

**BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE
INVENTORY OF ESTABLISHED AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS**

September 1992

*A Program Briefing Report of the
State Reporting and Evaluation Program*



Prepared by:

Justice Research and Statistics Association

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U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Assistance

U.S. Department of Justice

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About the Bureau of Justice Assistance

The Bureau of Justice Assistance administers the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program to support drug control and system improvement efforts focused on State and local criminal justice systems. The Bureau's mission, directed by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, is to provide funding and technical assistance to State and local units of government to combat crime and drug abuse. Through funding and technical support, the Bureau assists the States in managing the growing numbers of anti-drug abuse programs and the rapidly increasing volume of drug cases entering the criminal justice system. It also identifies, develops, and shares programs, techniques, and information with the States to increase the efficiency of the criminal justice system, as well as provides training and technical assistance to enhance the expertise of criminal justice personnel. The Bureau accomplishes these mandates by funding innovative demonstration programs, some of which are national or multijurisdictional in scope; by evaluating programs to determine what works in drug control and system improvement; and by encouraging the replication of successful models through linkages with the Formula Grant Program and other resources.

The Director of the Bureau of appointed by the President and, upon confirmation by the Senate, serves at the President's pleasure. The Director establishes the priorities and objectives of the Bureau and has final authority to approve grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements. In establishing its annual program, the Bureau is guided by the priorities of the Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, and the needs of the criminal justice community.

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The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Office of Justice Programs which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime.

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INTRODUCTION

This report provides an overview of anti-drug abuse and criminal justice system improvement programs established under the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program, a direct result of the Anti-Drug Abuse Acts of 1986 and 1988. It provides summaries of two different types of programs—Established and Demonstration—in summary matrices and in narrative descriptions. Established programs are programs of proven relevance to national drug control efforts and system improvement or of proven success by evaluation findings. Demonstration programs are unique and innovative programs that have proven successful in State or local settings, but whose applicability on a national level has yet to be achieved. Demonstration programs are often established by BJA in specific locations, evaluated, and, where appropriate, recommended for national implementation, often with training and technical assistance provided through BJA initiatives.

The report is divided into two major sections, one each for Established and Demonstration programs. Each section begins with a matrix of BJA programs that specifies the program name, purpose, highlights, evaluators (where appropriate) and resource organizations that readers may contact for further information. Following each matrix is a section containing narratives for each BJA program that provides additional information regarding program objectives and highlights. Highlights may include stated objectives that were realized, products available, or site-specific information the demonstrates program successes.

This is the first BJA program briefing report intended to assist the States and U.S. territories in their development of drug control and violent crime strategies. It is anticipated that this report will be updated and re-issued each year as the priorities and programs of BJA, the States, and local jurisdictions change regarding prevention of drug abuse and violent crime, and as new justice system improvement initiatives are tried, tested, and found to be successful.

PART I: BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS

Matrix of BJA Established Programs

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS			
PROGRAM	PURPOSE	HIGHLIGHTS	RESOURCES/CONTACTS
CRIME PREVENTION AND DEMAND REDUCTION			
National Citizen's Crime Prevention Campaign (NCCPC)	To establish community and police partnerships to reduce crime and drug abuse.	McGruff, the crime dog, serves as a symbol for the NCCPC which teaches individuals of all ages how to say "no" to drugs. <i>Challenges and Opportunities in Drug Prevention: A Demand Reduction Resource Guide for Law Enforcement Officers</i> was produced in 1990 and disseminated to 16,235 law enforcement agencies and the public. <i>McGruff's Drug Prevention Packet</i> was distributed to 51,190 elementary schools during February 1990. <i>Crime Prevention in America: A Call to Action</i> is a document designed to stimulate and broaden crime and drug prevention planning and action by showing citizens and organizations how to help reduce crime and drug abuse in our society.	<p>Crime Prevention/Demand Reduction Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943</p> <p>National Crime Prevention Council 1700 K Street, NW Second Floor Washington, DC 20006 (202) 466-6272</p>

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS			
PROGRAM	PURPOSE	HIGHLIGHTS	RESOURCES/CONTACTS
<i>CRIME PREVENTION AND DEMAND REDUCTION (continued)</i>			
Systems Approach to Community Crime and Drug Prevention	This program provides a model for law enforcement agencies to enlist the services of other government agencies and to mobilize the community to reduce crime and drug activity.	Four police departments have implemented the Systems Approach: New Haven, CT; Knoxville, TN; Jacksonville, FL; and Tucson, AZ. Drug activity was dramatically reduced in one public housing project in Knoxville by instituting foot patrols, changing traffic patterns, and closing some streets to through traffic. The 1,200 vehicles per day driving through the project primarily to buy and sell drugs was reduced to 50 vehicles per day. Tucson, AZ mobilized the residents in the mid-town area to assist them in combatting a soaring number of burglaries. Over 400 citizens attended a police-sponsored community forum to discuss how the public could work with the police. During the next 6 weeks, over 170 burglary cases were cleared, 17 individuals were arrested, and the rash of burglaries ceased.	<p>Crime Prevention/Demand Reduction Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943</p> <p>Institute for Social Analysis 201 North Union Street Suite 360 Alexandria, VA 22314 (703) 739-0880</p>
<i>LAW ENFORCEMENT/COMMUNITY POLICING</i>			
Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE)	DARE is a drug abuse prevention education program designed to prevent adolescent substance abuse.	<p>Since FY 1989, over 80% of the States have used formula grant funds to implement DARE programs within their schools. Over 5% of the reported formula grant awards in 1991 were devoted to DARE projects, compared to approximately 2% in 1989.</p> <p>Approximately 6 million youth received DARE training in school year 1991-92 and more than 12,000 law enforcement officers have been trained by or with the assistance of the five DARE Regional Training Centers.</p>	<p>Law Enforcement Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943</p>

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS			
PROGRAM	PURPOSE	HIGHLIGHTS	RESOURCES/CONTACTS
<i>LAW ENFORCEMENT/COMMUNITY POLICING (continued)</i>			
Asset Seizure and Forfeiture	To remove the profit motive from drug trafficking, and to assist the States in developing and implementing programs to achieve this goal.	Three of the four model projects seized enough assets during their first year of operation to offset the costs of the program. Training and technical assistance were developed to help State and local jurisdictions make full use of new Federal and State laws. Over 1,500 investigators and prosecutors in 23 States were trained in the effective application of asset seizure and forfeiture laws to remove the profits from drug operations.	<p>Law Enforcement Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943</p> <p>Police Executive Research Forum 2300 M Street, NW Suite 910 Washington, DC 20037 (202) 466-7820</p>
Clandestine Drug Laboratories Model Enforcement Program	To develop transferable prototypes for the investigation and prosecution of clandestine laboratories.	In FY 1988, BJA initiated the Clandestine Laboratory Model Enforcement Program to develop and implement law enforcement, prosecution, and forensic chemist teams in different geographical areas of the country for the purpose of responding to requests to investigate clandestine drug laboratories. Initial demonstration sites were established in California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Washington in FY 1988, with an additional site, in Oregon, added in FY 1989. Eighteen training seminars have been sponsored by BJA, the National Sheriff's Association, and the Drug Enforcement Administration through the Clandestine Drug Laboratories Model Enforcement Program, providing informational services to over 800 State and local officials. Representation has included participants from 42 States and 343 law enforcement agencies nationwide.	<p>Law Enforcement Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943</p> <p>National Sheriff's Association 1450 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314 (703) 836-7827</p>

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS			
PROGRAM	PURPOSE	HIGHLIGHTS	RESOURCES/CONTACTS
<i>LAW ENFORCEMENT/COMMUNITY POLICING (continued)</i>			
Drug Recognition Program	To provide States with a standardized method of examining a person suspected of impaired driving.	The Los Angeles Police Department has used this procedure since 1979 to help prevent traffic accidents, injuries, and deaths by improving enforcement of drug-impaired driving violations. Since 1987, with funding assistance from BJA, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) has initiated programs to develop Drug Recognition Programs in seven other jurisdictions. NHTSA has also worked with the LAPD to develop a standardized curriculum for training police officers to serve as Drug Recognition Experts (DREs).	Law Enforcement Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943
Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program (ICAP)	To increase the clearance rate of violent crime cases as well as the arrest and prosecution of serious offenders by instituting improved allocation and deployment of law enforcement patrol and investigative resources.	Each of the agencies involved in the program was required to conduct a self-assessment. The information processes and offense report improvements initiated by the program have resulted in the improvement of the management and analysis of information in more than 60 agencies nationwide.	Law Enforcement Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS			
PROGRAM	PURPOSE	HIGHLIGHTS	RESOURCES/CONTACTS
<i>LAW ENFORCEMENT/COMMUNITY POLICING (continued)</i>			
Marijuana Eradication Program	To enhance, through coordinated planning and operations, the ability of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies to suppress cultivation in potential growing areas, and to minimize product availability through crop destruction.	Previous efforts that addressed marijuana eradication included the DEA Domestic Cannabis Eradication and Suppression Program, Operation Green Harvest in Hawaii, and CAMP in California. During August 5-9, 1985, DEA coordinated Operation Delta - 9, the largest initiative against marijuana cultivation in the history of the United States, which involved more than 2,200 Federal, State, and local law enforcement personnel throughout the 50 States. These efforts have established the benefits of joint multi-agency eradication programs. The Marijuana Eradication Program is based on these favorable results and builds on their experiences toward the goal of implementing an effective program through the sharing of law enforcement resources and expertise.	Law Enforcement Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943
Organized Crime/Narcotics (OCN) Trafficking Enforcement Program	To enhance, through shared management of resources and operational decision making, the ability of Federal, State, and local criminal justice agencies to remove specifically targeted major narcotics trafficking conspiracies and offenders.	Each of the 18 task forces includes State and/or local law enforcement agencies, a prosecuting agency, and the Drug Enforcement Administration. OCN projects arrested over 11,855 mid- and high-level criminals and seized drugs, cash, and property with an estimated value of \$394 million through September 1991. The seizures included drugs with a street value of over \$308 million and assets worth over \$86 million.	Law Enforcement Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943 Institute for Intergovernmental Research Post Office Box 12729 Tallahassee, FL 32317 (904) 385-0600

