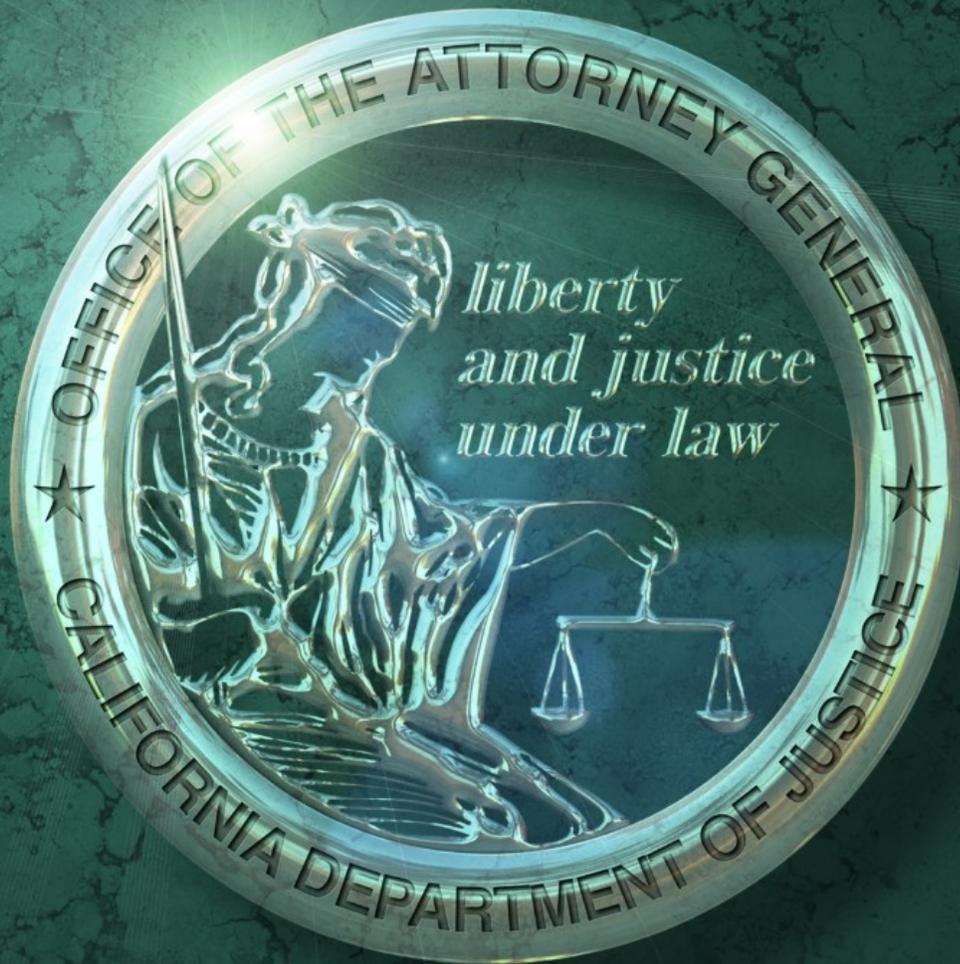


CALIFORNIA SEX OFFENDER INFORMATION

MEGAN'S LAW



Bill Lockyer
California Attorney General



Violent Crime
Information Center

*The keys to
making your
community
safer.*



A Message from Attorney General Bill Lockyer

During the last decade, California has enacted a number of laws to help protect the most vulnerable members of our society, including those laws known collectively as “Megan’s Law.” Megan’s Law allows Californians to access information on the identities and whereabouts of the most serious of the registered sex offenders in the state.

Megan’s Law information is made available to the public in three ways: Police and Sheriff’s Departments may notify residents of a nearby “high risk” or “serious” sex offender; residents may call 1-900-448-3000; or residents can view the information at most local law enforcement agencies.

During the last seven years, nearly half a million people have taken advantage of this information to better protect themselves, their family members, and their loved ones, and reduce their chances of becoming victims of devastating assaults.

Currently, about half of our state’s law enforcement agencies notify residents, schools, or businesses of nearby high risk or serious sex offenders or make the information available to the public. I strongly urge all law enforcement agencies to fully utilize Megan’s Law to improve public safety in their communities.

We have made a number of improvements to our Megan’s Law. The information accessed at law enforcement agencies is now updated daily instead of monthly, making it easier to identify a sex offender who has recently moved into a community. Also, the information is now available in 12 additional languages -- Arabic, Armenian, Cambodian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Punjabi, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog, and Vietnamese -- to assist those who do not speak English.

As a result of laws passed last year, sex offenders are now required to provide more information to law enforcement when they annually register, including their vehicle license plate number and a photograph. Beginning October 2002, sex offenders will be required to register with the campus police department of any college where they take courses, attend programs, or work.

I believe that we can further improve our Megan’s Law by providing a limited amount of sex offender information via the Internet. I will continue to work with lawmakers to develop legislation that would allow citizens to access this information from their homes, and reduce the time, effort, travel and cost it takes to access this information.

