

2003 Report to the California Legislature

CALIFORNIA SEX OFFENDER INFORMATION

MEGAN'S LAW



Bill Lockyer
California Attorney General



*The keys to
making your
community
safer.*



State of California
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



A MESSAGE FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The California Department of Justice continues to improve Megan's Law by providing accurate and updated information to help local law enforcement track registered sex offenders and to promote public awareness of sexual predators who may pose a threat in the community.

Available in Arabic, Armenian, Cambodian, Chinese, English, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Punjabi, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog and Vietnamese, the information is updated every 24 hours and available at law enforcement agencies through a secure network. We continue to work with the Legislature to make Megan's Law more useful to the public by posting the information on the Internet.

During 2003, we created an even better and more accurate database by reviewing other state and federal agency databases to identify more than 10,000 sex offenders who have died, been deported, been re-incarcerated or moved out-of-state. Also, we have created programs that automatically notify local law enforcement agencies when sex offenders fail to register.

We are proud of the improvements we have made and we will continue to work hard to ensure California's Megan's Law remains a valuable asset for citizens to protect their families and help local police and sheriffs keep their communities safe.

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 themselves and their loved ones from the threat of dangerous registered sex offenders. The law paved the way for an expanded service that allows the public to ask the California Department of Justice (DOJ) if 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 at designated law enforcement agencies.

This report provides an overview of the activities during 2003 of the two programs that provide these services: the California Sex Offender Information "900" Line and the Megan's Law Web Application. Pursuant to Penal Code (PC) sections 290.4(j) and 290.4(m), this report has been produced by DOJ's Violent Crime Information Center (VCIC), which administers these programs.

The information presented in this report is based on the 256 responses received from 389 surveys sent to law enforcement agencies, as well as the DOJ's daily operation of these programs.

During 2003, public usage of both programs was substantial. The "900" Line received a total of 15,629 inquiries, which generated 148,707 database searches – a 125 percent increase in database searches over 2002. Over 46,000 residents viewed Megan's Law information at local law enforcement agencies and at booths operated by DOJ at various public events. Over 137 law enforcement agencies regularly offered public viewing of Megan's Law information at more than 230 separate locations, while at least 140 other agencies used the information mainly for investigative purposes. There were no reported instances of improper public use of the data obtained from either program during 2003.

Proactive community notifications by local law enforcement agencies increased over previous years. At least 81 law enforcement agencies publicly distributed more than 15,402 fliers or posters on over 1,100 sex offenders, compared with 422 offenders last year.

Sex Offender Registration

In 1947, California became the first state in the nation to establish a law 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 large number of new legislative mandates have significantly reshaped California's sex offender registration requirements, calling for sex offenders to annually update registrations and to provide more detailed information. Many of these changes were prompted by federal law, which expedited the enactment of California's Megan's Law.

Current sex offender registration requirements, as defined in section 290 of the Penal Code, 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, residence address, or location. In addition, every sex offender is required to update his or her registration 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 every 60 days. Those who have been designated as a "Sexually Violent Predator" (SVP) by a California court, as defined in the Welfare and Institutions Code, are required to update their registration every 90 days. Persons convicted in federal or military court, or in any state court outside of California for sex offenses that would require registration in this state, are also required to register within five working days of entering California.

The DOJ's automated 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 forward information directly into VCIN, and have access to the registration history file via the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS).

In January 2001, an electronic interface was implemented to allow certain California sex offender information to be programmatically transferred to the national Convicted Sex

Offender Registry file. These processes allow law enforcement agencies nationwide to access California's most current sex offender registration information on designated sex offenders.

