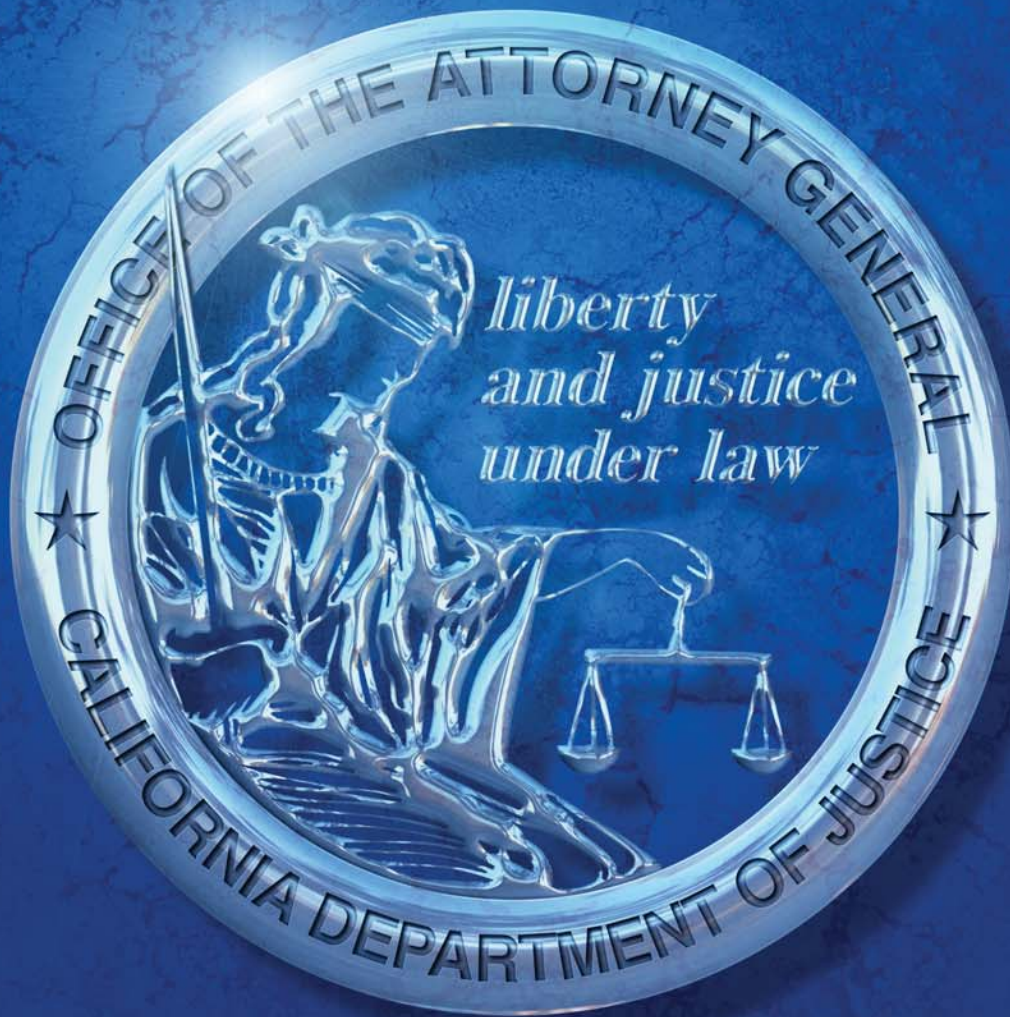


2002 Report to the California Legislature

CALIFORNIA SEX OFFENDER INFORMATION

MEGAN'S LAW



Bill Lockyer
California Attorney General



*The keys to
making your
community
safer.*





A MESSAGE FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

One of the fundamental responsibilities of government is to protect the public, especially those considered most vulnerable, from crime. Violent sexual offenses are among the most devastating because children lose their innocence, adults' lives are forever changed, and families are emotionally weakened. The effects are often felt by the entire community.

Since the inception of California's Megan's Law, more than half a million people have learned the identities and whereabouts of convicted sex offenders either by accessing the Megan's Law database at their local law enforcement agency, calling our 900 number, or when police officers distributed an alert in their neighborhood. During 2002, more than 120,000 Californians either accessed or were provided this information.