Megan’s Law was created so that information regarding convicted sex offenders could be used to prevent crimes, and it has. Sexual predators often commit dozens of crimes before they are apprehended and convicted, and after they serve their sentences, are more likely to re-offend than other criminals. Every year we hear from people who used Megan’s Law information to remove themselves or their children from a potentially dangerous situation posed by a nearby sex offender, or to prevent a sex offender from having access to children by holding an inappropriate position, like a youth coach.

We are continuing to make improvements to California's Megan's Law, and although it is still a relatively new program, it has proven to be a valuable tool to help protect people from the horror of sexual assaults.

Sincerely,

BILL LOCKYER
Attorney General

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Summary

With the enactment of the State's Megan's Law in 1996, California residents were given access to valuable information to help protect them and their loved ones from the threat of the most dangerous registered sex offenders. The law paved the way for an expanded fee-based service that allows the public to inquire the Department of Justice (DOJ) as to whether a particular individual is listed as one of these sex offenders. The law also prompted the creation of a statewide system that allows the public to view sex offender information from a CD-ROM at designated law enforcement agencies.

This report provides an overview of activities during 2001 of the two programs designed to facilitate public access to sex offender information under California's Megan's Law. These programs are the California Sex Offender Information ("900" Line) and Megan's Law (CD-ROM). Pursuant to Penal Code sections 290.4(j) and 290.4(m), this report has been produced by the DOJ's Violent Crime Information Center (VCIC), which administers these programs.

The information presented in this report is based primarily on the 437 responses to a survey the DOJ sent to law enforcement agencies that received the Megan's Law CD-ROM in 2001. It was also gleaned from the DOJ's daily operation of these two programs.

During 2001, public usage of both the "900" Line and the Megan's Law CD-ROM programs remained high. The "900" Line received a total of 5,126 inquiries, which generated 43,978 database searches and 179 sex offender "hits". The CD-ROM was made available regularly to the public by 209 law enforcement agencies statewide, while 343 other such agencies restricted it to internal use. As many as 35,602 citizens viewed the CD-ROM through these agencies, and 8,278 citizens viewed the CD-ROM at booths operated by the DOJ at various public events. There has been no reported instance of improper public use of the data obtained from either program.

California's Megan's Law also further defined federal provisions that enable law enforcement agencies to actively notify the public when the most dangerous sex offenders are in their

communities. The survey found that during 2001, 122 law enforcement agencies publicly distributed a total of 14,182 fliers on 620 such sex offenders.

The DOJ further improved its method for making sex offender information available to the public when in March 2002 it implemented the Megan's Law Web Application. Replacing the CD-ROM system, this application allows law enforcement agencies to access this information via the DOJ private communications network (Intranet). The information is now updated daily, rather than monthly, and is viewable in 12 additional languages to assist California residents who do not speak English.

Sex Offender Registration

In 1947, California became the first state in the nation to establish laws requiring the registration of convicted sex offenders. The registration process was virtually unchanged until 1986 when new registration requirements were applied to juveniles. Since the mid 1990s, a number of legislative mandates have significantly reshaped California's sex registration requirements, calling for sex offenders to register more often and to provide more detailed information. Most of these changes were prompted by the May 1996 enactment of the federal Megan's Law, followed four months later by the enactment of California's Megan's Law.

Current sex registration requirements, as defined in California Penal Code section 290, are designed to enable law enforcement agencies to closely track the whereabouts of convicted sex offenders. Upon release from a local jail, state prison, or completion of any alternative sentence, sex offenders are required to register within five working days of moving into any law enforcement agency's jurisdiction, and when they change their name or residence address or location. In addition, every sex offender is required to register annually within five working days of his or her birthday. Sex offenders who have no residence address are considered "transient" and are required to update their registration once within every 60 days. Those who have been designated as sexually violent predators by a California court are required to update their registration once every 90 days. Persons convicted in federal or military courts, or in other states for sex offenses comparable to California registrable offenses are also required to register within five working days of entering California. Sex offenders who have been convicted of a felony and fail to register can be charged with a felony.

The DOJ's Violent Crime Information Network (VCIN) serves as the central repository for the State's sex offender registration information. Local law enforcement agencies are able to electronically submit their information directly into the VCIN, as well as search the database via the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS). In January 2001,

an electronic interface was implemented to allow California sex offender information to be programmatically transferred to the national Convicted Sex Offender Registry File. These two electronic processes allow law enforcement agencies nationwide to access California's most current sex offender information.

California's Megan's Law established three classifications of sex offenders to generally distinguish their risk-potential based on their criminal history. These classifications are commonly referred to as "high-risk," "serious," and "other."

Sex offenders are classified as "serious," when convicted of at least one of the following charges:

- Assault with intent to commit rape, oral copulation, or sodomy
- Rape
- Sodomy with a minor or by force
- Lewd or lascivious conduct with a child or a dependent adult
- Oral copulation with a minor by force
- Continuous sexual abuse of a child
- Child molestation
- Penetration with a foreign object by force
- Kidnapping with intent to commit specified sex offenses
- Felony sexual battery
- Felony enticement of a child for purpose of prostitution