California's Megan's Law established three classifications of sex offenders to distinguish their risk-potential based on their criminal history. These classifications are 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
- Lewd or lascivious conduct with a child or a dependent adult
- Continuous sexual abuse of a child
- Child molestation
- Sexual Penetration
- Kidnapping with intent to commit specified sex offenses
- Felony sexual battery
- Felony enticement of a child for purpose of prostitution

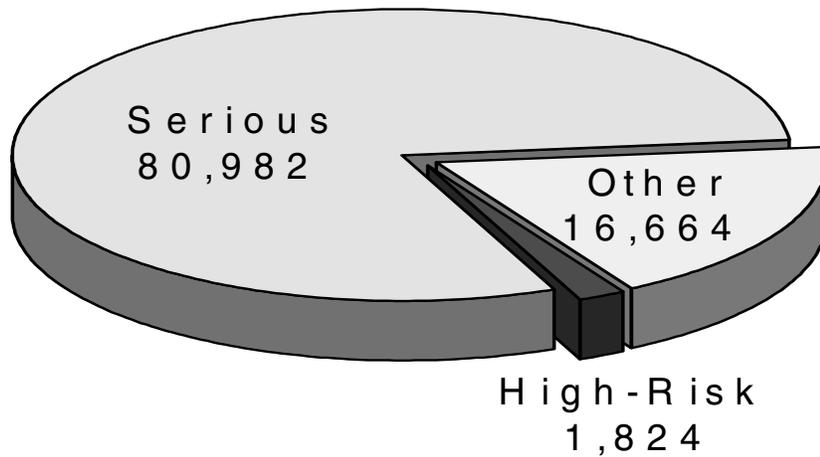
Sex offenders are classified as "high-risk" when they have met the above criteria and have been convicted of multiple violent crimes, at least one of which was a violent sex crime. In addition, the sex offender must have been involved in specified criminal activity within the five years prior to the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

Number of California Registered Sex Offenders by Classification

The chart below shows the total number of offenders by classification. As of December 31, 2003, the DOJ's sex offender database contained records on 99,470 convicted sex offenders.



The chart below shows the reported status of sex offenders in the VCIN database, by risk category, as of December 31, 2003.

REGISTRANT STATUS	"HIGH-RISK" OFFENDER	"SERIOUS" OFFENDER	"OTHER" OFFENDER	TOTAL
IN COMMUNITIES	597	56,398	12,443	69,438
DEPORTED	8	1,781	180	1,969
INCARCERATED	1,097	13,277	2,397	16,771
OUT-OF-STATE	122	9,526	1,644	11,292
TOTAL	1,824	80,982	16,664	99,470

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 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 telephone 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. 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. The caller is also asked to state the number of persons who may be at risk based on exposure to the individual in question.

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 Number, 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 database using 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 registered 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 cannot be given the registrant's address. When appropriate, the caller is provided victim assistance information. If the subject is not found in the database, or is an "other" sex offender as to whom disclosure is prohibited, 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 the caller provides registrant address information that differs from that contained in the VCIN, the DOJ's Sex Offender Tracking Program notifies the appropriate law enforcement agency.

Beginning in 2001, the DOJ expanded the "900" Line service to allow agencies to submit inquiries in electronic form on a disc. The Electronic Submission Mail-In Request process is

available to organizations, businesses, and individuals that conduct multiple name checks, (e.g., employees or 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 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 telephone within three working days after receipt of the request.

During 2003, the “900” Line received 13,366 inquiries by telephone and 2,263 inquiries by mail. These inquiries generated a total of 148,707 searches of the VCIN database, which represents a 125 percent increase in these searches over 2002. There were 239 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 telephone calls, by county, received during 2003.

“900” Line Calls by County during 2003

County	2003	County	2003
Alameda	40	Placer	572
Alpine	0	Plumas	4
Amador	0	Riverside	630
Butte	27	Sacramento	63
Calaveras	0	San Benito	1
Colusa	0	San Bernardino	1198
Contra Costa	218	San Diego	188
Del Norte	0	San Francisco	12
El Dorado	35	San Joaquin	27
Fresno	171	San Luis Obispo	15
Glenn	0	San Mateo	21
Humboldt	5	Santa Barbara	56
Imperial	8	Santa Clara	162
Inyo	5	Santa Cruz	15
Kern	57	Shasta	17
Kings	3	Sierra	0
Lake	23	Siskiyou	5
Lassen	0	Solano	13
Los Angeles	428	Sonoma	56
Madera	13	Stanislaus	80
Marin	53	Sutter	43
Mariposa	0	Tehama	1
Mendocino	12	Trinity	0
Merced	13	Tulare	12
Modoc	0	Tuolumne	9
Mono	0	Ventura	92
Monterey	24	Yolo	8
Napa	4	Yuba	0
Nevada	12	Out-of-State	8293
Orange	622		

