resources to respond quickly.

How the Byrne JAG Formula is Allocated Nationally

To determine allocations for the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant program, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) calculates, for each state and territory, a minimum base allocation which under the law can be enhanced by: (1) the state's share of the national population; and, (2) the state's share of the country's Part 1 violent crime statistics. Once a state's overall total is calculated, 60 percent of the allocation is awarded to the state, and 40 percent to eligible units of local government (with the territories and District of Columbia exempt from this part of the formula).

Eligible state/territory recipients are entitled to the 60 percent state allocation (mentioned above) plus any funds designated for the state's units of local government whose direct allocation would be less than \$10,000. Funds from these "less than \$10,000 jurisdictions" are added to the state allocation and must be distributed by the state to "state police departments that provide criminal justice services to units of local government and units of local government that were not eligible for a direct award of \$10,000 or more." In addition, the formula then calculates direct allocations for local governments within each state, based on their share of the total violent crime reported within the state. Local governments entitled to at least \$10,000 awards may apply directly to BJA for their local grants. States also have a variable percentage of the allocation that is required to be "passed through" to units of local government. This amount, also calculated by BJA, is based on each state's crime expenditures².

Drugs and Crime

While not all people who buy and use drugs commit crimes, many do for a host of reasons. There are many visible drug related crimes including, homicides, assaults, and property crimes committed by persons under the influence of drugs or trying to pay for their addiction. There will also always be drug lifestyle crimes and social problems, which are less obvious but no less attributable to the scourge of drug abuse. Drug use fuels problems such as domestic abuse, child neglect, prostitution, driving under the influence, homelessness, mental illness, lost productivity

² <https://www.ncjrs.gov/app/publications/abstract.aspx?ID=257761>

at work, and a shirking of one's responsibility to family and community, all of which contribute to a weakened society.

When we look at the crime problem in America today and for the preceding years, we need to put it in a broader context. While the most visible manifestations of our crime problem are the crack dealer on the street corner, or the armed gang member terrorizing neighborhoods, or the carjacker lurking in a parking lot, we need to look beyond these people to the ultimate source of our crime problem: transnational drug trafficking organizations.

For the first time in our history, major criminals who live outside our borders are orchestrating criminal activities in the United States. All of the cocaine and heroin, and most of the methamphetamine and marijuana trafficked and consumed in the United States come from abroad or through foreign national criminals that have their command and control structure outside of the United States. Currently drug seizures at the Southern California points of entry from Mexico are at historically high levels. So much so, more contraband is seized at the California border than all the other Southwest Border States combined. The crack dealer and the gang member are simply surrogates for major international drug traffickers operating out of Mexico. These major traffickers use violence and intimidation in their own countries and in ours.

That is not to say, however, that street level drug dealers or local gang members are not responsible for their activities. To the contrary, these hometown criminals are the individuals who choose a life of crime, and work on a daily basis to denigrate our communities and terrorize our citizens. While it is difficult, although not impossible, to arrest and prosecute the world's most significant drug traffickers, we have had major successes in reducing the levels of violent crimes in our communities, and reducing the numbers of juvenile offenders in recent years.

PHARMACOLOGICAL, ECONOMIC COMPULSIVE AND SYSTEMIC VIOLENCE

In his groundbreaking article, Paul Goldstein (1985)³ proposed three ways that drugs and violence can be related to each other: (1) the pharmacological effects of the drug on the user can induce violent behavior, (2) the high cost of drug use often impels users to commit *economic compulsive* violent crime to support continued drug use, and (3) violence is a common feature of the drug distribution system. This last category, which Goldstein calls systemic violence, serves a variety of purposes such as protection or expansion of drug distribution market share or retaliation against market participants who violate the rules that govern transactions.

There is considerable evidence of a relationship between drugs and economic compulsive violence. Robbery typifies economic compulsive violence. The strong correlation between the frequent use of expensive and addictive drugs such as heroin and cocaine and involvement in crimes to generate cash is well known (Ball et al. 1981; Chaiken and Chaiken 1982; Collins et al. 1985; Johnson et al. 1985). Costly drug use is clearly an important correlate of the threatened or actual violence associated with robbery—an offense that generates quick cash that can be spent to purchase drugs.