Last year, we improved our system. Now, the database that is accessed by citizens at their local law enforcement agency is updated daily rather than monthly, and is available to those that speak Arabic, Armenian, Cambodian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Punjabi, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog, and Vietnamese. Also, sex offenders are now required to register with the campus police department of any college where they take courses, work, or attend programs.

Recently, the United States Supreme Court ruled that this information can be shared via the Internet. My office is working with state lawmakers to determine the best system possible so that Californians will be able to access this information from the convenience of their homes.

Megan's Law was created in 1996 to provide information to help prevent family members and loved ones from being victims of crimes, and it has. Every year, we hear from people who used the information to remove themselves, their children or their loved ones from potentially dangerous situations posed by nearby registered sex offenders.

California Megan's Law has proven to be a valuable program. The results are real-- people using information to prevent themselves from becoming victims of devastating 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 themselves 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 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 from a CD-ROM (or other electronic medium) at designated law enforcement agencies.

This report provides an overview of activities during 2002 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 and Web Application). Pursuant to Penal Code 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 primarily on the 331 responses to a survey DOJ sent to 453 law enforcement agencies that received the Megan's Law CD-ROM and/or agencies connected to the Megan's Law Web application. It is also based on the DOJ's daily operation of these programs.

During 2002, public usage of both the "900" Line and the Megan's Law programs increased significantly over previous years, which may be partially attributable to the numerous high-profile child abductions during this period. The "900" Line received a total of 8,508 inquiries, which generated 65,974 database searches, a 50 percent increase over 2001, and 227 sex offender "hits." The Megan's Law information was made available regularly to the public by 165 law enforcement agencies at 269 separate locations, while 166 other such agencies restricted it to internal use. During 2002, more than 56,000 citizens viewed the Megan's Law information through their local law enforcement agencies and information booths operated by DOJ at various public events, a 28 percent increase over 2001. 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 2002, 75 law enforcement agencies publicly distributed 10,820 fliers or posters of 422 such sex offenders.

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-based system, this application allows law enforcement agencies to access this information via the DOJ private communications network (Intranet). The information is 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 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 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 every 60 days. Those who have been designated as a sexually violent predator (SVP) by a California court are required to update their registration once every 90 days. Persons convicted in federal or military courts, or in state courts 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. 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."

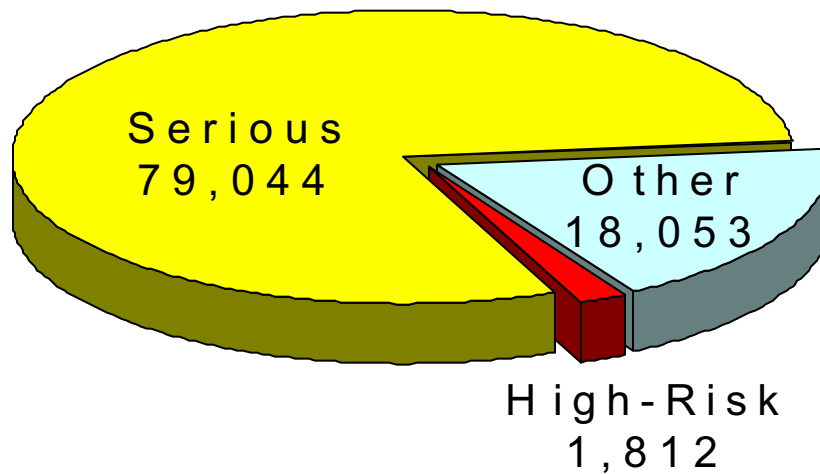
Sex offenders are classified as "serious" when convicted of at least one of the following charges:

- 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.



Number of California Registered Sex Offenders by Classification

As of December 31, 2002, the DOJ’s Sex Offender Registry contained information on 98,909 registered sex offenders. The chart above shows the number of registrants by classification. During 2002, the sex offender registry grew by 5,770 records, an increase of over six percent.

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 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 (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 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 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. During an inquiry, if the caller provides registrant address information that differs from that contained in the VCIN, the specialist will notify DOJ's Sex Offender Tracking Program, which 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 by mail. 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 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 telephone within three working days after receipt of the request.

During 2002, the "900" Line received 7,468 inquiries by telephone and 1,040 inquiries by mail, which generated a total of 65,974 searches of the VCIN database. This represents a 50 percent increase in the total number of database searches over 2001. There were 227 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 the past five years.