Total Annual “900” Line Telephone Calls During the Last Five Years

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Statewide Total	3,236	5,126	4,422	7,468	13,366

California Sex Offender Information “Hits”

Following are just a few instances during 2003 in which the subject of an inquiry to the “900” Line was found in the VCIN database.

- A caller requested information on a subject after witnessing inappropriate interactions with a 12-year-old child. The inquiry revealed that the subject had been convicted of lewd or lascivious acts with a child under 14 years of age.
- A caller requested information on a children’s tennis coach. The inquiry revealed that the coach had an out-of-state conviction for molesting children.
- A caller had received information that his employee, who had direct contact with children at a golf course, was a sex offender. The inquiry revealed that the subject had been convicted of lewd or lascivious acts with a child under 14 years of age.
- An agency that provides pre-employment background checks called regarding an applicant for a position that would allow direct contact with children under ten years of age. The inquiry revealed the subject had previously been convicted of molesting children.
- A caller checked the name of her son’s bull-riding coach and found that the coach had been convicted of lewd or lascivious acts with a child under 14 years of age and molesting children.

Revenue and Expenditures

During the 2003 calendar year, revenues generated from fees for telephone and mail-in inquiries to the “900” Line totaled approximately \$420,000. Expenditures associated with this program during this period totaled approximately \$62,000. These expenditures were applied to staff salaries and benefits, supplies, printing, and other administrative services.

Megan's Law Web Application

In 1994, Congress enacted the Jacob Wetterling Act, which was a response to a high profile kidnapping of a little boy. The law was later amended in response to the 1994 rape and murder of seven-year-old Megan Kanka of New Jersey, to encourage states to implement programs that would make information on sex offenders available to citizens. In September 1996, California's Megan's Law was signed into law and took effect immediately.

California's Megan's Law requires the DOJ to produce and distribute to specified law enforcement agencies a CD-ROM, or other electronic medium, containing information on all "high-risk" and "serious" sex offenders. Under this law, all sheriffs' departments and those police departments serving populations of over 200,000 are required to make this information available to the public.

In March 2002, the DOJ implemented a Web-based application to replace the CD-ROM as the method for disseminating California's Megan's Law information to the public. The application is accessible to all California law enforcement agencies via DOJ's private communications network (Intranet). As one of its primary advantages, the Web-based application provides the law enforcement community with updated sex offender registration information on a daily, rather than monthly, basis. In addition, to better serve the state's ethnically diverse population, the application translates data into the following 12 languages: Arabic, Armenian, Cambodian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Punjabi, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog, and Vietnamese.

As an important new feature of the Megan's Law Web Application, a message is now displayed to indicate which offenders are in violation of their registration requirements and the month and year they fell into violation status. Also added to the application is a more comprehensive disclaimer regarding laws protecting registrants' rights and the potential for inaccuracy of the sex offender data. Before searching the database, viewers must acknowledge that they have read the disclaimer.

Specific requirements must be met before a member of the public may view sex offender information. The person must:

- Be at least 18 years of age or, if under 18, be 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;
- Provide identification in the form of a California driver's license or identification card or active duty military identification with proof of permanent assignment in California.

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 a registered sex offender matching the search criteria is in the database, the system will display the sex offender's risk status; name; any aliases; photograph (available on 79 percent of the individuals); physical description; ethnicity; date of birth; scars, marks, and tattoos; sex offenses requiring registration; and the county and ZIP Code of the last registered address.