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS			
PROGRAM	PURPOSE	HIGHLIGHTS	RESOURCES/CONTACTS
<i>LAW ENFORCEMENT/COMMUNITY POLICING (continued)</i>			
Pharmaceutical Diversion Program	To strengthen the role of law enforcement, professional licensing boards, and regulatory agencies in reducing diversion of pharmaceuticals into the illicit market.	The concept of the Pharmaceutical Diversion Program evolved from the realization that diversion of pharmaceuticals into illicit markets and the resultant abuse of these controlled substances remain major drug abuse and law enforcement problems. Combatting these serious problems can best be achieved through a coordinated effort, coupled with enhanced resources and intelligence capabilities involving law enforcement, regulatory agencies, and professional licensing boards at all levels of government.	Law Enforcement Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943
Property Crime Program ("STING")	To disrupt the illicit commerce in stolen goods and property.	An investment of \$32 million in 69 "STING" projects resulted in more than 11,900 arrests, an average conviction rate of 93%, the arrests of more than 8,900 career criminals, a savings of \$109 million in court costs through guilty pleas, and the recovery of \$398 million in stolen property, most of which was returned to its rightful owners.	Law Enforcement Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS			
PROGRAM	PURPOSE	HIGHLIGHTS	RESOURCES/CONTACTS
<i>LAW ENFORCEMENT/COMMUNITY POLICING (continued)</i>			
Street Level Narcotics Enforcement	To provide law enforcement agencies with detailed methodologies for developing and executing street-level narcotics enforcement programs.	Several cities have initiated street-level enforcement programs: Miami, FL; Rochester, NY; Dallas, TX; Washington, DC; and Birmingham, AL. The Miami, Florida Police Department has targeted drug buyers through well publicized reverse stings. The Rochester, New York Police Department has attacked the street narcotics problem with a joint narcotics-patrol effort in the form of HIT squads. Narcotics arrests by the patrol division went up 600% in the first full year of the new system. The Dallas, Texas Police Department implemented Operation CLEAN (Community and Law Enforcement Against Narcotics) on the premise that drug trafficking and crime problems need to be addressed by the whole community, not just the police. In its first year, Operation Clean Sweep in the District of Columbia produced 23,000 arrests, 12,700 of them drug-related; 2,700 convictions with sentences; 4,800 convictions with fines; seizures of \$10 million worth of drugs, \$95,000 in cash, 351 vehicles, and 632 weapons. In Operation Caine Break, the Birmingham, Alabama Police Department videotaped drug transactions conducted by undercover officers, enabling them to conduct innumerable buys and sales without revealing themselves to the suspects.	Law Enforcement Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS			
PROGRAM	PURPOSE	HIGHLIGHTS	RESOURCES/CONTACTS
<i>LAW ENFORCEMENT/COMMUNITY POLICING (continued)</i>			
Problem-Oriented Approach to Drug Enforcement	Problem-oriented policing is a process for approaching the persistent problems in a community which create a need for a police response.	Atlanta, GA; Philadelphia, PA; San Diego, CA; Tampa, FL; and Tulsa, OK participated in demonstrating the effectiveness of the Problem-Oriented Approach to Drug Enforcement. Technical assistance and documentation of the program were performed by the Police Executive Research Forum. After a year in a large housing complex in Tampa, officers involved in problem-oriented policing reported that drug dealing was less visible; violence had been greatly reduced; and their relationship with the residents was much improved. Tenants were working to stop the flow of drugs and were willing to inform the police of illegal activities. The action taken by the two officers assigned to a public housing complex in Tulsa resulted in a 73% decrease in reported violent crime in the first six months of the program. Informants sent in to buy drugs returned empty handed. Residents came up to the officers walking their beat to visit or to report any new drug activity.	<p>Law Enforcement Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943</p> <p>Police Executive Research Forum 2300 M Street, NW Suite 910 Washington, DC 20037 (202) 466-7820</p>

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS			
PROGRAM	PURPOSE	HIGHLIGHTS	RESOURCES/CONTACTS
<i>LAW ENFORCEMENT/COMMUNITY POLICING (continued)</i>			
Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)	The Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) program is composed of six regional projects that share intelligence and coordinate efforts against criminal networks that operate in many locations across jurisdictional lines.	In 1990 Congress appropriated \$14 million for the RISS program, which now serves more than 3,000 law enforcement agencies in 50 States, two Canadian provinces, and the District of Columbia. Each RISS project has from 75 to over 700 member agencies. The vast majority of member agencies are at the municipal and county levels, but more than 117 State agencies and 165 Federal agencies are also members. RISS program services were utilized by member agencies in investigations resulting in 29,292 arrests since its inception in 1984 through June 1991. Project services were also utilized in investigations resulting in seizures and recoveries of controlled substances valued at over \$1.1 billion, seizures of assets valued at over \$219 million, and civil RICO recoveries of almost \$14.5 million.	Law Enforcement Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS			
PROGRAM	PURPOSE	HIGHLIGHTS	RESOURCES/CONTACTS
<i>PROSECUTION</i>			
Career Criminal Prosecution Program	To incapacitate greater numbers of repeat and violent offenders by enhancing the prosecutor's resources and management capabilities.	A program was established in 1987 within the New York City Office of the Special Narcotics Prosecutor to target drug sellers who had lengthy criminal records and at least one prior felony conviction. Plea bargains were reduced. Pleas negotiated by the program attorneys were restricted to C-level felonies with prison terms of at least 3 to 6 years, compared to non-project cases where pleas involving prison terms of half that amount were accepted. A "Comprehensive Career Criminal and Drug Prosecution Support Program," administered by the Iowa Prosecuting Attorneys' Training Council provides direct funding and support for specialized prosecutors. The program combines the most effective components of a career criminal prosecution program and a prosecution management support system. The Iowa Drug Prosecution Information Clearinghouse makes drug prosecution and asset forfeiture resources available to prosecutors. During 1990, 47 hours of training were provided to 237 individuals on topics such as trial advocacy, financial asset recovery, special issues in drug enforcement, and investigation of drug offenses.	Prosecution Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS			
PROGRAM	PURPOSE	HIGHLIGHTS	RESOURCES/CONTACTS
<i>PROSECUTION (continued)</i>			
Prosecution Management Support System	To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the prosecutor's office by supporting prosecution activities such as violent and career criminal identification, case and subpoena preparation, and witness notification; monitoring management decisions; and reducing case preparation and processing time.	A Prosecution Management Support System expands a prosecutor's ability to: (1) target prosecution activities to convict violent and career criminals; (2) maintain victim assistance programs to ensure victims' rights and keep victims informed of the prosecutorial process; (3) retrieve information quickly and accurately for prosecution activities affected by speedy trial deadlines; (4) generate analytical reports to guide the use of discretionary authority; (5) obtain management information and statistical data to review the effectiveness and efficiency of the agency's prosecution methods; and (6) facilitate sharing of information among criminal justice agencies.	Prosecution Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943
<i>COURTS</i>			
Comprehensive Adjudication of Drug Arrestees (CADA)	To improve case management and coordination among criminal justice agencies to reduce the time required to process increasing numbers of drug cases.	Orleans Parish (New Orleans), LA; Providence, RI; and Santa Clara County (San Jose), CA served as demonstration sites in BJA's Comprehensive Adjudication of Drug Arrestees (CADA) Program. Each site identified the obstacles to the efficient movement of cases through the adjudicatory process and then developed programs to facilitate the disposition of drug cases. Providence implemented early case disposition procedures; Santa Clara implemented a motions management program; and New Orleans established special drug courts.	Courts/Information Systems Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS			
PROGRAM	PURPOSE	HIGHLIGHTS	RESOURCES/CONTACTS
<i>COURTS (continued)</i>			
Court Delay Reduction	To provide courts with methods for bringing their caseloads under control and for establishing tighter case processing goals.	A number of States (AL, KS, MA, NJ, and OH) have reduced both criminal and civil court delay through the exercise of rule making powers, and through statewide case reporting systems. Potential benefits include: (1) substantially improved judicial efficiency; (2) lower pending case loads for the court and for each judge; (3) improved order and communication among attorneys, witnesses, jurors, and court staffs; (4) substantial reduction in pretrial jail populations, thereby saving public funds and relieving jail overcrowding; (5) increased support and responsiveness of State and local legislatures during budget development; (6) improved press relations and public support; and (7) improved standards of fairness and due process.	Courts/Information Systems Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943
Court Unification	To simplify the structure of local trial courts through consolidation of different levels and types of courts into one general jurisdiction court.	There are many benefits to be derived from Court Unification. Among them: elimination or substantial reduction of overlapping and fragmented jurisdiction among the trial courts; better deployment and use of judges and support staff, with reduction in both where possible; elimination of conflicting local court rules and establishment of uniformity of process; streamlined and expeditious trial and appellate processes; system-wide management and planning to meet present and future needs; efficient human, fiscal, and material resource allocation; recruitment and retention of qualified support personnel; establishment and maintenance of a system-wide information system; and uniformity in procedures, records, and equipment.	Courts/Information Systems Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS			
PROGRAM	PURPOSE	HIGHLIGHTS	RESOURCES/CONTACTS
<i>COURTS (continued)</i>			
Jury Management Improvement	To make more effective and efficient use of jurors, while ensuring that the courts are adequately supplied with qualified, representative citizens that are drawn in a defensible manner.	National standards serve as a framework by which existing jury systems can be evaluated and areas of needed improvement more easily recognized. It is essential that these standards be implemented at the State level, and that personnel be properly trained and supported. A number of States have adopted programs to improve the management of juries. Some recent efforts, such as those in Kansas and Washington, have been structured around the national standards, while others, like those in Alabama, New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts, provided many of the techniques adopted in the standards.	Courts/Information Systems Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943
Pretrial Services Program	To provide the information necessary for judicial officers to make informed release/detention decisions.	The information the pretrial program provides helps judicial officers decide who may be released safely on their own recognizance pending adjudication and under what conditions, and who should be detained to maintain the safety of the community and the integrity of the criminal court process. Monitoring released pretrial arrestees promotes the greater likelihood of compliance with the conditions of release. Tracking released defendants enables the jurisdiction to measure the effectiveness of its release/detention policies and can create a data base for the system to use in policy formulation and decision making.	Courts/Information Systems Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943 Pretrial Services Resource Center 1325 G Street, NW Suite 1020 Washington, DC 20005 (202) 638-3080