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

County	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Statewide Total	2,876	3,236	5,126	4,422	7,468
Alameda	46	62	102	125	120
Alpine	0	0	0	1	0
Amador	1	0	1	1	1
Butte	38	29	27	19	15
Calaveras	3	6	1	1	3
Colusa	1	0	0	0	1
Contra Costa	27	100	284	218	316
Del Norte	1	0	0	0	1
El Dorado	6	9	12	28	26
Fresno	9	28	7	3	2
Glenn	1	4	0	0	1
Humboldt	11	4	2	6	5
Imperial	19	2	3	10	12
Inyo	3	0	1	1	2
Kern	53	45	38	21	25
Kings	4	6	3	2	3
Lake	5	3	3	3	4
Lassen	0	1	0	0	1
Los Angeles	708	391	567	471	825
Madera	9	11	12	9	11
Marin	10	14	1	21	23
Mariposa	4	0	0	0	2
Mendocino	1	25	7	3	10
Merced	1	2	2	3	2
Modoc	0	1	0	0	0
Mono	0	1	0	1	1
Monterey	41	63	72	42	75
Napa	15	9	1	5	14
Nevada	20	0	21	14	36

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

County	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Orange	160	344	660	521	745
Placer	11	12	19	9	13
Plumas	1	0	4	1	2
Riverside	283	269	396	630	750
Sacramento	51	3	311	343	550
San Benito	1	3	0	1	2
San Bernardino	317	380	569	444	750
San Diego	134	300	483	107	550
San Francisco	17	15	16	27	40
San Joaquin	32	38	26	19	45
San Luis Obispo	23	16	7	60	75
San Mateo	43	24	16	28	45
Santa Barbara	14	39	9	12	35
Santa Clara	92	115	157	126	175
Santa Cruz	21	32	8	3	18
Shasta	62	0	20	36	45
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	0	0	1	2	3
Solano	34	34	23	70	85
Sonoma	51	21	37	46	75
Stanislaus	82	54	79	65	91
Sutter	9	11	7	13	26
Tehama	18	16	16	3	15
Trinity	0	0	2	15	17
Tulare	166	77	45	52	65
Tuolumne	5	2	4	0	5
Ventura	94	207	89	75	120
Yolo	28	15	33	17	45
Yuba	3	35	2	0	20
Out-of-State	90	233	920	689	1,524

California Sex Offender Information “Hits”

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

- A caller with two children, ages 8 and 13, requested any available information on her neighbor. The caller indicated that the neighbor invited her children to his house to play and help with yard work. The caller became suspicious because the neighbor did not have any children. The inquiry revealed that the subject had been convicted for committing lewd or lascivious acts with a child under 14.
- A caller inquired about a neighbor who was spending a lot of time with her children. The neighbor gave gifts to her children and volunteered to baby-sit for free. The inquiry revealed that the subject had been convicted for committing lewd or lascivious acts with a child under 14.
- A caller checked on her boyfriend’s roommate. She stated that her boyfriend had a nine-year-old son who was always in the roommate’s bedroom. The inquiry revealed that the subject had an out-of-state conviction for annoying or molesting children.
- A caller wanted to check on a licensed contractor. The contractor was in a house with a mother and daughter, and the mother felt uncomfortable around him. The inquiry showed that the subject had been convicted for molesting children and sexual penetration with a foreign object.

Revenue and Expenditures

During the 2002 calendar year, revenues generated from fees for telephone and mail-in inquiries to the “900” Line totaled \$229,283. 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

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.

CD-ROM and Web Application

California's Megan's Law requires 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, 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 a member of the public may view sex offender information. The person must:

- Be at least 18 years of age or under 18 and 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 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 77 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.

From January through July 2002, 652 copies of the Megan's Law CD-ROM were distributed monthly to 523 California law enforcement agencies. Since March 2002, at least 349 agencies have connected to the new Web-based application.

Survey results indicate that 165 law enforcement agencies offered public viewing of California's Megan's Law information. These agencies included the 58 sheriffs' departments, 98 police departments, eight academic campus police departments, and DOJ.

Based on the Megan's Law survey, 34 California law enforcement agencies made California's Megan's Law information regularly available at multiple locations. Forty-four 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, 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, Back to School Nights, and other public gatherings.