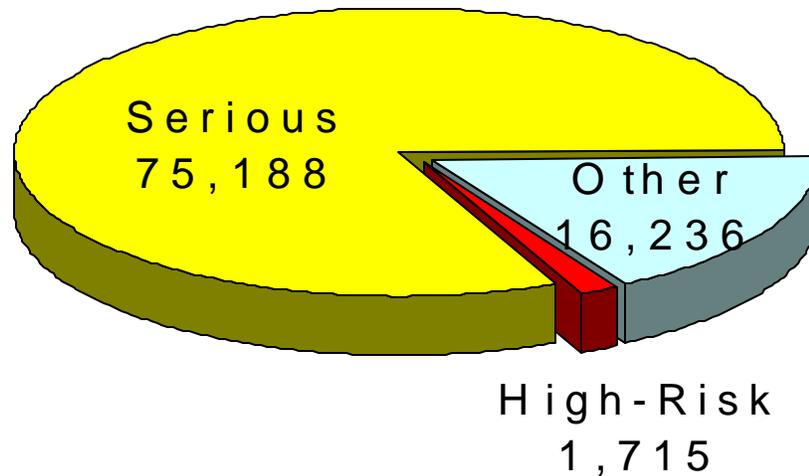
Sex offenders are classified as "high-risk" when they have met the above criteria and have been convicted of multiple violent crimes, at least one of which was a violent sex crime. In addition, the sex offender must have been involved in specified criminal activity within the five years prior to the high-risk assessment, not including time in custody.

Sex offenders are classified as “other” when their only convicted sex offense involves pornography, exhibitionism, misdemeanor sexual battery, incest, or spousal rape.

Under California’s Megan’s Law, only specified information on “serious” and “high-risk” sex offenders may be disclosed to the public. Information on sex offenders classified as “other” or whose sex offense was adjudicated in juvenile court is not subject to public disclosure.

As of December 31, 2001, the DOJ’s Sex Offender Registry contained information on 93,139 registered sex offenders. The graph below shows the number of registrants, by classification.

Number of California Registered Sex Offenders, by Classification



California Sex Offender Information (“900” Line)

In July 1995, California established the “900” Line service, the first program of its kind in the nation. This fee-based service initially provided information to the public regarding convicted child molesters. Under the provisions of California’s Megan’s Law, this service was expanded in 1996 to include information on specified sex offenders convicted of crimes against adults, as well as children.

To access the “900” Line, the caller must be at least 18 years of age and not be a registered sex offender. The cost for this service is \$10 per call for inquiries on up to two individuals. When making a phone inquiry, the caller first receives a recorded message providing instructions, information on restrictions and charges, and a notice to report any suspected criminal activity to the appropriate local authorities. The caller is then routed to a DOJ specialist and asked to provide specific self-identifying information (name, date of birth, address, Social Security number, and driver’s license number). The caller is also asked to state the number of persons who may be at risk based on exposure to the individual in question. Based on the identifying information provided, the specialist conducts a search of the VCIN to verify that the caller is not a registered sex offender.

To initiate a search, the caller is asked to provide the following information on the individual(s) in question:

- name and
- exact date of birth or
- Social Security number or
- California driver’s license or identification number. (If the caller is out of state, the individual’s name, social security or identification number must be provided.)

If the requested information is not available, the caller must provide the individual's name and five of the following physical descriptors:

- eye color
- hair color
- height
- weight
- race
- scars, marks or tattoos

The specialist conducts a search of the VCIN based on the information provided by the caller. If the specialist is unable to perform a complete search using the information supplied, the caller is given an alternate telephone number to call back with additional information. There is no charge for the subsequent search.

If the subject of a search is found to be a sex offender, the specialist informs the caller of the registrant's physical description, community of residence, and the specific sex offense(s) that required the person to register. The caller is not given the registrant's address. When appropriate, the caller is provided victim assistance or counselor information for support to anyone who may have had contact with the sex offender. If the subject is not found in the database, the specialist informs the caller that the subject is not listed as a "serious" or "high-risk" registered sex offender.

If an inquiry results in a "hit", the specialist reviews the sex offender's complete criminal history record for any probation or parole restrictions. When appropriate, the probation or parole officer and law enforcement agencies are notified of the registrant's reported activities. If, during an inquiry, the caller provides registrant address information that differs from that contained in the VCIN, the specialist will notify the Sex and Arson Registration Unit, which notifies the appropriate law enforcement agency.

Beginning 2001, the DOJ expanded the "900" Line service to allow agencies to submit inquiries in electronic form by mail. The Electronic Submission Mail-In Request process is available to organizations, businesses and individuals that conduct multiple name checks (e.g. employees, volunteers). To use this system, the requester must submit an inquiry on at least six individuals, at a cost of \$4 for each name searched. The inquiry must be submitted on a compressed diskette along with a form containing the name of the organization (or requestor), telephone number, name of person to contact with the results, number of persons at risk, and search information. The contact person listed will receive the results by phone within three working days after receipt of the request.

During 2001, the California Sex Offender Information program received 4,422 inquiries by phone and 704 inquiries by mail, which generated a total of 43,978 searches of the VCIN database. There were 179 instances in which the subject of the search was found to be a registered sex offender.

The following is a breakdown of the number of phone calls, by county, received during the past five years.