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS			
PROGRAM	PURPOSE	HIGHLIGHTS	RESOURCES/CONTACTS
<i>COURTS (continued)</i>			
Victim Assistance Program	To improve the treatment of victims of crime by providing them with assistance and services necessary to hasten their recovery from a criminal act, and to support and aid them as they move through the criminal justice process.	Central to the Victim Assistance Program is concern for victims of crime. Strong research evidence indicates that when program goals focus on recovery of the victim, criminal justice performance is improved. The majority of victim/witness assistance programs were initiated to assist witnesses in an effort to gain their cooperation with the criminal justice system. Services provided included return of stolen property, courtroom orientation, case information, and other court-related services.	Courts/Information Systems Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS			
PROGRAM	PURPOSE	HIGHLIGHTS	RESOURCES/CONTACTS
<i>CORRECTIONS/ALTERNATIVES TO CORRECTIONS AND DRUG TREATMENT</i>			
Intensive Supervision Program	To test the effectiveness of intensive probation and parole supervision for drug offenders.	The program included state-of-the-art risk assessment, counseling and treatment services, and team supervision with emphasis on surveillance, urinalysis, and supervision. Caseloads in the program were generally limited to 20-35 clients, compared to average caseloads of 60 to 85 in the control group. Offenders who participated in the program in all the sites were serious drug-involved offenders. The majority of the offenders in all but one of the sites were also considered serious offenders in terms of prior criminal records. The evaluation, co-funded by BJA and NIJ and conducted by RAND Corporation, compared the results of offenders randomly assigned to either the ISP program or to routine probation or parole in seven demonstration sites. The evaluation showed that the ISP programs did not reduce the number or the seriousness of arrests during the 12-month follow-up period. Some of the ISP programs showed significant increases in rates of employment among ISP clients and participation in counseling (primarily drug) sessions.	<p>Corrections Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943</p> <p>RAND 1700 Main Street Santa Monica, CA 90406 (213) 393-0411</p>

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS			
PROGRAM	PURPOSE	HIGHLIGHTS	RESOURCES/CONTACTS
<i>CORRECTIONS/ALTERNATIVES TO CORRECTIONS AND DRUG TREATMENT (continued)</i>			
Jail Overcrowding/Alternatives to Pretrial Detention	To develop a screening system for defendant classification that insures the maintenance of public safety and the integrity of the judicial process.	Successful implementation of the Jail Overcrowding Program has fostered (1) interagency cooperation in planning and implementation of the program; (2) early involvement of the prosecuting attorney's office and early case screening; (3) concentration on alternatives for target populations that account for substantial percentages of the local jail population (e.g. alcohol abuse programs, misdemeanor release, and programs that identify and treat the mentally ill offender). Many of these programs not only help relieve the jail overcrowding problem, but also divert large numbers of persons from subsequent criminal justice involvement; (4) process changes such as increased use of citations in lieu of arrest, pre-booking misdemeanor release, intercounty and interstate information exchange and cooperation for the release of eligible persons without local ties, early involvement of defense counsel, and reduction of the time between charge and trial; (5) increasing the numbers on pretrial release, through improved screening/release practices, and simultaneously reducing the failure to appear and rearrest rates of those released; and (6) expanded use of citation release by police officers providing one of the highest payoffs in terms of criminal justice efficiency.	Corrections Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS			
PROGRAM	PURPOSE	HIGHLIGHTS	RESOURCES/CONTACTS
<i>CORRECTIONS/ALTERNATIVES TO CORRECTIONS AND DRUG TREATMENT (continued)</i>			
Restitution by Juveniles	The underlying goal of restitution sanctions is to hold offenders accountable for their crimes.	Restitution in the juvenile justice system received a major impetus in 1978 from an Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) initiative which supported 85 juvenile projects intended to provide courts with an alternative to incarceration. These projects, funded by 41 two-year grants, were located in probation and various juvenile court departments, local government agencies, and nonprofit organizations; six grants supported statewide projects. In recent years restitution has made inroads into all phases of the juvenile justice system from diversion and pre-adjudicatory agencies, to those providing residential treatment and aftercare. An estimated 400 juvenile and adult programs have been established in a variety of communities and organizational settings.	Corrections Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943
Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime: TASC Programs	To break the addiction-crime cycle of nonviolent drug-involved offenders by linking the legal sanctions of the criminal justice system with the therapeutic processes of community drug treatment programs.	A unique benefit of the TASC model is the ability to provide case management and treatment linkages at any point in the criminal justice process, from pretrial to parole. TASC programs have been established or expanded with formula grant funds in approximately 25% of the States. TASC is able to reduce costs and relieve many substance abuse-related processing burdens through assistance with such duties as addiction-related medical situations, pretrial screening, and post-trial supervision. Over the past six years, BJA has put substantial resources into the support of a national TASC model, through the provision of technical assistance and training to States and units of local government.	Corrections Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943

CRIME PREVENTION AND DEMAND REDUCTION

National Citizen's Crime Prevention Campaign (NCCPC)

- Purpose:* McGruff, the Crime Dog, serves as a powerful symbol for the National Citizen's Crime Prevention Campaign which teaches individuals of all ages how to say "no" to drugs, how to reduce their risk of being victimized, and encourages them to get involved in neighborhood and community-wide actions that attack the causes of crime.
- Objective(s):* The major objective of the Campaign is establishing community and police partnerships to reduce crime and drug abuse.
- Program Highlights:* In 1987 McGruff was featured in his first drug prevention television commercial. Since that time, his drug prevention message has been communicated to children and adults through numerous television commercials and printed materials. Use of the McGruff materials and ads by State and local crime prevention practitioners and community organizers help them raise public awareness, start and sustain programs, and promote community networks.
- Resources/Contacts:* *Challenges and Opportunities in Drug Prevention: A Demand Reduction Resource Guide for Law Enforcement Officers*, was produced in 1990 and disseminated to 16,235 law enforcement agencies and the public. This Guide is designed to encourage law enforcement officers to develop and implement demand reduction programs at the local level. It was developed for officers just starting drug prevention programs or those wanting to incorporate more sophisticated strategies into their programs.
- Crime Prevention in America: A Call to Action*, is a document designed to stimulate and broaden crime and drug prevention planning and action by showing citizens and organizations how to help reduce crime and drug abuse in our society.
- McGruff's Drug Prevention Packet* was distributed to 51,190 elementary schools during February 1990. The packet contained five reproducible brochures which provide helpful advice and information to children and adults: *How to Say No to Alcohol and Other Drugs*, *Don't Lose a Friend to Drugs*, *Winners Don't Use Drugs*, *Talking with Your Kids About Drugs*, and *A Parent's Guide to Alcohol and Other Drug Use Prevention*.

For further information contact:

Crime Prevention/
Demand Reduction Branch
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514-5943

National Crime Prevention Council
1700 K Street, NW
Second Floor
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 466-6272

Systems Approach to Community Crime and Drug Prevention

Purpose: The Systems Approach to Community Crime and Drug Prevention Demonstration Program provides a model for law enforcement agencies to enlist the services of other government agencies and to mobilize the community to reduce crime and drug activity.

Objective(s): Objectives include elevating crime and drug prevention to a high priority police activity, making prevention a routine part of daily activities of uniformed officers, and providing training to all law enforcement personnel.

Program Highlights: The Systems Approach makes use of a multidisciplinary planning team, citizen involvement, crime analysis, and the principles of crime and drug prevention in environmental design. The Systems Approach is a process and resource with which elected and appointed officials, government agencies, and the community can conduct daily business. BJA entered into cooperative agreements with the New Haven, CT; Knoxville, TN; Jacksonville, FL; and Tucson, AZ police departments to implement the Systems Approach demonstration program.

The demonstration sites have been successful in forming partnerships with residents in target areas and other city agencies to reduce criminal and drug activity. Drug activity was dramatically reduced in one public housing project in Knoxville by instituting foot patrols, changing traffic patterns, and closing some streets to through traffic. Through the combined efforts of the police department, the Community Development Corporation, and the Department of Traffic Engineering, the 1,200 vehicles per day driving through the project primarily to buy and sell drugs were reduced to 50 vehicles per day.

Tucson, AZ mobilized the residents in the mid-town area to assist them in combatting a soaring number of burglaries. Over 400 citizens attended a police-sponsored community forum to discuss how the public could work with the police. During the next 6 weeks, over 170 burglary cases were cleared, 17 individuals were arrested, and the rash of burglaries ceased.

Resources/Contacts: For further information contact:

Crime Prevention/
Demand Reduction Branch
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514-5943

Institute for Social Analysis
201 North Union Street
Suite 360
Alexandria, VA 22314
(703) 739-0880

LAW ENFORCEMENT/COMMUNITY POLICING

Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE)

Purpose: Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) is a drug abuse prevention education program designed to prevent adolescent substance abuse.