³ Paul J Goldstein. "The Drugs/Violence Nexus: A Tripartite Conceptual Framework." *Journal of Drug Issues* v. 39 (1985): 143-174

The most frequent violence outcomes associated with drug use are those that Goldstein refers to as systemic. This violence has been prominently featured in the media in recent years. The death and bloodshed associated with the drug distribution system take a heavy toll on the market participants themselves. Moreover, this violence often spills beyond those involved in illegal drug transactions and affects nonparticipants directly through injury or death and indirectly by disrupting community life. However, systemic drug violence ought not be viewed as a simple function of drug transactions. Complex social and economic factors are also involved.

One of the best barometers of the connection between drugs and crime is the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM II) Report⁴. The ADAM II study is a Federal data collection program that conducts voluntary interviews and tests for drugs in adult male arrestees held in police booking facilities. Operating in nine U.S. counties (including Sacramento) and the District of Columbia, ADAM II collects data within 48 hours of arrest, providing a window into drug use behavior among booked male arrestees that is not available when persons are detained or incarcerated for longer periods of time. Some of the key findings from the 2011 report are:

Drug use among the arrestee population is much higher than in the general U.S. population.

- At the 10 participating sites, over 60 percent of booked arrestees tested positive for at least one illicit drug at the time of their arrest. In 5 of the sites (Chicago, Minneapolis, New York, Portland, and Sacramento), 70 percent or more tested positive.
- The proportion of arrestees in each site testing positive for any drug ranged from 64 percent (Atlanta) to 81 percent (Sacramento).
- The proportion of arrestees in each site who tested positive for multiple drugs in their system ranged from 13 percent (Charlotte) to 38 percent (Sacramento).
- Methamphetamine rates remain highest in the two Western sites, with 43 percent (Sacramento County, CA) and 23 percent (Multnomah County, OR) of arrestees testing positive for the drug.

The ADAM II results clearly suggest a strong link between drugs and crime, and that connection is most evident in Sacramento compared to the other ten locations throughout the country.

The lethality of criminals is increasing. While statistics reveal the overall occurrences of violent crimes, such as drive-by shootings, have decreased, the proliferation of deadly weapons has simply made drug distribution system violence more lethal and visible. When violence occurs, death and serious injury is more likely.

Most will agree that more innovative and proven methods are needed to prevent crime and reduce criminal recidivism, especially in a time of limited financial resources. However, there must be a combination of three principal tenants: 1) Prevention; 2) Treatment/Intervention; 3) and Enforcement. All three elements are often interconnected and interdependent. We will

⁴ <http://www.whitehouse.gov/ondcp/arrestee-drug-abuse-monitoring-program>

neither solve all crime by arresting our way out of the problem, nor will we successfully prevent everyone from using drugs or successfully encourage them to voluntarily seek treatment. Lastly, we cannot forget the criminal opportunists who don't use drugs, but merely profit from the misery of others.

The Cost of Crime

In 2012, the Rand Corporation published a report called, *Hidden in Plain Sight, What Cost-of-Crime Research Can Tell Us About Investing in Police*⁵. Summarizing the existing high-quality academic research on the cost of crime and the effectiveness of police in preventing crime, the report examined current research on these issues and demonstrates how this research can be used to better understand the returns to investments in police. It demonstrates a method for comparing the costs of police personnel with the expected benefits generated by those police in terms of reduced crime. Applying the method to several real-world scenarios shows that these investments generate net social benefits and demonstrates that returns on investments in police personnel are likely to be substantial.

The report studied three methods of estimating the cost of crime: 1) Accounting-Based methods; 2) Contingent Valuation; and 3) Hedonic Valuation. The accounting approach attempts to identify all the individual costs associated with crime that individuals and society bear and place a dollar value on those costs. The contingent valuation method elicits information about individual willingness to pay for crime reduction using survey questions. The hedonic valuation method attempts to estimate the relationship between local neighborhood characteristics, including crime, and housing process, to measure the value of those neighborhood amenities. Based on the literature surveyed, estimated costs were generated using three high-quality studies of the costs of crime: two using accounting-based studies and one using contingent valuation. It was clear from the results that the total social costs of crime are staggering, certainly more than the mere costs of enforcement. A single homicide was estimated to have an average cost of \$8,000,000 per homicide. A rape averages \$218,000, a robbery \$67,000, and burglary \$13,000. The estimates include both tangible and intangible costs that are borne by a combination of the victims and tax payers.