**“900” Line
Number of Calls by County**

County	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Statewide Total	3,705	2,876	3,236	5,126	4,422
Alameda	104	46	62	102	125
Alpine	0	0	0	0	1
Amador	4	1	0	1	1
Butte	75	38	29	27	19
Calaveras	11	3	6	1	1
Colusa	0	1	0	0	0
Contra Costa	45	27	100	284	218
Del Norte	4	1	0	0	0
El Dorado	15	6	9	12	28
Fresno	33	9	28	7	3
Glenn	4	1	4	0	0
Humboldt	21	11	4	2	6
Imperial	35	19	2	3	10
Inyo	1	3	0	1	1
Kern	115	53	45	38	21
Kings	9	4	6	3	2
Lake	7	5	3	3	3
Lassen	8	0	1	0	0
Los Angeles	864	708	391	567	471
Madera	19	9	11	12	9
Marin	27	10	14	1	21
Mariposa	1	4	0	0	0
Mendocino	33	1	25	7	3
Merced	11	1	2	2	3
Modoc	1	0	1	0	0
Mono	1	0	1	0	1
Monterey	45	41	63	72	42
Napa	22	15	9	1	5
Nevada	6	20	0	21	14

**“900” Line
Number of Calls by County**

County	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Orange	350	160	344	660	521
Placer	31	11	12	19	9
Plumas	9	1	0	4	1
Riverside	262	283	269	396	630
Sacramento	203	51	3	311	343
San Benito	9	1	3	0	1
San Bernardino	371	317	380	569	444
San Diego	119	134	300	483	107
San Francisco	20	17	15	16	27
San Joaquin	64	32	38	26	19
San Luis Obispo	29	23	16	7	60
San Mateo	46	43	24	16	28
Santa Barbara	21	14	39	9	12
Santa Clara	105	92	115	157	126
Santa Cruz	30	21	32	8	3
Shasta	61	62	0	20	36
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	3	0	0	1	2
Solano	43	34	34	23	70
Sonoma	74	51	21	37	46
Stanislaus	87	82	54	79	65
Sutter	6	9	11	7	13
Tehama	21	18	16	16	3
Trinity	3	0	0	2	15
Tulare	90	166	77	45	52
Tuolumne	6	5	2	4	0
Ventura	59	94	207	89	75
Yolo	19	28	15	33	17
Yuba	3	3	35	2	0
Out-of-State	3	90	233	920	689

California Sex Offender Information “Hits”

The following are a few instances during 2001 in which the subject of an inquiry to the “900” Line was found in the VCIN database.

- A caller inquired about a subject who had acted inappropriately towards a woman and teenage girls in a classroom. The subject previously had been convicted of sexual battery and had been sentenced to three years probation and 180 days in the county jail.
- A caller inquired on a subject who had been seen peering into windows and stalking the neighborhood. The subject had prior convictions for felony sexual battery and sexual penetration with a foreign object. As a result of the convictions, the subject had been sentenced to 90 days in the county jail and received five years formal probation.
- An employer inquired on a subject who worked with a traveling carnival show. The subject previously had been convicted of lewd or lascivious acts with a child under 14 and sentenced to three years in prison.
- A caller wanted to know if a neighbor was a registered sex offender. The subject previously had been convicted of assault to commit rape and sentenced to 20 years in prison.

Revenue and Expenditures

During the 2001 calendar year, revenues generated from fees for phone and mail-in inquiries to the California Sex Offender Information “900” Line totaled \$176,687. Expenditures associated with this program during this period totaled \$63,112. These expenditures were applied to staff salaries and benefits, supplies, printing and other administrative services.

Megan's Law (CD-ROM)

The federal Megan's Law was passed in May 1996 in response to the 1994 rape and murder of Megan Kanka of New Jersey. The focus of this law was to encourage states to implement programs that would make information on sex offenders available to residents. In September 1996, California's Megan's Law was signed into law and took effect immediately. It required the DOJ to produce and distribute to specified law enforcement agencies a CD-ROM (or other electronic media) containing specified information on all "high-risk" and "serious" sex offenders. Under this law, the DOJ, all sheriffs' departments and those police departments serving populations of 200,000 or more are statutorily required to make this information available to the public.

California's Megan's Law includes specific requirements that must be met before for a member of the public may view sex offender information. The person must:

- Be at least 18 years of age or accompanied by a parent or legal guardian;
- Complete a form stating that he or she is not a registered sex offender;
- Acknowledge that he or she understands that the purpose of the information is to allow members of the public to protect themselves and their children from sex offenders;
- Acknowledge that he or she understands that it is unlawful to use the information to commit a crime against any sex offender or to engage in illegal discrimination or harassment of any registrant, and;
- Provide identification in the form of a California driver's license or California identification card.

The viewer may search for information by using an individual's name, county, or zip code. To narrow a search, users may also enter physical description information or date of birth. If there is a "hit," the system will display the sex offender's risk status; name; any aliases; photograph (available on 75% of the individuals); physical description; ethnicity; date of birth; scars, marks, and tattoos; registered sex offenses; and county and zip code based on the last registered address.

During 2001, 680 copies of the Megan's Law CD-ROM were distributed monthly to 552 California law enforcement agencies. Survey results indicated that 209 law enforcement agencies offered public viewing of the Megan's Law information. These agencies included the 58 sheriffs' departments, 130 police departments, and seven offices of the California DOJ. In addition, three county district attorneys' offices, eight California University campus police departments and three other various criminal justice agencies elected to offer public viewing of the data. In addition, 343 law enforcement agencies used the information as a useful investigative resource, but did not make it available to the public.