Objective(s): Developed in 1983 as a cooperative effort by the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) and the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD), this unique program uses carefully selected veteran law enforcement officers who have been trained to teach a structured, sequential curriculum in schools. DARE places special emphasis on the fifth and sixth grades, preparing students for entry into middle/junior high and high school where they are most likely to encounter pressures to use drugs.

Program Highlights: Five DARE Regional Training Centers have been established by BJA to provide cost-effective, specialized training for police officers who teach DARE and for police officers who work with and train other officers as mentors. The DARE Regional Training Centers are: Arizona Department of Public Safety; City of Los Angeles Police Department; Illinois State Police Department; North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation; and Virginia Department of State Police. The Centers received full accreditation in January, 1991. They, in turn, assess, evaluate, and accredit State and local DARE Training Centers. The goal is to accredit all interested State and local DARE Training Centers so that the training function may be turned over to State and local governments.

Since FY 1989, over 80% of the States have used formula grant funds to implement DARE programs within their schools. Over 5% of the reported formula grant awards in 1991 were devoted to DARE projects, compared to approximately 2% in 1989.

Students are being provided with the skills and self-esteem to resist drugs through the DARE program being implemented in schools in over two-thirds of the States with the assistance of formula grant funds.

Approximately 6 million youth received DARE training in school year 1991-92 and more than 12,000 law enforcement officers have been trained by or with the assistance of the five DARE Regional Training Centers.

Resources/Contacts: For further information contact:

Law Enforcement Branch
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514-5943

DARE Regional Training Centers:

NORTHEAST REGION

Virginia State Police
Richmond, VA 23261
(804) 674-2238

MIDWEST REGION

Illinois State Police
DARE Bureau
4 North Old State Capitol Plaza, Suite 4
Springfield, IL 67201
(217) 782-1054

SOUTHEAST REGION

North Carolina State Bureau of Investigations
3320 Old Garner Road
Raleigh, NC 27626
(919) 779-1400

SOUTHWEST REGION

Arizona Department of Public Safety
3110 North 19th Avenue, Suite 920
Phoenix, AZ 85105
(602) 223-2544

WEST REGION

Los Angeles Police Department
DARE Bureau
150 North Los Angeles Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 485-3277

Asset Seizure and Forfeiture

Purpose: The Asset Seizure and Forfeiture Project was developed to remove the profit motive from drug trafficking, and to assist the States in developing and implementing programs to achieve this goal.

Objective(s): The Asset Seizure and Forfeiture Program objective is to fulfill the need, expressed by State and local law enforcement executives, for assistance in making full use of asset seizures and forfeitures as a valuable tool in narcotics investigations.

With the passage of legislation patterned after the Federal law by many States, BJA entered into a cooperative agreement with the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) to identify States with effective asset seizure and forfeiture statutes, develop a model program, and provide technical assistance and training. The Attorney General's Office in Arizona and Maryland, and the police departments in Colorado Springs, Colorado and Tucson, Arizona were selected as demonstration sites.

Program Highlights: The Asset Seizure and Forfeiture Projects demonstrated the effectiveness of asset seizure and forfeiture functions in removing profits from drug trafficking operations. Three of the four model projects seized enough assets during their first year of operation to offset the costs of the program.

Experience has shown that passage of asset seizure and forfeiture legislation does not, by itself, guarantee a successful asset seizure program. Training and technical assistance were developed to help State and local jurisdictions make full use of new Federal and State laws. The curriculum was modified to accommodate the legislation in each State where training was conducted. Over 1,500 investigators and prosecutors in 23 States were trained in the effective application of asset seizure and forfeiture laws to remove the profits from drug operations.

Resources/Contacts: Technical Assistance was provided by PERF. A 14-volume series of Asset Seizure and Forfeiture booklets was developed by PERF and is available through the BJA Clearinghouse.

For further information contact:

Law Enforcement Branch
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514-5943

Police Executive Research Forum
2300 M Street, NW
Suite 910
Washington, DC 20037
(202) 466-7820

Clandestine Drug Laboratories Model Enforcement Program

Purpose: The purpose of the Clandestine Drug Laboratories Model Enforcement Program is to develop transferable prototypes for the investigation and prosecution of clandestine laboratories.

Objective(s): The goal of this program, administered by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), is to provide State and local investigators and chemists with the information necessary to effectively investigate clandestine laboratories and do so safely.

Program Highlights: In FY 1988, BJA initiated a Clandestine Laboratory Model Enforcement Program designed to develop and implement law enforcement, prosecution, and forensic chemist teams in different geographical areas of the country for the purpose of responding to requests to investigate clandestine drug laboratories.

A formal mechanism was developed to allocate, train, equip, focus, and manage investigative and prosecutorial personnel in order to achieve maximum criminal and civil remedies with an optimum level of safety. Policies and procedures implemented by the demonstration sites resulted in a model clandestine laboratory investigation approach.

Initial demonstration sites were established in California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Washington in FY 1988, with an additional site, in Oregon, added in FY 1989. Each project has been able to establish formalized procedures for investigating and responding to clandestine laboratory incidences; develop safety protocols in cooperation with State, local, and Federal regulatory agencies; and demonstrate numerous successes in the investigation and dismantling of clandestine drug laboratories.

A survey conducted by the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA) indicated that 77% of the responding departments had no written policy for dealing with illegal drug labs. BJA, in coordination with the NSA and DEA, developed an intensive 2-day awareness training seminar designed to address the management of clandestine drug lab enforcement. Eighteen training seminars have been sponsored by BJA/NSA through the Clandestine Laboratory Awareness Training Program, providing informational services to over 800 State and local officials. Representation has included participants from 42 States and 343 law enforcement agencies nationwide.

Resources/Contacts: For further information contact:

Law Enforcement Branch
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514-5943

National Sheriff's Association
1450 Duke Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
(703) 836-7827

Drug Recognition Program

- Purpose:*** There is a growing recognition among law enforcement officers that drugs other than alcohol also pose serious highway safety problems. The Drug Recognition Process, developed by the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) in the 1970s, is designed to enable officers to recognize suspects who are impaired or under the influence of drugs other than alcohol. It is a standardized method of examining a person suspected of impaired driving or another alcohol/drug-related offense to determine: whether the suspect is impaired; if impaired, whether the impairment is drug-related; and if the impairment is drug-related, the broad category (or combination) of drugs that is the likely cause of the impairment.
- Objective(s):*** The objective of the Drug Recognition Program is to provide States with a standardized method of examining a person suspected of impaired driving.
- Program Highlights:*** The LAPD has used this procedure since 1979 to help prevent traffic accidents, injuries and deaths, by improving enforcement of drug-impaired driving violations.
- In 1984, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) sponsored a controlled laboratory evaluation of these drug recognition procedures. This evaluation, conducted by researchers from Johns Hopkins University, was so promising that in 1985, NHTSA sponsored a Field Validation Study which demonstrated the Drug Recognition Examination as an effective means of detecting drug-induced impairment.
- These findings prompted NHTSA to work with the LAPD to develop a standardized curriculum for training police officers to serve as Drug Recognition Experts (DREs). Since 1987, with funding assistance from the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), NHTSA has initiated programs to develop Drug Recognition Programs in seven other jurisdictions. The Drug Recognition Program will prove useful in many jurisdictions. It is an effective means of handling drivers who imperil others by getting behind the wheel while under the influence of drugs.
- Resources/Contacts:*** For further information contact:
- Law Enforcement Branch
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514-5943

Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program (ICAP)

Purpose: The goals of the Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program (ICAP) are to increase the clearance rate of violent crime cases as well as the arrest and prosecution of serious offenders by instituting improved allocation and deployment of law enforcement patrol and investigative resources.

Objective(s): The objectives include: improving a law enforcement agency's field operations through increased use of information derived from analysis; refining a law enforcement agency's managerial capability to deliver services, direct resources, and deal with serious crime; and making patrol officers primarily responsible for the preliminary investigation of violent crimes.

Program Highlights: Each of the agencies involved in the program was required to conduct a self-assessment. The information processes and offense report improvements initiated by the program have resulted in the revision and improvement of the management and analysis of information in more than 60 agencies nationwide.

In addition to the self-assessments, an independent evaluation was conducted. The evaluation focused on four agencies: Norfolk, VA; Springfield, MO; Memphis, TN; and Stockton, CA. The results were mixed. That is, the agencies did not always achieve the original objectives completely. For example, the information generated by the Crime Analysis Unit was not always used fully to enhance the overall operations related to crime prevention/reduction. Further, while ICAP was perceived as a management concept or process that encouraged new ideas, ICAP was difficult to manage as an overall program. However, several agencies did attain some worthwhile benefits: management of the patrol and investigation workload, telephone reporting and early closure, and police managers' awareness of alternative service delivery methods.

Resources/Contacts: For further information contact:

Law Enforcement Branch
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514-5943

Marijuana Eradication Program

Purpose: The goal of the Marijuana Eradication Program is to enhance, through coordinated planning and operations, the ability of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies to suppress cultivation in potential growing areas, and to minimize product availability through crop destruction.

Objective(s): The objectives of the program are to: (1) increase detection and eradication of cannabis cultivation; (2) increase arrest and prosecution of cultivators and distributors, including an increase in asset seizure and forfeiture; (3) provide training for State and local law enforcement officials in various cannabis detection and eradication techniques; (4) provide for maximum safety for State and local law enforcement officials during operations; (5) reduce fractional and duplicative eradication efforts by coordinating planning and operations among Federal, State, and local enforcement agencies; and (6) identify any new or unusual cultivation trends or techniques.

Program Highlights: The concept of the Marijuana Eradication Program evolved from both the widespread expansion of illicit cannabis cultivation and related crime throughout the United States and the realization that law enforcement's success in combatting this problem can best be achieved through a coordinated effort involving law enforcement authorities at all levels of government.