During 2002, at least 56,076 members of the public viewed Megan's Law information at the following locations: 22,930 at law enforcement agency facilities; 15,531 at community events sponsored by law enforcement agencies; and 17,615 at community events sponsored by the DOJ. At the DOJ-sponsored events, 1,980 viewers (over 11 percent) indicated they recognized sex offenders as friends, neighbors, employers, relatives, and in a few instances, people in positions of authority or responsibility over children.

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 2,211 (almost 13%) of the viewers at the DOJ-sponsored events were under 18.

Proactive Notification by Law Enforcement

In addition to allowing the public to view sex offender information, California's Megan's Law allows California law enforcement agencies to actively disseminate 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.

Responses to the Megan's Law survey indicate that 76 law enforcement agencies made public disclosures to their communities on 424 "high-risk" and "serious" sex offenders. More than 10,841 fliers profiling these sex offenders were distributed.

Megan's Law Successes

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

- The California State University (Humboldt) Police Department notified the public that a high-risk offender was registered in its jurisdiction. As a result of this notification, numerous reports were received that the registrant had been in contact with young girls. The registrant was subsequently arrested and charged with failing to provide complete registration information. He was convicted and sentenced to prison.
- At the San Diego County Fair, an elementary school teacher at the Megan's Law booth recognized a registrant who volunteered at her school. As a result, an investigation conducted by the San Diego Police Department and the California DOJ's Sexual Predator Apprehension Team (SPAT) found that the registrant had molested three children, all under 15 years-of-age. He was arrested and charged with multiple counts of felony child sexual abuse and being in violation of sex registration requirements.

- A woman, suspicious of her apartment complex's maintenance man, went to the Solano County Sheriff's Office to view the Megan's Law database. The inquiry revealed that he was a sex offender. He was subsequently arrested for failure to register at his current address.
- A viewer at a Megan's Law booth operated by the Orange County Probation Department and DOJ's SPAT identified a registrant who was cubmaster for their local Cub Scout pack. SPAT, working with the local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the registrant, determined that he was not registered at his current address and placed him under arrest.

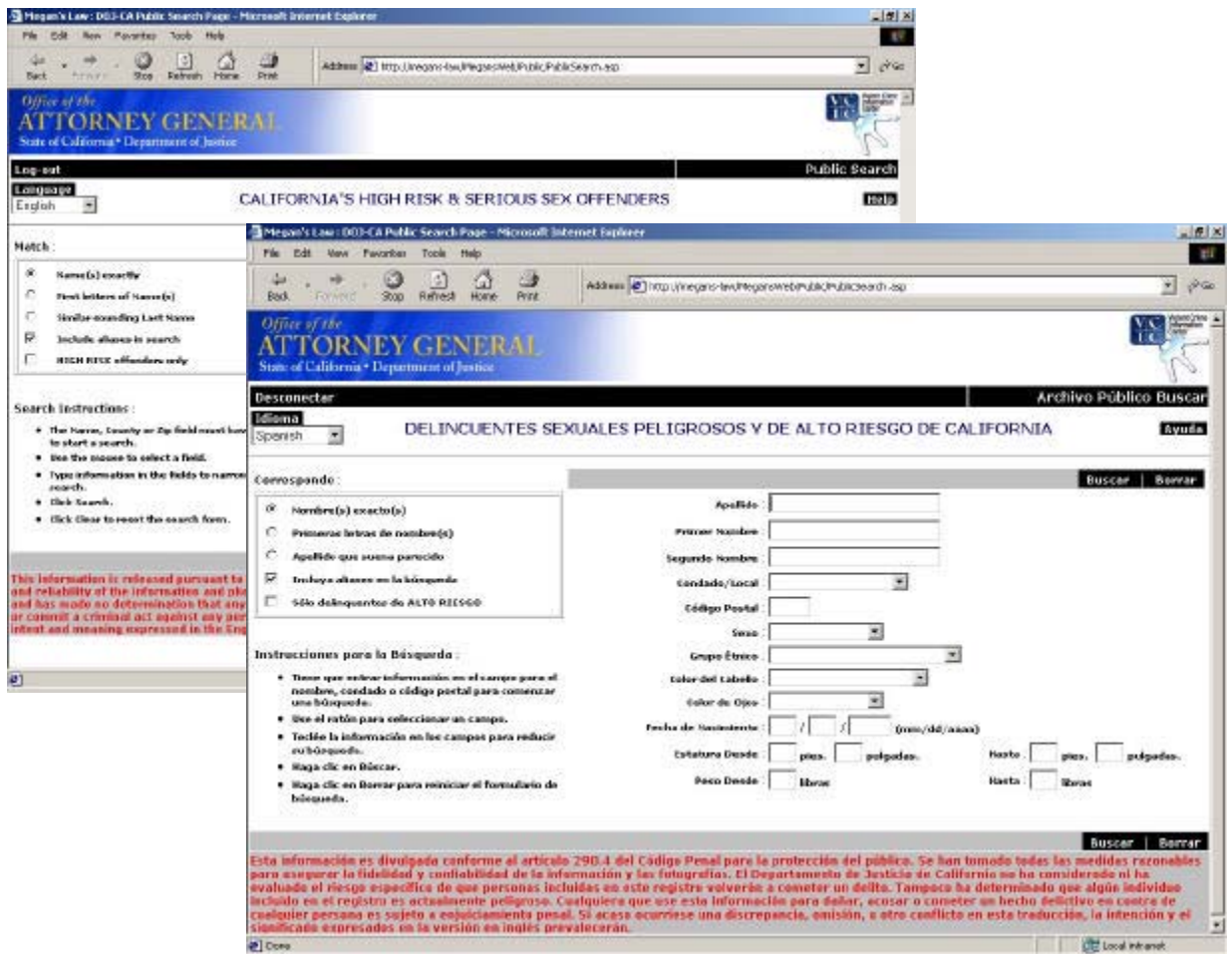
In 2002, the DOJ continued to build on the success of Megan's Law by incorporating new technology to improve its system for providing sex offender information to the public. One notable improvement during 2002 was the introduction of Megan's Law Web Application.