Some of the costs associated with crime are tangible while some costs are intangible. Among studies that differentiate tangible and intangible costs, one empirical regularity that does emerge despite methodological differences is a much larger role of intangible costs for violent crimes. From a policy perspective, it is important to understand the portion of total crime costs that is paid by the government alone. Despite limited evidence, one study estimated victims bear 77 percent of the tangible costs associated with violent crimes, with taxpayers covering an additional 14 percent and employers covering the remainder⁶. Another study calculated that criminal justice system costs, which are clearly borne by the government, represent 33 percent of tangible costs for aggravated assault; 52 percent for robbery; 70 percent for burglary; 79 percent

⁵ http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP279.html

⁶ Miller, Ted R., Mark A. Cohen, and Brian Wiersema, *Victim Costs and Consequences: A New Look*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice, 1996.

for larceny; and 59 percent for motor-vehicle theft⁷. Similarly, in a study prepared for the state of Washington, the results estimated taxpayer criminal justice cost of \$255,088 per murder, \$92,705 per robbery, and \$56,790 per serious assault⁸.

Conclusion

While we will never know how many crimes are truly averted and victims spared by DOJ task forces arresting some 2,300 criminals each year, although logical deduction dictates the number would be large given this violent class of criminals. Considering the corresponding social costs, including the additional strain on depleted government budgets, investment in the task force program is a wise investment from both a fiscal and public safety perspective.

⁷ Rajkumar, Andrew S., and Michael T. French, "Drug Abuse, Crime Costs, and the Economic Benefits of Treatment," *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, Vol. 13, No. 3, September 1997, pp. 291–323.

⁸ Aos, Steve, Polly Phipps, Robert Barnoski, and Roxanne Lieb, *The Comparative Costs and Benefits of Programs to Reduce Crime: A Review of National Research Findings with Implications for Washington State*, version 4.0, Olympia, Wash.: Washington State Institute for Public Policy, May 2001.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION - TASK FORCES - PARTICIPATING AGENCIES**Butte Interagency Narcotics Task Force**

Butte County District Attorney

Butte County Probation Department

Butte County Sheriff's Office

California Highway Patrol

City of Chico

City of Gridley

City of Oroville

Town of Paradise

Central Valley Marijuana Investigation Team

Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management

Department of Interior, National Park Service

Drug Enforcement Administration

Fresno County Sheriff's Office

Tulare County Sheriff's Office

United States Forest Service

Fresno Methamphetamine Task Force (FMTF)

California Highway Patrol

Drug Enforcement Administration

Fresno County Sheriff's Office

Homeland Security Investigations

Imperial County Narcotic Task Force (ICNTF)

Brawley Police Department

Calexico Police Department

California Highway Patrol

Calipatria Police Department

Drug Enforcement Administration

El Centro Police Department

Holtville Police Department

Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection

Homeland Security, Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Imperial County District Attorney's Office

Imperial County Probation Department

Imperial County Sheriff's Office

Imperial Police Department

Westmorland Police Department

Inland Crackdown Allied Task Force (INCA)

Beaumont Police Department

California Department of Alcohol Beverage Control

California Highway Patrol

Corona Police Department

Drug Enforcement Administration
Murrieta Police Department
Ontario Police Department
Riverside County Sheriff's Department
Riverside Police Department
San Bernardino Police Department

Los Angeles Regional Criminal Information Clearinghouse (LA CLEAR)
Los Angeles Police Chiefs' Association
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
California Department of Insurance
Monrovia Police Department
Gardena Police Department

Los Angeles Interagency Metropolitan Police Apprehension Crime Task Force (LA IMPACT)
City of Alhambra
City of Arcadia
City of Bell Gardens
City of Burbank
City of Claremont
City of Covina
City of Culver City
City of Downey
City of El Segundo
City of Gardena
City of Glendale
City of Glendora
City of Hawthorne
City of Hermosa Beach
City of Huntington Park
City of Irwindale
City of La Verne
City of Long Beach
City of Los Angeles
City of Manhattan Beach
City of Monrovia
City of Monterey Park
City of Palos Verdes Estates
City of Pomona
City of Redondo Beach
City of San Gabriel
City of San Marino
City of Santa Monica
City of Sierra Madre
City of Signal Hill
City of Torrance

City of Whittier
County of Los Angeles

Madera County Narcotic Enforcement Team (MADNET)
California Highway Patrol
Chowchilla Police Department
Madera County District Attorney
Madera County Probation Department
Madera County Sheriff's Department
Madera Police Department

Mountain and Valley Marijuana Investigation Team (MAVMIT)
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
California Department of Fish and Game
California Highway Patrol
Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management
Drug Enforcement Administration
Homeland Security, Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Placer County District Attorney's Office
United States Forest Service
Yolo County District Attorney's Office