Based on the Megan's Law survey, 33 California law enforcement agencies made the Megan's Law information regularly available at multiple locations. Sixty-one agencies reported offering public viewing at community events such as county fairs, Parent Teacher Association meetings, neighborhood watch meetings, and family safety fairs. In addition, the DOJ set up multiple public-viewing terminals at community events such as the California State Fair, Los Angeles County Fair, and the annual Governor's Conference for Women.

During 2001, at least 42,599 members of the public viewed the CD-ROM: 16,026 at law enforcement facilities; 19,576 at community events sponsored by law enforcement agencies; and 8,278 at community events sponsored by the DOJ. At the DOJ-sponsored events, 1,450 viewers (nearly 18%) indicated they recognized sex offenders on the CD-ROM as friends, neighbors, employers, relatives, and in a few instances, youth coaches.

A legislative change to California's Megan's Law in 2001 now allows persons under 18 years of age to view sex offender information if they are accompanied by a parent or legal guardian. As many as 1,282 (over 15%) of the viewers at the DOJ-sponsored events were under 18.

In addition to allowing the public to view sex offender data, Megan's Law allows California law enforcement agencies to actively distribute this information to the public. With certain restrictions, these agencies may notify residents of a community where a "high-risk" or "serious" sex offender resides, is employed, or frequents. They may post information relative

to an offender's description, location and any relevant conditions of parole or probation, such as no contact with children.

Response to the survey indicated that 122 law enforcement agencies made public disclosures to their communities on 620 "high-risk" and "serious" sex offenders. More than 14,182 fliers profiling "high-risk" and "serious" sex offenders were distributed within communities.

Megan's Law Successes

The following are some instances during 2001 in which public access to Megan's Law information proved valuable.

- A woman viewing the CD-ROM at the California State Fair recognized a sex offender who volunteered at her child's daycare facility. The subject had been convicted of lewd and lascivious acts with a child. The facility was notified and subsequently disallowed the subject to perform volunteer work.
- A viewer recognized a registrant who was seen around children on a regular basis, which violated the registrant's terms of probation. Local authorities were notified.
- A teenager confided to a family friend that her mother's boyfriend had made inappropriate comments to her. While viewing the CD-ROM, the family friend recognized the boyfriend as a registrant. The registrant was subsequently arrested for failing to register and notify the appropriate law enforcement jurisdiction of his intent to relocate.
- A person who operates a daycare and nursery school recognized a registrant who was seeking employment with the school.

Looking Ahead

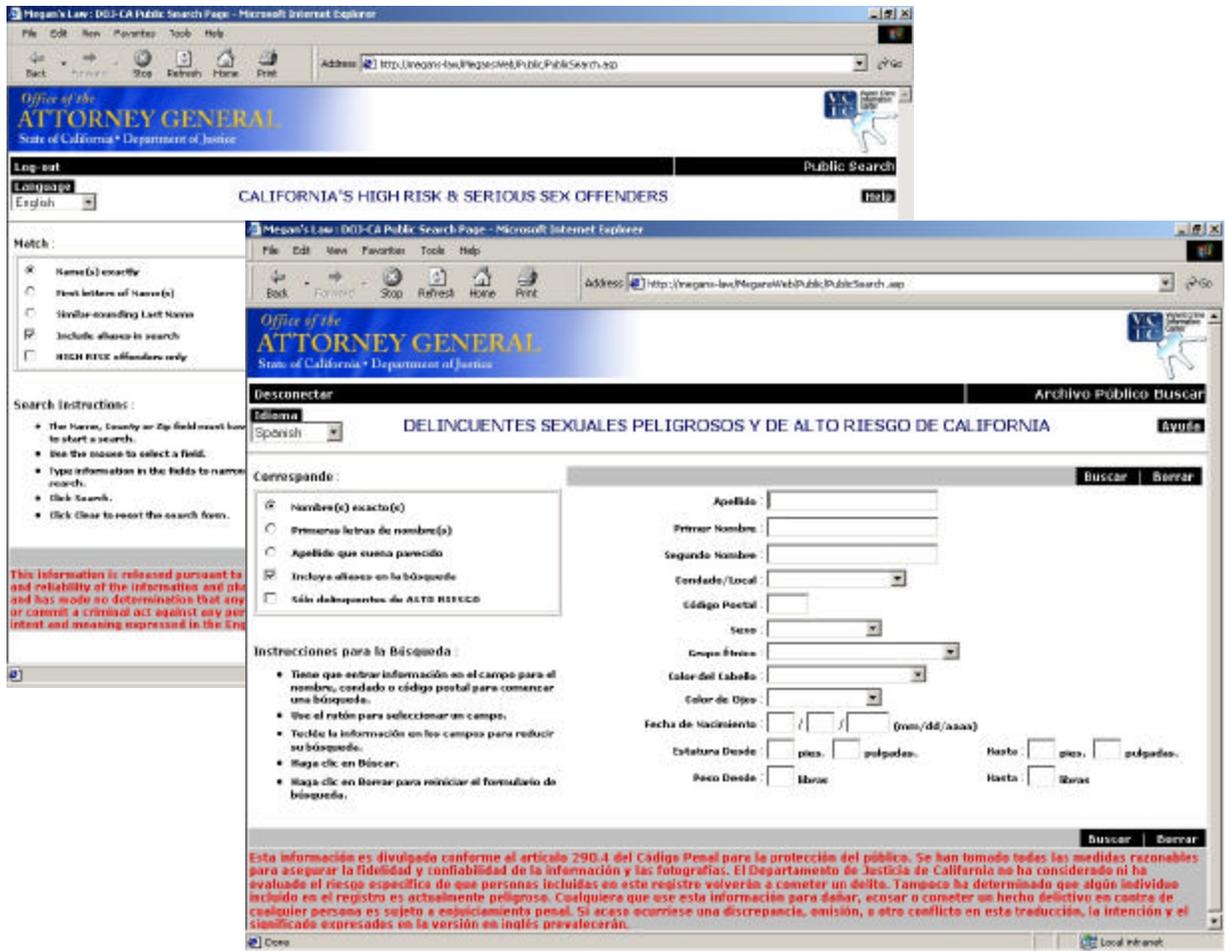
The DOJ continues to build on the success of Megan's Law by incorporating new technology to improve its system for providing sex offender information to the public. Two notable improvements during 2002 are the Megan's Law Web Application and the Open Image Management System.