As of December 31, 2003, 351 agencies have established a connection to the Web-based application. Survey results indicate that at least 150 law enforcement agencies offered public viewing of California's Megan's Law information at 230 different locations. These agencies included all 58 sheriffs' departments, 88 police departments, three campus police departments, and the DOJ.

Twenty-four agencies also offered 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, the Los Angeles County Fair, the annual California Governor's Conference for Women, and various other public events and gatherings.

During 2003, over 46,000 California residents reportedly viewed Megan's Law information at the following locations: 17,000 at law enforcement agency facilities; 10,000 at community events sponsored by law enforcement agencies; and 19,000 at community events sponsored by the DOJ. At the DOJ-sponsored events, 2,225 viewers (12%) indicated they recognized sex offenders as friends, neighbors, employers, relatives, and in some instances, people in positions of authority or responsibility over children.

Proactive Notification by Law Enforcement

California's Megan's Law also allows California law enforcement agencies to actively disseminate sex offender information to the public. With certain restrictions, these agencies may notify residents of a community in which a "serious" sex offender resides, is employed, or frequents. They may notify the public of the presence of a "high-risk" offender without geographic restrictions on the dissemination. They may post information relative to an offender's description (including a photograph), crimes resulting in requirement to register, vehicle information, type of victim targeted, location, and any relevant conditions of parole or probation (such as no contact with children). Penal Code section 290.01 was amended in 2003 to allow for public notifications regarding "other" offenders on academic campuses.

Responses to the Megan's Law survey indicated that during 2003, 81 law enforcement agencies made public disclosures to their communities on 1,102 sex offenders. These included 131 "high-risk," and 971 "serious" offenders. More than 15,402 fliers profiling these sex offenders were distributed. In addition to fliers and posters, some agencies used local media and/or their agency's Web site to provide this information to their communities.

Megan's Law Successes

Following are examples of instances in which Megan's Law data proved especially valuable:

- A university police department distributed fliers on a “serious” sex offender who was a student on campus. Alert staff determined that the individual had befriended a 17-year-old student. The offender's parole terms and conditions specified that he was not to associate with persons under 18 years of age. The offender was subsequently found in violation of his parole and returned to prison.
- A mother who had viewed the Megan's Law data at her local police department identified a registrant as living one door from a school bus stop. She notified the school district and the bus route was changed to avoid picking up and dropping off students right in front of the offender's residence.
- A viewer recognized a sex offender who had been interacting with young girls while working as a plumber at an ice skating rink. The offender's employer was subsequently notified of his registrant status and the registrant was fired for having lied on his employment application regarding his criminal history.

Data Improvement Efforts

In January 2003, the accuracy of Megan's Law data became the focus of media and legislative attention when the DOJ released figures indicating that as many as 33,190 of the 76,632 sex offenders living in California communities were believed to be in violation of their registration requirements based on data reported by law enforcement agencies. In response to these statistics, the Legislature established the Assembly Select Committee on Megan's Law and Sex Offender Registration to examine the issue of data accuracy and its potential impact on public safety. Additionally, at the request of the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, the California State Auditor conducted a comprehensive audit into the DOJ registration program and confirmed that the state's sex offender database contained thousands of errors, inconsistencies, and out-of-date information (California State Auditor, *California Law Enforcement and Correctional Agencies: With Increased Efforts, They could improve the Accuracy and Completeness of Public Information on Sex Offenders*, August 2003). The audit report acknowledged that the inaccuracy of the VCIN/Megan's Law database is largely due to the failure of the sex offenders to register as required, and recommended specific steps that the DOJ should take to address these problems.

During 2003, the DOJ continued its efforts to improve the usefulness and accuracy of Megan's Law information. The following is a summary of some of these efforts:

- Deceased Confirmation: Searches are routinely conducted on death records maintained by the California Department of Health Services and the U.S. Social Security Administration to identify offenders who have died.
- Deportation Information: Records maintained by the U. S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services are regularly searched to identify offenders who have been deported.
- Synchronization with California Youth Authority Data: The VCIN database was improved to automatically reflect the incarceration of juvenile sex offenders at CYA, based on an automated monthly comparison with CYA records each month. A similar process was previously established with the California Department of Corrections.