Megan's Law Web Application

In March 2002, DOJ successfully implemented a new 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 extracts daily, rather than monthly, of the registration data submitted to VCIN by law enforcement agencies statewide. 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.

The screenshot displays the 'Megan's Law: DOJ-CA Public Search Page' in Microsoft Internet Explorer. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <http://megans-law/MegansWeb/Public/PublicSearch.asp?Sidn=Login>. The page header identifies the 'Office of the ATTORNEY GENERAL, State of California - Department of Justice'. A navigation bar includes 'Log out' and 'Public Search' links. The main heading is 'CALIFORNIA'S HIGH RISK & SERIOUS SEX OFFENDERS'. A 'Languages' dropdown menu is open, listing 12 options: English, Cambodian, Chinese, English, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Punjabi, Russian, Spanish (highlighted), Tagalog, and Vietnamese. Below the menu, search instructions are provided: 'The name, county or zip field must have an entry to start a search.', 'Use the mouse to select a field.', 'Type information in the fields to narrow your search.', 'Click search.', and 'Click Clear to reset the search form.' The search form contains fields for 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 and a 'Clear' button are located at the bottom right of the form. A disclaimer at the bottom states: 'This information is released pursuant to Penal Code 290.4 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 application also supports the use of portable terminals by law enforcement agencies to enable public viewing of California’s Megan’s Law information in the field. The photos and descriptive data can be updated, as needed, via download through the DOJ Intranet.

The Megan’s Law Web Application also enables law enforcement agencies to download an extract file of current sex offender registration data. The extract file is universally formatted so that it may be imported into other database applications for data analysis. This allows agencies to easily reconcile registration records on file at DOJ against their own local records and to manipulate the data to create pin-dot maps to generally show citizens where sex offenders are residing. It also contains an indicator of each sex offender’s compliance with annual registration requirements, as well as the more frequent registration renewal requirements for transients and designated Sexually Violent Predators (SVPs).

Sex Offender Registration Statistics

Registration Status as of December 31, 2002

The chart below shows the last reported status of sex offenders in the VCIN database, by risk category, as of December 31, 2002.

REGISTRANT STATUS	HIGH-RISK OFFENDER	SERIOUS OFFENDER	OTHER OFFENDER	TOTAL
IN COMMUNITIES	710	61,204	14,718	76,632
DEPORTED	7	861	69	937
INCARCERATED	1006	11,609	2,387	15,002
OUT-OF-STATE	89	5,370	879	6,338
TOTAL	1,812	79,044	18,053	98,909

Sex Offenders in Violation of Registration Requirements

In December 2002, the DOJ conducted an evaluation of the VCIN database focusing on those registrants who, at that time, may have been in violation of their registration requirements pursuant to section 290 of the Penal Code. It was found that of the 76,632 sex offenders who were last reported to be living in California communities, as many as 33,190 registrants may be in violation of their registration requirements. That group included 229 high-risk offenders, 26,550 serious offenders, and 6,411 other offenders.