Mendocino Major Crimes Task Force (MMCTF)
California Highway Patrol
California State Parks
Fort Bragg Police Department
Mendocino County District Attorney's Office
Mendocino County Sheriff's Office
Ukiah Police Department
Willits Police Department

Merced Multi-Agency Narcotic Task Force (MMNTF)
Atwater Police Department
California Department of Fish and Game
California Highway Patrol
Drug Enforcement Administration
Livingston Police Department
Los Banos Police Department
Merced County Probation Department
Merced County Sheriff's Department
Merced Police Department

North State Marijuana Investigation Team (NSMIT)
Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management
Department of Interior, National Park Service
Siskiyou County Sheriff's Office
United States Forest Service

Orange County Pro-Active Methamphetamine Laboratory Investigation Team (OCPMLIT)
Orange County District Attorney's Office
Orange County Probation Department
Orange County Sheriff's Department
Santa Ana Police Department

Placer Law Enforcement Agencies Special Investigation Unit (Placer SIU)
Auburn Police Department
California Highway Patrol
Lincoln Department of Public Safety
Placer County District Attorney's Office
Placer County Probation Department
Placer County Sheriff's Department
Rocklin Police Department
Roseville Police Department

San Diego Tactical Diversion Task Force/San Diego Regional Pharmaceutical Narcotic Enforcement Team/San Diego Integrated Narcotic Task Force (RxNET)
Drug Enforcement Administration
Homeland Security - Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Office of the Inspector General - Office of Personnel Management
San Diego County Sheriff's Department
San Diego Police Department

Santa Barbara Regional Narcotic Enforcement Team (SBRNET)
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (associate member)
California Highway Patrol
Guadalupe Police Department
Lompoc Police Department
Santa Barbara County District Attorney's Office
Santa Barbara County Probation
Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department
Santa Barbara Police Department
Santa Maria Police Department
UC Santa Barbara Police Department

South Bay METRO (SB METRO)
San Jose Police Department
San Mateo County Sheriff's Office

Southern Alameda County Major Crimes Task Force (SACMCTF)
Alameda County Probation Department
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
California Highway Patrol
Fremont Police Department

Newark Police Department
Union City Police Department

Santa Clara County Specialized Enforcement Team (SCCSET)
California Highway Patrol
Campbell Police Department
CSU San Jose Police Department
Los Gatos Police Department
Mountain View Police Department
San Jose Police Department
Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office
Santa Clara County Probation Department
Santa Clara Police Department

Siskiyou County-wide Interagency Narcotic Task Force (SCINTF)
California Highway Patrol
Mt. Shasta Police Department
Siskiyou County District Attorney's Office
Siskiyou County Probation Department
Siskiyou County Sheriff's Department
Weed Police Department
Yreka Police Department

South Lake Tahoe/El Dorado Narcotic Enforcement Team (SLEDNET)
Alpine County Sheriff's Department
California Highway Patrol
South Lake Tahoe Police Department

San Mateo County Narcotic Task Force (SMCNTF)
California Highway Patrol
Daly City Police Department
Drug Enforcement Administration
East Palo Alto Police Department
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Menlo Park Police Department
Redwood City Police Department
San Bruno Police Department
San Mateo County Sheriff's Office
San Mateo Police Department

Tulare County Agencies Regional Gang Enforcement Team (TARGET)
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
California Highway Patrol
Porterville Police Department
Tulare County Sheriff's Department
Tulare Police Department
Visalia Police Department

Unified Narcotic Enforcement Team (UNET)
California Highway Patrol
Gilroy Police Department
Hollister Police Department
Morgan Hill Police Department
San Benito County District Attorney's Office
San Benito County Probation Department
San Benito County Sheriff's Office

West Contra Costa County Narcotic Enforcement Team (WESTNET)
Contra Costa County District Attorney's Office
Contra Costa County Sheriff's Office
El Cerrito Police Department
Hercules Police Department
Kensington Police Department
Pinole Police Department
Richmond Police Department
San Pablo Police Department

Yolo Narcotic Enforcement Team (YONET)
California Highway Patrol
Davis Police Department
West Sacramento Police Department
Winters Police Department
Woodland Police Department
Yolo County District Attorney's Office
Yolo County Police Department
Yolo County Probation Department
Yolo County Sheriff's Department

California Narcotic Officers' Association

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ANTHONY MUNOZ
Alameda P.D.

1st Vice President
STEVE RIDDLE
San Diego P.D.