Previous efforts that addressed marijuana eradication included the DEA Domestic Cannabis Eradication and Suppression Program, Operation Green Harvest in Hawaii, and CAMP in California. During August 5-9, 1985, DEA coordinated Operation Delta - 9, the largest initiative against marijuana cultivation in the history of the United States, which involved more than 2,200 Federal, State, and local law enforcement personnel throughout the 50 States.

These efforts have established the benefits of joint multi-agency eradication programs. The Marijuana Eradication Program is based on these favorable results and builds on their experiences toward the goal of implementing an effective program through the sharing of law enforcement resources and expertise.

Resources/Contacts: For further information contact:

Law Enforcement Branch
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514-5943

Organized Crime/Narcotics (OCN) Trafficking Enforcement Program

- Purpose:*** The purpose of the Organized Crime/Narcotics (OCN) Trafficking Enforcement Program is to enhance, through shared management of resources and operational decision making, the ability of Federal, State, and local criminal justice agencies to remove specifically targeted major narcotics trafficking conspiracies and offenders.
- Objective(s):*** The objective of the OCN Program is the sharing of management and operational decision-making. In a traditional task force organization, a "lead agency" is designated to manage the activities, with participation by other agencies limited to contributing resources. The serious friction that can result from the traditional model is avoided in the OCN Program model, which uses a control group. The control group is composed of a representative from the senior command of each participating agency. It serves as a governing board which establishes policies, selects cases to be investigated, allocates project resources, and monitors investigations. Each member has an equal vote on all project matters and all control group decisions must be unanimous. Once a case is approved, one of the participating agencies is designated as the lead agency to ensure that procedures for case reporting are established and utilized.
- Program Highlights:*** Each of the 18 task forces includes State and/or local law enforcement agencies, a prosecuting agency, and the United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). The participation of a prosecuting agency ensures the incorporation of prosecutive strategies into investigative plans and provides legal consultation and advice at every stage of the case. The participating prosecuting agencies include those of local prosecutors, the State attorney general, and/or the United States Attorney.
- OCN projects arrested over 11,855 mid- and high-level criminals and seized drugs, cash, and property with an estimated value of \$394 million through September 1991. The seizures included drugs with a street value of over \$308 million and assets worth over \$86 million.
- Resources/Contacts:*** A series of videotapes on multijurisdictional narcotics enforcement is available to active and prospective task forces: "*A Team Effort--Multijurisdictional Task Forces*," discusses the unique aspects of OCN-style task forces; and "*Management and Control*," focuses on control group issues affecting multijurisdictional narcotics units.

For further information contact:

Law Enforcement Branch
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514-5943

Institute for Intergovernmental Research
Post Office Box 12729
Tallahassee, FL 32317
(904) 385-0600

Pharmaceutical Diversion Program

Purpose: The diversion of pharmaceuticals into the illicit market and resultant abuse of these controlled substances remains a major drug abuse and law enforcement problem. The goal of the Pharmaceutical Diversion Program is to strengthen the role of law enforcement, professional licensing boards, and regulatory agencies in reducing diversion of these substances.

Objective(s): Program objectives include: establishing a system or enhancing existing systems for collecting and analyzing data on the diversion of controlled substances; investigating such diversions and providing for professional license discipline; improving regulatory controls against diversion; preventing and detecting forged, altered, or illegal prescriptions and identifying practitioners who prescribe excessively; training law enforcement, prosecutorial, and regulatory personnel to improve the control of diversion; and improving communication between officials and/or individuals responsible for diversion control at the State and local levels and to persons in the State licensed to handle controlled substances.

Program Highlights: The concept of the Pharmaceutical Diversion Program evolved from two factors: (1) the realization that diversion of pharmaceuticals into illicit markets and the resultant abuse of these controlled substances remains a major drug abuse and law enforcement problem; and (2) that combatting this serious problem can best be achieved through a coordinated effort, coupled with enhanced resources and intelligence capabilities, involving law enforcement, regulatory agencies, and professional licensing boards at all levels of government.

Previous efforts to address diversion control include the DEA funded Diversion Investigation Units program adopted by numerous States and the Diversion Impact Program Study (DIPS) in Michigan. Results of these similar efforts have established the benefits of a coordinated, well planned diversion control program. The Pharmaceutical Diversion Program is based on these favorable results and builds on their experiences toward the goal of implementing effective control programs throughout the United States.

Resources/Contacts: For further information contact:

Law Enforcement Branch
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514-5943

Property Crime Program ("STING")

- Purpose:* The goal of the Property Crime Program ("STING") is to disrupt illicit commerce in stolen goods and property.
- Objective(s):* The objective of the Property Crime Program is to proactively interdict stolen property redistribution through enforcement and intelligence. Enforcement involves arrest, prosecution, and conviction of criminals within the redistribution system. Intelligence involves the gathering and refinement of information to support further enforcement activities and also to gather information about other crimes.
- Program Highlights:* A 1980 evaluation of the program disclosed that it was highly effective against career burglars and larceny and motor vehicle theft. The study also concluded that arrests, convictions, and dollar value of recoveries resulted in a substantial return on the initial investment. For instance, an investment of \$32 million in 69 "STING" projects resulted in more than 11,900 arrests, an average conviction rate of 93%, the arrests of more than 8,900 career criminals, a savings of \$109 million in court costs through guilty pleas, and the recovery of \$398 million in stolen property, most of which was returned to its rightful owners.
- Another benefit of "STING" is the provision of services to victims of property crime whether they be individual citizens, community groups, or private industry. The increased potential for the return of stolen property to rightful owners has stimulated favorable public reaction and additional project resources from the victims (insurance companies, banking/credit card institutions).
- A final lesson learned from the "STING" Program is the need to focus on the higher echelons of the stolen property redistribution system. The impressive arrests and convictions of large numbers of "street thieves" are not ends but are means to identify and prosecute major fences within the system. The careful collection and timely analysis of intelligence is essential to penetrate higher levels of the system.
- Resources/Contacts:* For further information contact:
- Law Enforcement Branch
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514-5943

Street Level Narcotics Enforcement

Purpose: The purpose of the Street Level Narcotics Enforcement program is to provide law enforcement agencies with detailed methodologies for developing and executing street-level narcotics enforcement programs.

Objective(s): The objectives of the program are to provide law enforcement agencies with information on developing, implementing, and evaluating street-level narcotics strategies.

Program Highlights: Several cities have initiated street-level enforcement programs: Miami, FL; Rochester, NY; Dallas, TX; Washington, DC; and Birmingham, AL. The Miami, Florida Police Department has targeted drug buyers through well publicized reverse stings. Officers posing as drug dealers sell small amounts of narcotics to buyers who approach them on the street and then, with the help of other officers, arrest the buyers. The typical Miami reverse sting involves mass arrests and attracts great attention in the neighborhoods where it is conducted. The Rochester, New York Police Department has attacked the street narcotics problem with a joint narcotics-patrol effort in the form of HIT squads. Narcotics arrests by the patrol division went up 600% in the first full year of the new system. The Dallas, Texas Police Department implemented Operation CLEAN (Community and Law Enforcement Against Narcotics) on the premise that drug trafficking and crime problems need to be addressed by the whole community, not just the police.

In late August 1986, the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, DC, began Operation Clean Sweep, a high-visibility street enforcement program targeting open-air drug markets in the District of Columbia. In its first year, Clean Sweep produced 23,000 arrests, 12,700 of them drug-related; 2,700 convictions with sentences; 4,800 convictions with fines; seizures of \$10 million worth of drugs, \$95,000 in cash, 351 vehicles, and 632 weapons. In Operation Caine Break, the Birmingham, Alabama Police Department videotaped drug transactions conducted by undercover officers, enabling them to conduct innumerable buys and sales without revealing themselves to the suspects. The tapes would then be used to identify suspects in order to obtain warrants. The department arrested the sellers first and three weeks later, the buyers, in a sweep across the State. At least 19 articles appeared in local newspapers over the 4-week period when arrests were being made.

Resources/Contacts: For further information contact:

Law Enforcement Branch
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514-5943

Problem-Oriented Approach to Drug Enforcement

- Purpose:*** Problem-oriented policing is a process for approaching the persistent problems in a community which create a need for a police response.
- Objective(s):*** Objectives include: identifying problems, analyzing each problem by collecting information about the problem and alternative responses to it, developing a tailored solution, and evaluating the impact of the solution on the problem.
- Program Highlights:*** The problem-oriented method of policing requires a change in the way that police officers approach their work. Rather than treating each crime or call for service as an isolated incident which must be dealt with immediately, the police officer looks for patterns and underlying problems. A problem rather than a crime, a case, or a call for service constitutes a basic unit of policy. The Problem-oriented approach to policing resulted in a significant reduction in both violent crime and calls for service in target areas.
- Atlanta, GA; Philadelphia, PA; San Diego, CA; Tampa, FL; and Tulsa, OK, participated in demonstrating the effectiveness of the Problem-Oriented Approach to Drug Enforcement. Technical assistance and documentation of the program were performed by the Police Executive Research Forum. After a year in a large housing complex in Tampa, officers involved in problem-oriented policing reported that drug dealing was less visible, violence had been greatly reduced, and their relationship with the residents was much improved. Tenants were working to stop the flow of drugs and were willing to inform the police of illegal activities. The action taken by the two officers assigned to a public housing complex in Tulsa resulted in a 73% decrease in reported violent crime in the first six months of the program. Informants sent in to buy drugs returned empty handed. Residents came up to the officers walking their beat to visit or to report any new drug activity.
- Resource/Contacts:*** A series of publications have been produced to guide law enforcement agencies in the successful implementation of the problem-oriented approach to policing. The Police Executive Research Forum has developed publications related to the Problem-Oriented Approach to Drug Enforcement which are available to local law enforcement agencies.