- Comparisons with other State Sex Offender Registries: The DOJ has been exchanging information with sex offender registries in other states to determine whether California registrants in violation of their registration requirements are living out of state.
- Duplicate/Erroneous VCIN Records: Ongoing programmatic searches of VCIN have been implemented to identify and correct any duplicate sex offender records, as well as many types of record errors resulting from improper data entry by registering agencies.
- Public Database Searches: The DOJ conducted searches through a commercial person-locator database to obtain possible addresses on sex offenders in violation of their registration requirements. Address information was compiled into nearly 20,000 individual offender profile reports and delivered to the local law enforcement agencies responsible for tracking these individuals. This information has provided valuable investigative leads to local agencies and the DOJ's Sexual Predator Apprehension Teams. The DOJ also used this information to conduct further research and confirm that many offenders have moved out of state, thereby removing them from violation status.

As a result of these activities, combined with state and local enforcement efforts, the number of reported violators at the end of 2003 was reduced to 24,352, a 27% reduction from the 33,190 violators reported in January 2003. The DOJ anticipates further reduction in this figure as these efforts continue.

Sexual Predator Apprehension Team Program

In addition to its role in administering the Megan's Law program, the DOJ has been actively involved in field enforcement activities targeting the most serious sex offenders through the operations of its Sexual Predator Apprehension Team (SPAT) Program within the California Bureau of Investigation (CBI). The first three SPAT units became operational in the San Francisco, Fresno and Los Angeles CBI Regional Offices pursuant to the 1994 Sexual Predator Act (SB 12X). The success of these units prompted legislation that resulted in further expansion of the SPAT program, to include units in Sacramento, Orange/Riverside, and San Diego CBI Regional Offices.

As one of its key functions, SPAT units regularly conduct registrant compliance checks in conjunction with local law enforcement. Teams of agents and officers visit offenders' reported addresses to ensure that they are in compliance with registration requirements. Pertinent information developed through these compliance checks is updated in the VCIN/Megan's Law databases. SPAT also provides the following services to state, federal and local law enforcement agencies upon request:

- Coordination of multi-jurisdictional enforcement efforts
- Suspect tracking and monitoring
- Coordination of sex offender surveillance
- Immediate response to and investigative assistance in child abductions
- Investigative assistance in serial sexual crimes
- Analytical support
- Liaison with Department of Justice Sexual Habitual Offender Program and Sex Offender Registration Unit Services
- Coordination with the Department of Justice, Bureau of Forensic Services, including DNA analysis
- Coordination of specialized surveillance equipment
- Criminal Investigative Profiling
- Participation in multi-jurisdictional task forces dedicated to the enforcement of sex offender compliance laws

- Coordination with other California Department of Justice and state resources.

In addition, SPAT personnel maintain an active role in the Sexual Assault Felony Enforcement (SAFE) Task Force Program, which teams local, state and federal law enforcement agencies in a multi-jurisdictional enforcement approach against sexual predators. The DOJ provides supervisory personnel over each of the state's local SAFE Task Forces, located in Santa Clara, Alameda, San Mateo, and San Diego counties. It also provides staffing to the federal SAFE Task Forces in Sacramento and Los Angeles, which are operated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Legal Issues

On March 5, 2003, the United States Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of posting information about registered sex offenders on the Internet.

Shortly thereafter, in response to the Court's decision, the Attorney General sponsored AB 488 to create an Internet Web site with information about registered sex offenders in California. The bill moved through the Assembly, but it was not taken up in the Senate.

Also in 2003, in AB 1313, which was co-sponsored by the Attorney General and the Governor's Office of Criminal Justice Planning, the Legislature extended the sunset on Megan's Law, thus permitting the current dissemination method, which allows the public to view information on registered sex offenders at law enforcement agencies, to continue until 2007. This bill also amended Penal Code section 290.01, in order to conform to a federal mandate, to permit campus police departments to make disclosures to a campus community about all registered sex offenders on campus.