2nd Vice President
DAVID LUNDGREN
Hayward P.D.

3rd Vice President
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Ventura Co S.D. (Ret.)

4th Vice President
FRANK HARTIG
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Sergeant at Arms
MARK BREWSTER
Los Angeles Co S.D.

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LASD/DEA/HIDTA Group 46

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Region V Chairperson
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San Bernardino Co S.D.

Region VI Chairperson
TERRY MEDINA
Ventura P.D.

Region VII Chairperson
RACHEL CAPELLO
DOJ/BII Fresno

Region VIII Chairperson
ED CAMERON
DOJ/BNE-Siskiyou Co. N.T.F.

Immediate Past President
RICK SERRATO
Santa Ana P.D. (Ret.)

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March 31, 2013

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

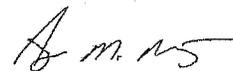
The multijurisdictional task force program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most vital funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate.

The multijurisdictional task force program expanded information sharing, case deconfliction, and institutional coordination. These task forces are uniquely capable of apprehending violent criminals that would otherwise continue to victimize our citizens. Arguably, the task force program was an important element contributing to the recent historic decline in violent crime and drug abuse.

Under the leadership of the California Attorney General's Department of Justice, the Byrne JAG funded task force program is a proven investment in public safety and the costs (societal and governmental) of losing these task forces will far outweigh any potential benefit realized by redirecting the funds.

The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in my jurisdiction. Therefore, the California Narcotic Officers Association strongly recommends that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to fund the multijurisdictional task forces program.

Sincerely,



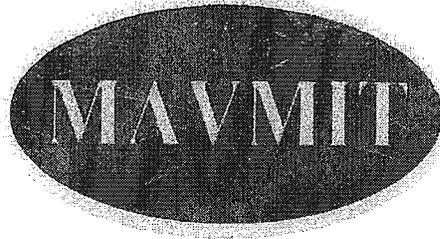
Anthony Munoz
President

"FOR BETTER NARCOTIC ENFORCEMENT"

CNOA
Semper Vigilo

Roy Giorgi, Commander
916.358.8693 Desk
916.869.1398 Cell

4822 Golden Foothill Parkway
Suite 5
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762



MOUNTAIN AND VALLEY MARIJUANA INVESTIGATION TEAM

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

The multijurisdictional task force program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most vital funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate.

The multijurisdictional task force program expanded information sharing, case deconfliction, and institutional coordination. These task forces are uniquely capable of apprehending violent criminals that would otherwise continue to victimize our citizens. Arguably, the task force program is an important element contributing to the recent historic decline in violent crime and drug abuse.

Under the leadership of the California Attorney General's Department of Justice, the Byrne JAG funded task force program is a proven investment in public safety and the costs (societal and governmental) of losing these task forces will far outweigh any potential benefit realized by redirecting the funds.

The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in within our jurisdiction. Therefore, I strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG funding remain appropriated to support the multijurisdictional task forces program.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bryan Kingston", is written over the typed name.

Bryan Kingston

MAVMIT Executive Board Chairman



NCRIC
Northern California Regional
Intelligence Center

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San Francisco, CA 94102

Ph: 866-367-8847 (24/7)
Fax: 415-436-8180

Email: Info@NCRIC.org
www.NCRIC.org

April 8, 2013

Chairman Jeffrey A. Beard, Secretary
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman Beard:

The multijurisdictional task force program is one of the most effective public safety initiatives implemented to combat organized crime in all its most serious and violent forms. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) is the most vital funding mechanism in California. Without the Byrne JAG funding, most of California's regional task forces will cease to operate.

The multijurisdictional task force program expanded information sharing, case deconfliction, and institutional coordination. These task forces are uniquely capable of apprehending violent criminals that would otherwise continue to victimize our citizens. Arguably, the task force program was an important element contributing to the recent historic decline in violent crime and drug abuse.

Under the leadership of the California Attorney General's Department of Justice, the Byrne JAG funded task force program is a proven investment in public safety and the costs (societal and governmental) of losing these task forces will far outweigh any potential benefit realized by redirecting the funds.

The elimination of the regional task force program will directly impact the safety of citizens in my jurisdiction. Therefore, I strongly recommend that California's Byrne JAG money remain appropriated to fund the multijurisdictional task forces program.

Sincerely,

Mike Sena
Director

cc: Chief Kent Shaw, Bureau of Investigation
California Department of Justice



SOUTH TAHOE MIDDLE SCHOOL

The choices I make today shape who I will become tomorrow. Middle School Matters!