For further information contact:

Law Enforcement Branch
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514-5943

Police Executive Research Forum
2300 M Street, NW
Suite 910
Washington, DC 20037
(202) 466-7820

Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)

Purpose:

The Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) program is composed of six regional projects that share intelligence and coordinate efforts against criminal networks that operate in many locations across jurisdictional lines. Typical targets of RISS activities are drug trafficking, white-collar crime, and organized criminal activities. Each of the projects, however, selects its own target crimes and the range of services provided to member agencies.

Objective(s):

The objectives of RISS are to provide seven basic services to its members: (1) information sharing; (2) data analysis; (3) telecommunications; (4) investigative support; (5) specialized equipment; (6) training; and (7) technical assistance.

Program Highlights:

In 1990 Congress appropriated \$14 million for the RISS program, which now serves more than 3,000 law enforcement agencies in 50 States, two Canadian provinces, and the District of Columbia.

Each RISS project has from 75 to over 700 member agencies. The vast majority of member agencies are at the municipal and county levels, but more than 117 State agencies and 165 Federal agencies are also members. The Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Internal Revenue Service, Secret Service, Customs, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms are among the Federal agencies participating in the RISS program.

RISS Programs services were utilized by member agencies in investigations resulting in 29,292 arrests since its inception in 1984 through June 1991. Project services were also utilized in investigations resulting in seizures and recoveries of controlled substances valued over \$1.1 billion, seizures of assets valued at over \$219 million, and civil RICO recoveries of almost \$14.5 million.

Resources/Contacts:

For further information contact:

Law Enforcement Branch
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
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PROSECUTION

Career Criminal Prosecution Program

Purpose: The goal of the Career Criminal Prosecution Program is to improve public safety and disrupt foreseeable patterns of serious criminal activity through effective prosecution and case management.

Objective(s): The objective is to incapacitate greater numbers of repeat and violent offenders by enhancing the prosecutor's resources and management capabilities. This includes the prosecutor's ability to screen, prosecute, and follow up on these offenders.

Program Highlights: Following are illustrations of successful Career Criminal Offender Programs:

A program was established in 1987 within the New York City Office of the Special Narcotics Prosecutor to target drug sellers who had lengthy criminal records and at least one prior felony conviction. Police/prosecutor protocols were implemented to facilitate the referral of targeted defendants. Plea bargains were reduced. Pleas negotiated by the program attorneys were restricted to C-level felonies with prison terms of at least 3 to 6 years, compared to non-project cases where pleas involving prison terms of half that amount were accepted.

A "Comprehensive Career Criminal and Drug Prosecution Support Program," administered by the Iowa Prosecuting Attorneys' Training Council provides direct funding and support for specialized prosecutors. The program combines the most effective components of a career criminal prosecution program with a prosecution management support system.

The Iowa Drug Prosecution Information Clearinghouse makes drug prosecution and asset forfeiture resources available to prosecutors. Standardized software for case management and tracking is being developed, and technical assistance is provided to prosecutors. During 1990, 47 hours of training were provided to 237 individuals on topics such as trial advocacy, financial asset recovery, special issues in drug enforcement, and investigation of drug offenses.

Resources/Contacts: For further information contact:

Prosecution Branch
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514-5943

Prosecution Management Support System

- Purpose:* The purpose of a Prosecution Management Support System (PMSS) is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the prosecutor's office by supporting prosecution activities such as violent and career criminal identification, case and subpoena preparation, and witness notification; monitoring management decisions; and reducing case preparation and processing time.
- Objective(s):* The objective of implementing such a project is to increase productivity and to enhance the chief prosecutor's management decisions. An automated PMSS aids the prosecutor with workload distribution and assists with case management and analysis.
- Program Highlights:* In 1986, SEARCH Group, in conjunction with BJA, formed a Task Force on Prosecutors' Technical Assistance and Training Needs. The Task Force was created in response to the national need among prosecutors for guidance in managing information systems. Representing, among other organizations, the National District Attorneys Association, the National Association of Justice Information Systems, and the National Association of Prosecutor Coordinators, Task Force members shared their expertise and experience in a cooperative effort to develop solutions to the unique information management needs of prosecutors. The Task Force met over the course of two years, and among its many deliberations reviewed and recommended system capabilities and information requirements it believed necessary to the fundamental structure of a prosecution management support system.
- A Prosecution Management Support System expands a prosecutor's ability to: (1) target prosecution activities to convict violent and career criminals; (2) maintain victim assistance programs to ensure victims' rights and keep victims informed of the prosecutorial process; (3) retrieve information quickly and accurately for prosecution activities affected by speedy trial deadlines; (4) generate analytical reports to guide the use of discretionary authority; (5) obtain management information and statistical data to review the effectiveness and efficiency of the agency's prosecution methods; and (6) facilitate sharing of information among criminal justice agencies.
- Resources/Contacts:* For further information contact:

Prosecution Branch
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514-5943

COURTS

Comprehensive Adjudication of Drug Arrestees (CADA)

Purpose: The purpose of the Comprehensive Adjudication of Drug Arrestees Program is to reduce the time required to process increasing numbers of drug cases.

Objective(s): The objectives are to improve case management and coordination among criminal justice agencies to reduce the time required to process increasing numbers of drug cases.

Program Highlights: The demonstration sites in BJA's Comprehensive Adjudication of Drug Arrestees (CADA) Program were: Orleans Parish (New Orleans), LA; Providence, RI; and Santa Clara County (San Jose), CA. Each site identified the obstacles to the efficient movement of cases through the adjudicatory process and then developed programs to facilitate the disposition of drug cases. Providence implemented early case disposition procedures; Santa Clara implemented a motions management program; and New Orleans established special drug courts.

Improved case management and coordination among criminal justice agencies significantly enhanced the ability of two of the CADA demonstration sites to reduce the time required to process increasing numbers of drug cases.

Changes in management practices supported by the active cooperation of all components of the criminal justice system were shown to have a greater impact on case flow management than increased resources.

Resources/Contacts: For further information contact:

Courts/Information Systems Branch
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514-5943

Court Delay Reduction

Purpose: BJA's Court Delay Reduction programs are designed to assist the States by exploring ways of reducing delays in case processing and training judges on the identification of and effective treatment and sanctions for drug offenders. The States have allocated a relatively small, but increasing, portion of their formula grant funds for court-related programs. In a number of States, the judiciary has chosen not to participate in this Executive Branch program because of separation of powers issues.

Objective(s): The objectives of the Court Delay Reduction programs are to provide courts with methods for bringing their caseloads under control and for establishing tighter case processing goals.

Program Highlights: A number of States (Alabama, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Ohio) have reduced both criminal and civil court delay through the exercise of rule making powers, and through statewide case reporting systems. Potential benefits include: (1) substantially improved judicial efficiency; (2) lower pending case loads for the court and for each judge; (3) improved order and communication among attorneys, witnesses, jurors, and court staffs; (4) substantial reduction in pretrial jail populations, thereby saving public funds and relieving jail overcrowding; (5) increased support and responsiveness of State and local legislatures during budget development; (6) improved press relations and public support; and (7) improved standards of fairness and due process.

Resources/Contacts: For further information contact:

Courts/Information Systems Branch
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514-5943

Court Unification

- Purpose:*** The ultimate goal of Court Unification is the realization of "uniform justice" through provision of the structural and organizational framework, management tools and processes, and adequate and efficiently deployed resources necessary to expedite resolution and disposition of matters before the courts. This goal reflects the recognition that court unification, while not an end in itself, sets the stage for improving the administration of justice and for timely case disposition.
- Objective(s):*** To simplify the structure of local trial courts through consolidation of different levels and types of courts into one general jurisdiction court.
- Program Highlights:*** There are many benefits to be derived from Court Unification. Among them: elimination or substantial reduction of overlapping and fragmented jurisdiction among the trial courts; better deployment and use of judges and support staff, with reduction in both where possible; elimination of conflicting local court rules and establishment of uniformity of process; streamlined and expeditious trial and appellate processes; system-wide management and planning to meet present and future needs; efficient human, fiscal, and material resource allocation; recruitment and retention of qualified support personnel; establishment and maintenance of a system-wide information system; and uniformity in procedures, records, and equipment.
- Resources/Contacts:*** For further information contact:

Courts/Information Systems
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514-5943

Jury Management Improvement

Purpose: The purpose of the Jury Management Improvement program is to make more effective and efficient use of jurors while ensuring that the courts are adequately supplied with qualified, representative citizens that are drawn in a defensible manner.

Objective(s): This goal is achieved by meeting several objectives: minimizing costs attendant to selection and handling of jurors through sound management practices, ensuring jurors are provided proper orientation and instruction and are provided responsive support systems during their service, and increasing the productivity of citizens once called into jury service.

Program Highlights: Several elements are critical to achieving best use and management of jury systems. National standards serve as a framework by which existing jury systems can be evaluated and areas of needed improvement more easily recognized. It is essential that these standards be implemented at the State level, and that personnel be properly trained and supported.

A number of States have adopted programs to improve the management of juries. Some recent efforts, such as those in Kansas and Washington, have been structured around the national standards while others, like Alabama, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York, provided many of the techniques adopted in the standards.