These violations apply to three types of registration requirements:

- Annual Violation: failure to register within five days of a registrant's birthday (applies to all sex offenders who are required to register);
- Transient Violation: failure to register within 60 days of a previous registration (applies to registrants who claimed to have no residence address on their last registration);

- Sexually Violent Predator Violation: failure to register within 90 days of a previous registration (applies to all sex offenders who have been designated by a court as an SVP).

DOJ Efforts to Locate Sex Offenders Out of Compliance with Registration Requirements

In early 2003, DOJ initiated a number of efforts to assist local law enforcement agencies in locating sex offenders in their communities who have failed to comply with their requirement to register. These efforts focused on three areas:

- 1) obtaining current address information;
- 2) determining if the registrants were deceased;
- 3) determining if the registrants had been deported.

- Current Address Information

DOJ contracted with a public records information company to obtain updated address information on these registrants. The address information was obtained through a nationwide search of numerous public and private databases, including those of credit, utility, and phone service companies.

As a result, 6,470 registrants listed as being in violation of their registration requirements were found to have out-of-state addresses. Searches of the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database, revealed that 2,833 of those registrants were currently residing in another state based on the existence of a valid driver's license or identification card issued in that state. DOJ updated the status of those registrants in the VCIN to "out-of-state," which automatically notified the last registering agency of this change in status. Appropriate law enforcement agencies in the states to which these registrants had moved were also notified.

The information obtained from the public records information company also provided possible current in-state address information for many of the other registrants in violation of registration requirements. This in-state address information, as well as the out-of-state information that was not verified through the NCIC, was sent to the last registering law enforcement agencies to assist them in locating these sex offenders and taking other appropriate actions.

- Deceased

DOJ has contracted with the California Department of Health Services (DHS) to periodically compare the sex offender database against their official death records. During the initial comparison against the DHS listing, DOJ determined that 1,360 of the registrants listed as being in violation of their registration requirements were deceased based on death certificates issued in California. DOJ updated the status of these records in VCIN and notified the last registering jurisdiction of the change in status.

DOJ is also working with the United States Social Security Administration to conduct similar comparisons of the California sex offender database against national death records in order to identify registrants who died outside of California.

- Deported

DOJ is now working with the United States Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to compare the listing of registrants in violation against the ICE database of deported persons. This effort is expected to provide additional information to enhance the accuracy of VCIN and local law enforcement records.

Enhancements to the Violent Crime Information Network (VCIN) and to the Megan's Law Web Application

Enhancement to VCIN: Violation Notification

In February 2003, the VCIN was enhanced to generate an automated notice to designated law enforcement agencies when convicted sex offenders are deemed to have violated their annual and/or transient registration requirements. The messages are automatically generated by the VCIN and transmitted via the CLETS.

Notification of an annual registration violation will be generated when the appropriate registration data is not entered into the VCIN within 10 calendar days of the offender's birthday. For sex offenders last reported as transient, a notification of a transient registration violation will be generated when such data is not entered into the VCIN within each 60-day renewal period. These notifications will be transmitted on the day immediately following these timeframes and will be routed to the last registering agency's CLETS terminal currently designated to receive notifications regarding sex offenders.

This is an expansion of a previously available function that provides automated notifications to affected law enforcement agencies of certain changes in a registrant's VCIN record. The events that generate these automatic notifications include registrations, changes in address, registration termination, out-of-state registration, notice of relocation, surrender of a California driver's license to another state, and deceased notifications.

Enhancement to the Megan's Law Web Application: Extract File

In April 2003, the Megan's Law Web Application was enhanced to include a new feature that allows law enforcement agencies to download an extract file of all Megan's Law data. The extract file also contains an indicator of certain registration violations. Agencies are able to import this data into their own database application, as needed, to synchronize local records with VCIN, conduct special sorts and searches, and/or create "pin-dot" maps.