In 2004, AB 488 was heard in the Senate. At this writing, it appears to be on the way to becoming law, thus allowing information about sex offenders in California to be placed on the Internet.

Appendix

Agencies Responding to the 2003 Megan's Law Questionnaire

The Attorney General wishes to thank the following agencies for responding to the 2003 Megan's Law survey:

SHERIFFS' DEPARTMENTS

Alameda County Sheriff's Department	Monterey County Sheriff's Department
Alpine County Sheriff's Department	Napa County Sheriff's Department
Butte County Sheriff's Department	Nevada County Sheriff's Department
Calaveras County Sheriff's Department	Orange County Sheriff's Department
Colusa County Sheriff's Department	Riverside County Sheriff's Department
El Dorado County Sheriff's Department	Sacramento County Sheriff's Department
Fresno County Sheriff's Department	San Benito County Sheriff's Department
Glenn County Sheriff's Department	San Diego County Sheriff's Department
Humboldt County Sheriff's Department	San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Department
Imperial County Sheriff's Department	San Mateo County Sheriff's Department
Inyo County Sheriff's Department	Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department
Kern County Sheriff's Department	Santa Clara County Sheriff's Department
Kings County Sheriff's Department	Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Department
Lake County Sheriff's Department	Shasta County Sheriff's Department
Lassen County Sheriff's Department	Solano County Sheriff's Department
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department
Madera County Sheriff's Department	Sutter County Sheriff's Department
Marin County Sheriff's Department	Tehama County Sheriff's Department
Mariposa County Sheriff's Department	Tulare County Sheriff's Department
Merced County Sheriff's Department	Tuolumne County Sheriff's Department
Modoc County Sheriff's Department	Ventura County Sheriff's Department
Mono County Sheriff's Department	Yolo County Sheriff's Department

(Note: All sheriffs' departments make the Megan's Law Information available for public viewing.)

POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Anaheim Police Department*
Anderson Police Department*
Arcadia Police Department
Arcata Police Department
Arroyo Grande Police Department
Bakersfield Police Department*
Baldwin Park Police Department
Beaumont Police Department
Bell Police Department*
Bell Gardens Police Department
Berkeley Police Department
Beverly Hills Police Department*
Blue Lake Police Department*
Brea Police Department*
Brentwood Police Department
Brisbane Police Department
Broadmoor Police Department
Burbank Police Department*
Burlingame Police Department
Calistoga Police Department
Ceres Police Department
Chico Police Department
Chino Police Department
Chowchilla Police Department*
Claremont Police Department*
Clayton Police Department*
Clovis Police Department
Corning Police Department
Corona Police Department
Costa Mesa Police Department*
Crescent City Police Department
Culver City Police Department
Danville Police Department*
Davis Police Department*
Delano Police Department
East Bay Regional Parks Police Department*
El Cajon Police Department*
El Centro Police Department*
El Segundo Police Department
Escondido Police Department*
Eureka Police Department
Exeter Police Department
Fairfax Police Department*
Fairfield Police Department
Farmersville Police Department
Firebaugh Police Department
Folsom Police Department*
Fontana Police Department
Fort Bragg Police Department
Fortuna Police Department*
Fremont Police Department*
Fresno Police Department*
Galt Police Department*
Garden Grove Police Department
Gilroy Police Department*
Glendale Police Department*
Glendora Police Department*
Grover Beach Police Department*
Grant Police Department*
Gustine Police Department*
Healdsburg Police Department
Hemet Police Department
Hermosa Beach Police Department
Inglewood Police Department
King City Police Department
Kingsburg Police Department*
La Habra Police Department*
Laverne Police Department
Lincoln Police Department*
Los Altos Police Department*
Los Angeles Police Department*
Los Gatos Police Department*
Mammoth Lakes Police Department
Manteca Police Department*
Marina Police Department
Marysville Police Department
Menlo Park Police Department
Merced Police Department
Millbrae Police Department*
Milpitas Police Department*
Modesto Police Department*
Monrovia Police Department*
Montclair Police Department
Monterey Park Police Department
Morgan Hill Police Department*
Morro Bay Police Department*
Mount Shasta Police Department*
Mountain View Police Department*
Murrieta Police Department*
National City Police Department
Newark Police Department*
Newman Police Department*
Newport Beach Police Department*
Novato Police Department
Oakdale Police Department*
Oakland Police Department*
Oceanside Police Department
Ontario Police Department
Orange Police Department*
Orland Police Department
Oroville Police Department
Oxnard Police Department
Pacifica Police Department
Paso Robles Police Department