Megan's Law Web Application

In March 2002, the DOJ implemented a new web-based application to replace the CD-ROM as the method for disseminating Megan's Law information to the public. The application is accessible to all California law enforcement agencies via the DOJ's private communications network (Intranet). As one of its primary advantages, the web-based system provides extracts daily, rather than monthly, of the registration data submitted to the VCIN by law enforcement agencies statewide. In addition, to better serve the State's ethnically diverse population, the application translates the data in 12 different languages: Arabic, Armenian, Cambodian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Punjabi, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog, and Vietnamese.

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the 'Megan's Law' public search page. The page header includes the 'Office of the ATTORNEY GENERAL, State of California, Department of Justice' logo and the title 'CALIFORNIA'S HIGH RISK & SERIOUS SEX OFFENDERS'. A 'Language' dropdown menu is open, listing 12 languages: English, Cambodian, Chinese, English, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Punjabi, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog, and Vietnamese. Below the menu, search instructions are provided. The main search area contains several input fields: Last Name, First Name, Middle Name, County, Zip Code, Sex, Ethnicity, Hair Color, Eye Color, Date of Birth, Height (ft/in), and Weight (lbs). A 'Search' button is visible at the bottom right of the search area. A disclaimer at the bottom of the page states: 'This information is released pursuant to Penal Code 260.4 for the protection of the public. All reasonable steps have been taken to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the information and photographs. The California Department of Justice has not considered or assessed the specific risk of re-offense and has made no determination that any individual included in the registry is currently dangerous. Anyone who uses this information to injure, harass, or commit a criminal act against any person is subject to criminal prosecution. If a discrepancy, omission, or other conflict occurs in this translation, the intent and meaning expressed in the English language version shall prevail.'

Megan's Law Web Application - Language Options



Search screen in English and Spanish

The web-based system also supports the use of portable terminals by law enforcement agencies to enable public viewing of Megan’s Law information in the field. The photos and descriptive data can be updated as needed via download through the DOJ Intranet.

Open Image Management System

The DOJ also recently developed the Open Image Management System (OIMS) to facilitate the processing of photographs submitted along with sex offender data by law enforcement agencies. The OIMS is a searchable, Intranet web-based application that will enable agencies to scan, edit, and transmit photo images for direct, real-time entry into the VCIN database.

The OIMS was recently implemented in the DOJ to aid in the processing of hard-copy photographs and is expected to be available to all law enforcement agencies in July 2002.

Legal Issues

In on-going efforts to improve services associated with Megan's Law, California has joined with other states in presenting legal arguments in favor of the distribution of sex offender information via the Internet. In 2002, California authored an amicus brief in the case of *Otte v. Doe* (case no. 01-729), urging the United States Supreme Court to find that Alaska's notification law, which allows access to its sex offender registry via the Internet, is constitutional. This case will be decided in 2003.

California's Megan's Law continues to exist under the guidelines of a sunset clause included in Penal Code section 290.4, which provides that public access to sex offender information via the "900" Line and the Megan's Law Web Application is set to terminate on January 1, 2004. The California Attorney General fully supports the removal of this sunset clause.