Legal Issues

On March 5, 2003, the United States Supreme Court upheld two state laws that required the posting of information about registered sex offenders on the Internet. In *Smith v. Doe*, 538 U.S. ____ (2003) [123 S. Ct. 1140], the Court overruled the Ninth Circuit's contrary holding and found that it was not punishment under the Constitution to post truthful information about registered sex offenders on the Internet, including their home and business addresses, even when the offenders were convicted before the date Alaska's sex offender notification law took effect. In *Connecticut Department of Public Safety v. Doe*, 538 U.S. ____ (2003) [123 S. Ct. 1160], the Court held that registered sex offenders were not entitled to a hearing to determine the degree of risk each one posed to the public before information about them could be posted on the Connecticut Internet site. These rulings pave the way for legislation in California which would create an Internet site on which information about registered sex offenders in California could be posted.

Appendix

Agencies responding to the 2002 Megan's Law Questionnaire

The Attorney General wishes to thank the following agencies for responding to the 2002 Megan's Law survey:

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENTS

Alameda County Sheriff's Department	Napa County Sheriff's Department
Alpine County Sheriff's Department	Nevada County Sheriff's Department
Amador County Sheriff's Department	Orange County Sheriff's Department
Butte County Sheriff's Department	Placer County Sheriff's Department
Calaveras County Sheriff's Department	Plumas County Sheriff's Department
Colusa County Sheriff's Department	Riverside County Sheriff's Department
Contra Costa County Sheriff's Department	Sacramento County Sheriff's Department
Del Norte County Sheriff's Department	San Benito County Sheriff's Department
El Dorado County Sheriff's Department	San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department
Fresno County Sheriff's Department	San Diego County Sheriff's Department
Glenn County Sheriff's Department	San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Department
Humboldt County Sheriff's Department	San Mateo 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	Solano County Sheriff's Department
Lassen 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
Merced County Sheriff's Department	Trinity County Sheriff's Department
Modoc County Sheriff's Department	Tulare County Sheriff's Department
Mono County Sheriff's Department	Ventura County Sheriff's Department
Monterey 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

Alturas Police Department*
Anaheim Police Department*
Arcadia Police Department
Arcata Police Department
Arroyo Grande Police Department
Atascadero Police Department
Atherton Police Department
Bakersfield Police Department*
Barstow Police Department
Bell Police Department*
Bell Gardens Police Department
Benicia Police Department
Beverly Hills Police Department*
Blue Lake Police Department*
Blythe Police Department*
Brea Police Department*
Brentwood Police Department
Brisbane Police Department
Broadmoor Police Department
Burbank Police Department*
Burlingame Police Department
Calexico Police Department
California City Police Department
Calistoga Police Department
Capitola Police Department
Carlsbad Police Department
Chico Police Department
Chino Police Department
Chowchilla Police Department*
Claremont Police Department*
Clayton Police Department*
Clearlake Police Department*
Cloverdale Police Department
Coalinga Police Department*
Colton Police Department
Corcoran Police Department
Corning Police Department
Corona Police Department
Costa Mesa Police Department*
Cotati Police Department*
Crescent City Police Department
Culver City Police Department
Danville Police Department*
Davis Police Department*
Dinuba Police Department
Dixon Police Department
Downey Police Department
Dublin Police Department*
East Bay Regional Parks Police Department*
El Cajon Police Department*
El Cerrito Police Department*
El Monte Police Department*
El Segundo Police Department
Emeryville Police Department
Escondido Police Department*
Eureka 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*
Fowler Police Department*
Fremont Police Department*
Fresno Police Department*
Fullerton Police Department*
Galt Police Department*
Garden Grove Police Department
Gilroy Police Department*
Glendale Police Department*
Glendora Police Department*
Grover Police Department*
Gustine Police Department*
Hayward Police Department*
Healdsburg Police Department
Hemet Police Department
Hermosa Beach Police Department
Hillsborough Police Department
Hollister Police Department
Holtville Police Department
Indio Police Department
Inglewood Police Department
Irwindale Police Department
King City Police Department
Kingsburg Police Department*
La Habra Police Department*
Laguna Beach Police Department
Lemoore Police Department
Lincoln Police Department*
Lindsay Police Department
Livingston Police Department*
Lodi Police Department*
Lompoc Police Department
Long Beach Police Department*
Los Altos Police Department*
Los Banos Police Department
Los Gatos Police Department*
Mammoth Lakes Police Department
Manteca Police Department*
Marina Police Department
Marysville Police Department
Menlo Park Police Department