Resources/Contacts: For further information contact:

Courts/Information Systems Branch
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514-5943

Pretrial Services Program

- Purpose:*** The Pretrial Services Program was developed to provide the information necessary for judicial officers to make informed release/detention decisions.
- Objective(s):*** Program objectives include: improving the release/detention decision process in criminal courts by providing complete, accurate, non-adversarial information to judicial officers; identifying those for whom alternative forms of supervision may be more appropriate than incarceration; and monitoring released pretrial arrestees to ensure compliance with conditions of release imposed by the judicial officer for the benefit of public safety.
- Program Highlights:*** Effective pretrial release practices benefit the criminal justice system in a number of ways. The information the pretrial program provides helps judicial officers to decide better who may be released safely on their own recognizance pending adjudication and under what conditions, and who should be detained to maintain the safety of the community and the integrity of the criminal court process. By making release recommendations, the pretrial service program helps ensure consistency in the treatment of arrestees who pose little threat to the community if released. By providing release alternatives such as supervised release, the pretrial program can expand the number of release options available to the court.
- Monitoring released pretrial arrestees promotes the greater likelihood of compliance with the conditions of release. Tracking released defendants enables the jurisdiction to measure the effectiveness of its release/detention policies and can create a data base for the system to use in policy formulation and decision making. Identifying those for whom alternative forms of supervision may be more appropriate than incarceration can result in more efficient use of limited jail space.
- Resources/Contacts:*** For further information contact:
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Courts/Information Systems Branch | Pretrial Services Resource Center |
| Bureau of Justice Assistance | 1325 G Street, NW |
| 633 Indiana Avenue, NW | Suite 1020 |
| Washington, DC 20531 | Washington, DC 20005 |
| (202) 514-5943 | (202) 638-3080 |

Victim Assistance Program

Purpose:

The purpose of the Victim Assistance Program is to improve the treatment of victims of crime by providing them with assistance and services necessary to hasten their recovery from a criminal act, and to support and aid them as they move through the criminal justice process.

Objective(s):

Program objectives include: (1) increasing the commitment of State and local government to assisting victims of crime; (2) increasing the range and availability of services for victims; (3) expanding the victim's opportunity to participate at all critical stages of the criminal justice process, and ensuring consideration of the impact of the crime upon the victim in major criminal justice decisions; and (4) increasing coordination and networking of appropriate agencies, organizations, and groups providing services to victims in order to develop an integrated community system of victim assistance.

Program Highlights:

The majority of victim/witness assistance programs were initiated to assist witnesses in an effort to gain their cooperation with the criminal justice system. Services provided included return of stolen property, courtroom orientation, case information, and other court-related services. Law enforcement programs typically provided 24-hour crisis intervention responses to the hospital, the victim's home, or the crime scene, and focused on providing victim services and enhancing the efforts of patrol and investigation.

Research indicates that fewer than 15% of crime victims become involved in the court process. By limiting services largely to victim/witnesses, many victim needs went unfulfilled. If the victim/witness projects did not totally succeed in improving victims' "spirit of cooperation," they did succeed in making the work of the prosecutors more efficient and in accomplishing a valuable, but less easily documented, goal of helping to reduce the effects of the crime and the court experience. The separation of a victim/witness program into two distinct undertakings constitutes a more persuasive effort which has proven effective in achieving criminal justice goals and, at the same time, more humanitarian treatment of victims.

The Victim Assistance Program incorporates recommendations, developed by the 1982 President's Task Force on Victims of Crime, that have an immediate impact on victims.

Resources/Contacts:

For further information contact:

Courts/Information Systems Branch
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514-5943

CORRECTIONS/ALTERNATIVES TO CORRECTIONS AND DRUG TREATMENT

Intensive Supervision Program

Purpose: Intensive Supervision Programs (ISPs) were initiated by BJA in eight sites during FY 1987 and 1988 to test the effectiveness of intensive probation and parole supervision for drug offenders.

Objective(s): The objective was to determine whether drug offenders assigned to the ISP program reduced the seriousness or number of arrests during a 12-month follow-up period.

Program Highlights: The program included state-of-the-art risk assessment, counseling and treatment services, and team supervision with emphasis on surveillance, urinalysis, and supervision. Caseloads in the program were generally limited to 20-35 clients, compared to average caseloads of 60 to 85 in the control group. In addition to frequent face-to-face contacts, all of the projects included drug testing and drug/alcohol counseling or treatment. Several emphasized employment and development of employment potential, and over half of the sites used electronic monitoring devices. Many of the projects experienced difficulty implementing the rehabilitative aspects of their programs such as community service, counseling, drug treatment, and vocational training. Most of the treatment was out-patient, consisting of approximately two hours of group counseling per week. Only a few sites had access to in-patient residential treatment. Thus the programs, as implemented, were aimed primarily at offender supervision and control, as opposed to rehabilitative programs.

Intensive Supervision Programs may have considerable utility in punishing and controlling less serious offenders, but programs which target higher-risk offenders are no better at controlling crime and no less costly than routine supervision, and they have little effect on prison crowding, according to National Institute of Justice and other research.

The evaluation, co-funded by BJA and NIJ and conducted by RAND Corporation, compared the results of offenders randomly assigned to either the ISP program or to routine probation or parole in seven demonstration sites. The evaluation showed that the ISP programs did not reduce the number or the seriousness of arrests during the 12-month follow-up period. Some of the ISP programs showed significant increases in rates of employment among ISP clients and participation in counseling (primarily drug) sessions.

Resources/Contacts: For further information contact:

Corrections Branch
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514-5943

RAND
1700 Main Street
Santa Monica, CA 90406
(213) 393-0411

Jail Overcrowding/Alternatives to Pretrial Detention Program

- Purpose:* The purpose of the Jail Overcrowding/Alternatives to Pretrial Detention Program is to develop a screening system for defendant classification that insures the maintenance of public safety and the integrity of the judicial process.
- Objective(s):* Program objectives include: managing jail use by identifying defendants requiring maximum security and developing alternative levels of supervision for defendants requiring less than maximum supervision.
- Program Highlights:* Successful implementation of the Jail Overcrowding/Alternatives to Pretrial Detention Program has fostered (1) inter-agency cooperation in planning and implementation of the program; (2) early involvement of the prosecuting attorney's office and early case screening; and (3) concentration on alternatives for target populations that account for substantial percentages of the local jail population (e.g. alcohol abuse programs, misdemeanor release, and programs that identify and treat the mentally ill offender). These programs not only help relieve the jail crowding problem, but also divert large numbers of persons from subsequent criminal justice involvement; (4) process changes such as increased use of citations in lieu of arrest, pre-booking misdemeanor release, intercounty and interstate information exchange and cooperation for the release of eligible persons without local ties, early involvement of defense counsel, and reduction of the time between charge and trial; (5) increasing the numbers on pretrial release through improved screening/release practices, and simultaneously reducing the failure to appear and rearrest rates of those released; and (6) expanded use of citation release by police officers providing one of the highest payoffs in terms of criminal justice efficiency.
- Resources/Contacts:* For further information contact:
- Corrections Branch
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514-5943

Restitution by Juveniles

- Purpose:* The underlying goal of restitution sanctions is to hold offenders accountable for their crimes.
- Objective(s):* The objective of restitution is to offer a balanced approach integrating several criminal justice goals: accountability, victim reparation, community protection, and offender competence and responsibility.
- Program Highlights:* Restitution in the juvenile justice system received a major impetus in 1978 from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) initiative which supported 85 juvenile projects intended to provide courts with an alternative to incarceration. These projects, funded by 41 two-year grants, were located in probation and various juvenile court departments, local government agencies, and nonprofit organizations; six grants supported statewide projects.
- A comprehensive evaluation based on data collected from the records of 17,000 offenders indicated that restitution programs were effective in meeting a number of objectives: offenders, including serious delinquents, completed restitution orders at a high rate--86% of all cases were terminated in full compliance with restitution orders, and after two years of referral to initiative projects, approximately \$1,533,000 in restitution had been paid, representing 74% of original judicial orders. Juveniles in restitution projects also completed 259,092 hours of unpaid community service and 4,091 hours of direct victim service. Further, fewer than one in ten individuals re-offended while participating in a restitution program; and when recidivism rates for subjects randomly assigned to restitution programs were compared in a 2-year follow-up with those of offenders assigned to other dispositions (including incarceration), re-offending was significantly lower in the restitution group.
- In recent years restitution has made inroads into all phases of the juvenile justice system from diversion and pre-adjudicatory agencies, to those providing residential treatment and aftercare. An estimated 400 juvenile and adult programs have been established in a variety of communities and organizational settings.
- Resources/Contacts:* For further information contact:

Corrections Branch
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514-5943

Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime: TASC Programs

Purpose: The purpose of Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) programs is to break the addiction-crime cycle of nonviolent drug-involved offenders by linking the legal sanctions of the criminal justice system with the therapeutic processes of community drug treatment programs.

Objective(s): The objectives of TASC are the (1) identification of the drug-dependent offender through screening procedures that determine client eligibility for TASC intervention; (2) assessment of the offender's community risk, severity of drug dependency, and appropriateness for treatment placement; (3) referral to the appropriate community treatment resources; and (4) case management of each individual offender, including urine monitoring and ancillary services to ensure compliance with justice and treatment expectations and reporting of case management/monitoring tracking to the referring criminal justice authorities.

Program Highlights: A unique benefit of the TASC model is the ability to provide case management and treatment linkages at any point in the criminal justice process, from pretrial to parole. TASC programs have been established or expanded with formula grant funds in approximately 25% of the States.

TASC is able to reduce the costs and relieve many substance abuse-related processing burdens through assistance with such duties as addiction-related medical situations, pretrial screening, and post-trial supervision. The treatment community also benefits from TASC's legal focus, which appears to motivate and prolong offenders' treatment cooperation and ensures clear definition and observation of criteria for treatment dismissal or completion. Public safety is also increased through TASC's careful supervision of criminally involved offenders during their treatment experience.

Over the past six years, BJA has invested substantial resources into the support of a national TASC model, through the provision of technical assistance and training to States and units of local government. This technical support has been provided by national organizations working cooperatively with BJA to assist the States in implementing intermediate sanctions such as TASC and to aid existing TASC and TASC-like intermediate sanctions programs.