POLICE DEPARTMENTS (Continued)

Petaluma Police Department*	Santa Rosa Police Department
Piedmont Police Department*	Scotts Valley Police Department
Pismo Beach Police Department*	Seal Beach Police Department
Pleasant Hill Police Department	Seaside Police Department
Pleasanton Police Department*	Signal Hill Police Department*
Pomona Police Department*	Simi Valley Police Department*
Port Hueneme Police Department*	Sonoma Police Department
Redlands Police Department*	South Pasadena Police Department
Redding Police Department*	South San Francisco Police Department
Richmond Police Department*	Stockton Police Department*
Ripon Police Department*	Sunnyvale Police Department*
Riverside Police Department*	Tracy Police Department*
Rocklin Police Department	Trinidad Police Department*
Rohnert Park Police Department	Truckee Police Department*
San Anselmo Police Department	Tulare Police Department*
Saint Helena Police Department	Turlock Police Department*
San Carlos Police Department	Ukiah Police Department
San Diego Police Department*	Union City Police Department*
San Fernando Police Department*	Vacaville Police Department
San Francisco Police Department*	Vallejo Police Department
San Gabriel Police Department	Ventura Police Department*
San Jose Police Department*	Vernon Police Department
San Leandro Police Department*	Visalia Police Department
San Ramon Police Department*	Watsonville Police Department*
Sand City Police Department	West Sacramento Police Department*
Sanger Police Department	Westminster Police Department*
Santa Ana Police Department*	Whittier Police Department*
Santa Clara Police Department*	Willows Police Department*
Santa Maria Police Department	Woodland Police Department*
Santa Monica Police Department	

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS' OFFICES

El Dorado County District Attorney's Office	San Diego County District Attorney's Office
Humboldt County District Attorney's Office	San Luis Obispo County District Attorney's Office
Kern County District Attorney's Office	San Bernardino County District Attorney's Office
Lassen County District Attorney's Office	Solano County District Attorney's Office
Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office	Yolo County District Attorney's Office

PROBATION DEPARTMENTS

Fresno County Probation Department	Sacramento County Probation Department
Glenn County Probation Department	San Joaquin County Probation Department
Mendocino County Probation Department	Santa Barbara County Probation Department
Merced County Probation Department	Yolo County Probation Department
Orange County Probation Department	

ACADEMIC CAMPUS POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Cal Poly, Pomona University	Cuesta College
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	Santa Ana School Police Department
California State University, Bakersfield*	Southwestern College
California State University, Fresno	University of California, Berkeley*
California State University, Northridge	University of California, Lawrence Livermore
California State University, Sacramento	University of California, Riverside
California State University, San Bernardino	University of California, San Francisco
California State University, San Francisco	University of California, Santa Barbara
California State University, San Jose	University of California, Santa Cruz
	Yuba College Police Department*

CALIFORNIA STATE AGENCIES

Department of Justice*	Exposition and State Fair
Highway Patrol	Department of Corrections
Board of Prison Terms	

FEDERAL AGENCIES

Federal Bureau of Investigation	United States Border Patrol
Presidio of Monterey (US Army)	Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement
United States Probation	United States Customs

California Department of Justice
Bureau of Criminal Information and Analysis
Violent Crime Information Center
P.O. Box 903387
Sacramento, CA 94203-3870

**Forwarding and Address
Correction Requested**