POLICE DEPARTMENTS (Continued)

Merced Police Department	San Bernardino Police Department
Milpitas Police Department*	San Diego Police Department*
Monrovia Police Department*	San Fernando Police Department*
Montclair Police Department	San Francisco Police Department*
Monterey Park Police Department	San Gabriel Police Department
Morgan Hill Police Department*	San Jose Police Department*
Mount Shasta Police Department*	San Leandro Police Department*
Murrieta Police Department*	San Luis Obispo Police Department
National City Police Department	San Marino Police Department
Newark Police Department*	San Pablo Police Department*
Newman Police Department*	San Rafael Police Department
Newport Beach Police Department*	San Ramon Police Department*
Novato Police Department	Sand City Police Department
Oakdale Police Department*	Sanger Police Department
Oakland Police Department*	Santa Ana Police Department*
Oceanside Police Department	Santa Barbara Police Department
Ontario Police Department	Santa Clara Police Department*
Orange Police Department*	Santa Cruz Police Department
Orinda Police Department	Santa Maria Police Department
Oroville Police Department	Santa Monica Police Department
Oxnard Police Department	Santa Paula Police Department
Pacifica Police Department	Scotts Valley Police Department
Palo Alto Police Department*	Seal Beach Police Department
Paradise Police Department*	Sebastopol Police Department
Paso Robles Police Department	Signal Hill Police Department*
Patterson Police Department*	Simi Valley Police Department*
Petaluma Police Department*	South Lake Tahoe Police Department*
Piedmont Police Department*	South Pasadena Police Department
Placentia Police Department*	St. Helena Police Department
Placerville Police Department*	Sunnyvale Police Department*
Pleasant Hill Police Department	Taft Police Department
Pleasanton Police Department*	Tiburon Police Department
Pomona Police Department*	Tracy Police Department*
Port Hueneme Police Department*	Turlock Police Department*
Porterville Police Department	Ukiah Police Department
Redlands Police Department*	Union City Police Department*
Redondo Beach Police Department*	Upland Police Department
Reno Police Department	Vacaville Police Department
Rialto Police Department	Vallejo Police Department
Richmond Police Department*	Ventura Police Department*
Rio Dell Police Department	Vernon Police Department
Rio Vista Police Department	Watsonville Police Department*
Ripon Police Department*	West Sacramento Police Department*
Riverside Police Department*	Westminster Police Department*
Rohnert Park Police Department	Wheatland Police Department*
Roseville Police Department*	Whittier Police Department*
Sacramento Police Department*	Woodlake Police Department
Salinas Police Department	Woodland Police Department*
San Anselmo 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
Imperial 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
Monterey County District Attorney's Office
Placer County District Attorney's Office
San Francisco County District Attorney's
Office
Santa Barbara County District Attorney's Office
Santa Cruz County District Attorney's Office
Yolo County District Attorney's Office

PROBATION DEPARTMENTS

Mendocino County Probation Department
Merced County Probation Department
Monterey County Probation Department
Plumas County Probation Department

Riverside County Probation Department
San Joaquin County Probation Department
Santa Barbara County Probation Department
Solano County Probation Department

ACADEMIC CAMPUS POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Baldwin Park School Police Department
Cal Poly, Pomona University
California Polytechnic State University, SLO
California State University, Bakersfield
California State University, Chico
California State University, San Fresno*
California State University, Hayward*
California State University, Humboldt*
California State University, Long Beach
California State University, Los Angeles
California State University, Sacramento
California State University, San Bernardino
California State University, San Jose
Cuesta College

El Camino Community College District
Grant High School Police Department*
Long Beach Community College
Los Angeles School District Police Department
Ohlone College*
San Joaquin Delta College
San Jose/Evergreen Community College*
Santa Ana School Police Department
Southwestern College
University of California, Berkeley*
University of California, Lawrence Livermore
University of California, Santa Barbara
University of California, Santa Cruz
Yuba College Police Department*

STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES

California Department of Justice*
California Department of Forestry
California Highway Patrol
California Department of Developmental
Services
California Board of Prison Terms
California Exposition and State Fair
California Department of Corrections

Federal Bureau of Investigations
China Lake Police Department (US Navy)
Presidio of Monterey (US Army)
United States Probation
United States Border Patrol
United States Immigration and Naturalization
Service
United States Customs