Appendix

- **Agencies responding to the 2001 Megan's Law Questionnaire**

Attorney General Bill Lockyer wishes to thank the following agencies for responding to the 2001 Megan's Law survey:

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENTS

Alameda County Sheriff's Department	Nevada County Sheriff's Department
Alpine County Sheriff's Department	Placer County Sheriff's Department
Amador County Sheriff's Department	Plumas County Sheriff's Department
Butte County Sheriff's Department	Riverside County Sheriff's Department
Calaveras County Sheriff's Department	Sacramento County Sheriff's Department
Colusa County Sheriff's Department	San Benito County Sheriff's Department
Contra Costa County Sheriff's Department	San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department
Del Norte County Sheriff's Department	San Diego County Sheriff's Department
El Dorado County Sheriff's Department	San Joaquin County Sheriff's Department
Fresno County Sheriff's Department	San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Department
Glenn County Sheriff's Department	San Mateo County Sheriff's Department
Humboldt County Sheriff's Department	Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department
Imperial County Sheriff's Department	Santa Clara County Sheriff's Department
Inyo County Sheriff's Department	Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Department
Kern County Sheriff's Department	Shasta County Sheriff's Department
Kings County Sheriff's Department	Sierra County Sheriff's Department
Lake County Sheriff's Department	Siskiyou County Sheriff's Department
Lassen County Sheriff's Department	Solano County Sheriff's Department
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	Sonoma County Sheriff's Department
Madera County Sheriff's Department	Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department
Marin County Sheriff's Department	Sutter County Sheriff's Department
Mariposa County Sheriff's Department	Tehama County Sheriff's Department
Mendocino County Sheriff's Department	Trinity County Sheriff's Department
Merced County Sheriff's Department	Tulare County Sheriff's Department
Modoc County Sheriff's Department	Tuolumne County Sheriff's Department
Mono County Sheriff's Department	Ventura County Sheriff's Department
Monterey County Sheriff's Department	Yolo County Sheriff's Department
Napa County Sheriff's Department	Yuba County Sheriff's Department

(Note: All sheriff's departments make the Megan's Law CD-ROM available for public viewing.)

POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Alameda Police Department*	Colton Police Department
Albany Police Department	Concord Police Department*
Alhambra Police Department*	Corcoran Police Department
Anaheim Police Department*	Corning Police Department
Anderson Police Department	Corona Police Department
Antioch Police Department	Costa Mesa Police Department*
Arcadia Police Department	Cotati Police Department
Arcata Police Department	Covina Police Department*
Arroyo Grande Police Department	Crescent City Police Department*
Atascadero Police Department	Culver City Police Department
Atherton Police Department	Cypress Police Department*
Atwater Police Department*	Daly City Police Department
Auburn Police Department*	Danville Police Department*
Azusa Police Department*	Davis Police Department
Bakersfield Police Department*	Delano Police Department
Baldwin Park Police Department	Dinuba Police Department
Banning Police Department	Dixon Police Department
Barstow Police Department	Dos Palos Verdes Police Department*
Bell Police Department*	Downey Police Department
Bell Gardens Police Department	Dublin Police Department
Belmont Police Department	El Cajon Police Department*
Belvedere Police Department	El Centro Police Department
Benecia Police Department	El Cerrito Police Department
Berkeley Police Department	El Monte Police Department*
Beverly Hills Police Department	El Segundo Police Department
Blue Lake Police Department*	Emeryville Police Department
Blythe Police Department*	Escondido Police Department
Brea Police Department*	Eureka Police Department
Brentwood Police Department	Exeter Police Department*
Broadmoor Police Department	Fairfield Police Department
Buena Park Police Department*	Firebaugh Police Department
Burlingame Police Department	Folsom Police Department*
Burbank Police Department*	Fontana Police Department
Calexico Police Department*	Fort Bragg Police Department
California City Police Department*	Fortuna Police Department*
Calistoga Police Department	Foster City Police Department*
Campbell Police Department*	Fountain Valley Police Department
Capitola Police Department	Fowler Police Department*
Carlsbad Police Department	Fremont Police Department*
Ceres Police Department	Fresno Police Department*
Chico Police Department	Fullerton Police Department*
Chino Police Department	Galt Police Department*
Chowchilla Police Department*	Garden Grove Police Department
Chula Vista Police Department	Gardena Police Department
Citrus Heights Police Department*	Gilroy Police Department*
Claremont Police Department*	Glendale Police Department*
Clayton Police Department*	Glendora Police Department*
Clearlake Police Department*	Grover Police Department
Cloverdale Police Department	Gustine Police Department*
Clovis Police Department*	Hawthorne Police Department
Coalinga Police Department*	City of Hayward Police Department*

POLICE DEPARTMENTS (continued)