Beth Delacour
Principal

Pat Harnett
Assistant Principal

Chairman Jeffery A Beard, Secretary of CDCR
Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Chairman:

The Task Force Program in South Lake Tahoe is one of the most cost effective initiatives to combat drugs and organized crime in the South Lake Tahoe Area. As the Principal of the only middle school in South Lake Tahoe I have repeatedly been impressed and grateful for the SLEDNET task force in this city. While I am sure that I don't not have a full understanding of all the work they do in our city and can tell you in the past five years my interactions with this team of professionals has been positive, focused and effective in many areas of the education and safety of our students, staff and community. They have protected our school at promotion time, have supported this administration and District Superintendent in confronting a father of a student involved in drugs and guns, in a court case on behalf of a student, and they have come to talk to students with learning handicaps that are often recruited for gangs at this age, when these students don't know what they are getting themselves into when approached.

Three years ago at the end of the school year we suspended a student who threatened a teacher two days before the school year ended. He was an 8th grade student who had gang affiliation and threatened to disrupt the promotion ceremony the following morning. We took safety precautions at the school to let the 6th and 7th grade students leave and go home early on the last day of school before we began the promotion ceremony with the 8th grade students and their families. We were concerned about possible-gang interference including use of weapons. The Superintendent and I discussed having 1500 people in the gym and what we would do in the event of a shooting. We were determined to not let a gang interfere with the celebrations families and students had worked so hard to achieve. On the day of the ceremony, I gave the Superintendent a hug, we took a big breath and I headed for the podium. Right before I took the microphone, Jeff Catchings, from SLEDNET, came on stage and told me that the student and his "gang" had been apprehended and booked just outside of the school. He told me to have a great promotion ceremony. Teary, but with great relief, we began our ceremony for our promoting eights graders. As I write this letter to you I still get emotional. SLEDNET was critical to the school, students and the community's safety that day. SLEDNET was well connected with this gang and student and helped our ceremony for our 8th grade students go on without a hitch. Without this task force and their excellent work, this day might have had quite a different ending.

Last year I had a student who was in 7th grade tell me an incredible story about his dad. His father and mother were divorced and he was the object of a custody battle. While I knew this student, he confided to me that his dad was "a very bad man". He talked about going to visitation with his dad to different houses with no address. He knew the towns but not the address of the houses as they had no numbers. His dad grew and distributed pot. Dad had guns, closets with

false walls where he stored garbage bags full of pot. This student had been in the car when deals went down and minutes later the police pulled his dad over to find....nothing. He described his grandfather also being in the family business and sleeping with machetes next to his bed at night because his dad was in some dirty deals. The student talked about a plan that his dad had to "pinch" someone with all the details. The stories were a bit unbelievable but the student had not every lied to me and was so afraid to share the information. I emailed Jeff Catchings the information I knew, because I thought it might be helpful to him and I didn't want any of his men to walk into a dangerous situation that I had knowledge about. As the Superintendent and I listened to this student, we felt his was credible. We called Jeff Catchings, again, to see if he thought this student was credible. He assured us that the student was and we needed to act on his behalf. We contacted the mom and CPS immediately. Long story short, this ended up in court in Placerville. This 7th grade student, with the help of the court system, CPS and the District, won the right to not go to his dads for visitations. We continue to be vigilant for the student and the family today as well as the school, around a man who is a known drug dealer on a large level. This would not have happened without the support and advice of Jeff Catchings and his knowledge of the drug and criminal issues that go on in this twenty four hour town. By the way, because of this situation the now 8th grade student plans to be a Judge one day.

This year a small group of our special education students will get to hear from a member of the SLEDNET team about drugs and gangs in South Lake Tahoe and the decisions some of them will or have already faced when asked to be in a gang. These are not bad kids, but, with information at their level on what is good and bad, they could easily be recruited into a gang. This proactive approach is such a benefit to an age range where we still have time to make a difference can change minds.

These are just some of the ways that the SLEDNET task force has touched public education at South Tahoe Middle School. While I know you have an important job, and difficult decisions in front of you to make, the Byrne JAG funded task force program is an important investment in our 24hour community. I hope you can see the importance of one of these task forces, SLEDNET, within our South Lake Tahoe Community. The safety of our student and community would be so negatively impacted if these programs are not funded. Please do what is right for our students, families and community by funding California's Bryan JAG monies to fund the multijurisdictional task force programs.

Sincerely,

Beth Delacour, Principal

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