Healdsburg Police Department	Novato Police Department
Hemet Police Department	Oakdale Police Department*
Hercules Police Department*	Oakland Police Department*
Hillsborough Police Department*	Oceanside Police Department
Hollister Police Department	Ontario Police Department
Holtville Police Department	Orange Police Department*
Huntington Beach Police Department	Orinda Police Department*
Huntington Park Police Department*	Oroville Police Department
Indio Police Department	Oxnard Police Department
Inglewood Police Department	Pacifica Police Department
Irvine Police Department	Palo Alto Police Department*
King City Police Department	Paradise Police Department*
Kingsburg Police Department*	Pasadena Police Department*
La Habra Police Department*	Paso Robles Police Department
La Palma Police Department*	Patterson Police Department*
Laguna Beach Police Department	Petaluma Police Department*
Lemoore Police Department	Piedmont Police Department*
Lincoln Police Department*	Pismo Beach Police Department
Livingston Police Department*	Pittsburgh Police Department
Lodi Police Department*	Placentia Police Department*
Lompoc Police Department*	Placerville Police Department*
Long Beach Police Department*	Pleasant Hill Police Department
Los Altos Police Department*	Pleasanton Police Department*
Los Angeles Police Department*	Pomona Police Department
Los Gatos Police Department*	Port Hueneme Police Department*
Madera Police Department*	Porterville Police Department
Mammoth Lakes Police Department*	Red Bluff Police Department
Manhattan Beach Police Department	Redding Police Department*
Manteca Police Department*	Redlands Police Department*
Martinez Police Department*	Redondo Beach Police Department*
Menlo Park Police Department	Redwood City Police Department
Merced Police Department	Reedley Police Department*
Mill Valley Police Department	Rialto Police Department
Millbrae Police Department	Richmond Police Department*
Milpitas Police Department*	Rio Dell Police Department
Modesto Police Department*	Rio Vista Police Department
Monrovia Police Department*	Ripon Police Department*
Montclair Police Department	Riverside Police Department*
Montebello Police Department	Rohnert Park Police Department
Monterey Police Department	Roseville Police Department*
Monterey Park Police Department	Sacramento Police Department*
Moraga Police Department	Salinas Police Department
Moreno Valley Police Department	San Bernardino Police Department
Morgan Hill Police Department*	San Bruno Police Department
Morro Bay Police Department	San Carlos Police Department
Mount Shasta Police Department*	San Diego Police Department*
Mountain View Police Department*	San Fernando Police Department*
Murrieta Police Department*	San Francisco Police Department*
Newark Police Department*	San Gabriel Police Department
Newman Police Department*	San Jacinto Police Department
Newport Beach Police Department*	San Jose Police Department*

POLICE DEPARTMENTS (continued)

San Leandro Police Department*	Tiburon Police Department
San Luis Obispo Police Department	Torrance Police Department
San Marino Police Department	Tracy Police Department*
San Pablo Police Department*	Truckee Police Department
San Rafael Police Department	Tulare Police Department
San Ramon Police Department*	Turlock Police Department*
Sand City Police Department	Tustin Police Department
Sanger Police Department	Ukiah Police Department*
Santa Ana Police Department*	Union City Police Department*
Santa Clara Police Department*	Upland Police Department
Santa Cruz Police Department	Vacaville Police Department
Santa Maria Police Department	Vallejo Police Department
Santa Monica Police Department	Ventura Police Department*
Santa Paula Police Department	Vernon Police Department
Santa Rosa Police Department	Visalia Police Department
Scotts Valley Police Department	Walnut Creek Police Department
Seal Beach Police Department	Watsonville Police Department*
Sebastopol Police Department	Weed Police Department*
Selma Police Department*	West Covina Police Department
Signal Hill Police Department*	West Sacramento Police Department*
Simi Valley Police Department*	Westminster Police Department*
Sonora Police Department*	Wheatland Police Department*
South Gate Police Department*	Whittier Police Department*
South Lake Tahoe Police Department*	Willits Police Department
South San Francisco Police Department	Willows Police Department
St. Helena Police Department*	Winters Police Department
Stockton Police Department*	Woodlake Police Department
Suisun Police Department	Woodland Police Department
Sunnyvale Police Department*	Yreka Police Department
Taft Police Department	Yuba City Police Department*

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICES

Alameda County District Attorney's Office
Amador County District Attorney's Office
Butte County District Attorney's Office
El Dorado County District Attorney's Office
Kern County District Attorney's Office
Lassen County District Attorney's Office*
Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office
Mariposa County District Attorneys' Office
Merced County District Attorney's Office*
Monterey County District Attorney's Office
Orange County District Attorney's Office

Placer County District Attorney's Office
San Diego County District Attorney's Office
San Francisco County District Attorney's Office*
San Joaquin County District Attorney's Office
San Luis Obispo County District Attorney's Office
Santa Barbara County District Attorney's Office
Santa Cruz County District Attorney's Office
Shasta County District Attorney's Office
Yolo County District Attorney's Office

PROBATION DEPARTMENTS

Fresno County Probation Department
Imperial County Probation Department
Los Angeles County Probation Department
Madera County Probation Department
Mendocino County Probation Department
Merced County Probation Department
Monterey County Probation Department
Nevada County Probation Department

Orange County Probation Department
Plumas County Probation Department
Riverside County Probation Department
Sacramento County Probation Department
San Francisco County Probation Department
Santa Barbara County Probation Department
Santa Cruz County Probation Department
Solano County Probation Department

COLLEGE CAMPUS POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Baldwin Park School Police Department
Cal Poly, Pomona University
California Polytechnic State University*
California State University, Chico
California State University, Fresno*
California State University, Fullerton*
California State University, Hayward*
California State University, Humboldt*
California State University, Los Angeles
California State University, Sacramento
California State University, San Jose
California State University, Stanislaus
California State University, Dominguez Hills*
Cuesta College Police Department
El Camino Community College District

Los Angeles School Dist. College Police
Pomona Unified School District
San Jose/Evergreen Community College
San Joaquin Delta Community College
Santa Ana Unified School District
Sonoma County Jr. College District
State Center Community College
University of California, Berkeley*
University of California, Irvine
University of California, Lawrence Livermore
University of California, Los Angeles
University of California, Santa Barbara
University of California, San Francisco
Yuba College Police Department*