Resources/Contacts: For further information contact:

Corrections Branch
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514-5943

PART II: BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS

Matrix of BJA Demonstration Programs

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	PURPOSE	HIGHLIGHTS	EVALUATORS	RESOURCES/CONTACTS
<i>CRIME PREVENTION AND DEMAND REDUCTION</i>				
Community Responses to Drug Abuse	To develop and test effective communitywide strategies which local groups can implement to reduce drug abuse and fear in targeted communities.	Public awareness about drugs, mobilization of local residents, improved police-community partnerships, and the establishment of drug-free school zones were achieved by the demonstration sites during their first year of participation in the program.	University of Chicago at Illinois	Demand Reduction/Crime Prevention Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943
Boys and Girls Clubs	To promote the establishment of Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing projects.	Youth in public housing who participate in Boys and Girls Clubs become more involved in after-school activities that reduce the risk of involvement in delinquency and drug abuse.	To be determined	Demand Reduction/Crime Prevention Branch 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS				
PROGRAM	PURPOSE	HIGHLIGHTS	EVALUATORS	RESOURCES/CONTACTS
<i>LAW ENFORCEMENT/COMMUNITY POLICING</i>				
Weed and Seed	To "weed out" crime from targeted neighborhoods and then "seed" them with a wide range of crime and drug prevention programs and human service agency resources to prevent crime from reoccurring.	Weed and Seed is being implemented in 19 sites across the country. Community policing, aggressive prosecution of drug and violent crime cases, "safe havens," and neighborhood revitalization are being implemented to address problems in high-crime target neighborhoods in Kansas City, Trenton, and Omaha, the three pilot Weed and Seed sites.	University of Maryland	Law Enforcement Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS				
PROGRAM	PURPOSE	HIGHLIGHTS	EVALUATORS	RESOURCES/CONTACTS
<i>LAW ENFORCEMENT/COMMUNITY POLICING (continued)</i>				
Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Model Parent Program	To involve the family and community in the drug prevention effort by teaching parents the information and skills necessary to strengthen drug-use resistance concepts in the home environment.	Two training centers were developed in Illinois and North Carolina. The training consists of building self-esteem, listening skills, communication skills, peer pressure, resistance skills, media messages, drug recognition, reasons for drug abuse, phases of chemical dependency, and resources and referrals. Another component of the program is a community-based intervention designed to provide procedures and strategies for the identification, early intervention, and aftercare support of children in the community.	The training centers in Illinois and North Carolina are conducting implementation studies of the program. Future program assessments will include impact evaluations.	Law Enforcement Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS				
PROGRAM	PURPOSE	HIGHLIGHTS	EVALUATORS	RESOURCES/CONTACTS
<i>LAW ENFORCEMENT/COMMUNITY POLICING (continued)</i>				
Narcotics Enforcement in Public Housing	To improve citizen security and the quality of life in public housing areas through the reduction of narcotics trafficking.	Demonstration sites were implemented in Denver and New Orleans. An evaluation of the program showed a decline in drug use and a decline in victimization and fear of crime.	Police Foundation	<p>Law Enforcement Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943</p> <p>Police Foundation 1001 22nd Street, NW Suite 200 Washington, DC 20037 (202) 833-1460</p>
Innovative Neighborhood-Oriented Policing (INOP)	The INOP approach fosters both community policing initiatives and drug demand reduction efforts at the neighborhood level.	Partnerships between law enforcement, other city agencies, and the community are successfully implementing systemic neighborhood-based drug prevention and control programs in jurisdictions participating in the INOP program.	Police Foundation	<p>Law Enforcement Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943</p> <p>Police Foundation 1001 22nd Street, NW Suite 200 Washington, DC 20037 (202) 833-1460</p>

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS				
PROGRAM	PURPOSE	HIGHLIGHTS	EVALUATORS	RESOURCES/CONTACTS
<i>LAW ENFORCEMENT/COMMUNITY POLICING (continued)</i>				
Comprehensive Gang Initiative	To identify effective programs to prevent and control gang activities, provide the capability to implement gang prevention and control programs, disseminate effective gang prevention and control programs, and create a model to respond to both emerging and chronic gang problems that balances prevention and control strategies	A prototype is being developed. Stage I is a national assessment of existing local responses to the gang problem, and Stage II will develop a flexible problem-solving model which combines enforcement, prevention, and education strategies.	Police Executive Research Forum (PERF)	<p>Law Enforcement Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943</p> <p>Police Executive Research Forum 2300 M Street, NW Suite 910 Washington, DC 20037 (202) 466-7820</p>
Multijurisdictional Task Forces	To provide resources to the States to facilitate coordination and the sharing of resources among Federal, State, and local agencies to target drug trafficking and other drug-related activities that tend to cross jurisdictional lines.	There are approximately 1,000 task forces nationwide. More than half of the States allocate 40% or more of BJA formula grant funds to task forces. Each year they are in operation, task forces make over 86,000 drug arrests nationwide and seize over \$100 million in assets. Between 1988 and 1991, task forces seized assets from drug offenders with a total estimated value of over \$497 million.	<p>RAND</p> <p>Michigan State University</p> <p>Vera Institute of Justice</p> <p>Justice Research and Statistics Association</p> <p>Police Executive Research Forum</p>	<p>Law Enforcement Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943</p> <p>Justice Research and Statistics Association 444 North Capitol Street, NW Suite 445 Washington, DC 20001 (202) 624-8560</p>

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS				
PROGRAM	PURPOSE	HIGHLIGHTS	EVALUATORS	RESOURCES/CONTACTS
<i>LAW ENFORCEMENT/COMMUNITY POLICING (continued)</i>				
Financial Investigations	To detect and identify hidden assets acquired with the proceeds from drug trafficking, trace narcotics-related financial transactions, analyze the movement of drug-related currency, identify criminal financial structures and money laundering schemes, and administer asset forfeiture procedures.	The 12 Financial Investigations Projects seized over \$16.7 million in drugs, \$26.1 million in property, and \$29.9 million in currency between their inception in 1990 and December 1991.	Jefferson Institute for Justice Studies	Law Enforcement Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943 Jefferson Institute for Justice Studies 1910 K Street, NW Suite 601 Washington, DC 20006 (202) 659-2882
National Forensic Crime Laboratory Information System (NFLIS)	To assist crime laboratory managers with crime laboratory workload management problems, reporting of analysis findings, and compilation of statistical data required by Federal and State planning and enforcement agencies.	NFLIS helps the crime laboratory director answer questions such as: (1) What types of drugs are most often analyzed by the crime laboratory? (2) What is the laboratory's turn-around time for analyzing evidence and reporting on results? (3) What types of drugs are associated with various offense types?	Justice Research and Statistics Association	Law Enforcement Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943 Justice Research and Statistics Association 444 North Capitol Street, NW Suite 445 Washington, DC 20001 (202) 624-8560

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS				
PROGRAM	PURPOSE	HIGHLIGHTS	EVALUATORS	RESOURCES/CONTACTS
<i>PROSECUTION</i>				
Interjurisdictional Drug Prosecution	To demonstrate the ability of prosecutor-led task forces to investigate and prosecute illegal drug manufacturing and distribution organizations operating across jurisdictional lines.	The Interjurisdictional Drug Prosecution programs in Georgia and Oregon are demonstrating that prosecutor leadership can have a significant impact on the effectiveness of multijurisdictional task forces.	American Prosecutors Research Institute	<p>Prosecution Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943</p> <p>American Prosecutors Research Institute 1033 North Fairfax Street Suite 200 Alexandria, VA 22314 (703) 549-4253</p>

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS				
PROGRAM	PURPOSE	HIGHLIGHTS	EVALUATORS	RESOURCES/CONTACTS
<i>COURTS</i>				
Differentiated Case Management (DCM) and Expedited Drug Case Management (EDCM)	To reduce the processing time of drug cases.	A significant reduction in case processing time was achieved in both criminal and civil courts that implemented the DCM model. The DCM model provides general guidance and can be adapted to the special needs of each court, criminal or civil, large or small, to increase the efficiency of case processing. The average time from drug case initiation to disposition in Middlesex County, NJ decreased 66% as a result of the EDCM program. Philadelphia experienced a 26% reduction in the average number of days from arraignment to disposition for felony cases as a result of the program.	Jefferson Institute for Justice Studies	<p>Courts/Information Systems Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943</p> <p>Jefferson Institute for Justice Studies 1910 K Street, NW Suite 601 Washington, DC 20006 (202) 659-2882</p>

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS				
PROGRAM	PURPOSE	HIGHLIGHTS	EVALUATORS	RESOURCES/CONTACTS
<i>CORRECTIONS/ALTERNATIVES TO CORRECTIONS AND DRUG TREATMENT</i>				
Intermediate Sanctions (Boot Camps)	To provide an intermediate sanction that is a form of incarceration characterized by a highly structured, strict, military-type environment.	Preliminary results from a national study of Boot Camp programs show that a short period of incarceration in a highly structured program can be as effective as longer periods of incarceration in traditional settings. Three sites are developing and testing a prototypical Boot Camp for Juvenile Offenders program that includes physical conditioning, education, and treatment in a residential setting, followed by community-based aftercare to help the offenders develop the skills needed to change their lives and take responsibility for their actions.	Louisiana State University University of Maryland Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology	Corrections Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS				
PROGRAM	PURPOSE	HIGHLIGHTS	EVALUATORS	RESOURCES/CONTACTS
<i>CORRECTIONS/ALTERNATIVES TO CORRECTIONS AND DRUG TREATMENT (continued)</i>				
Drug Treatment in Correctional Settings	To provide drug treatment to offenders in jail.	Demonstration drug treatment programs were implemented in Cook County (Chicago), IL; Hillsborough County (Tampa), FL; and Pima County (Tucson), AZ. Program results show that treatment aftercare upon release from jail is important and should be court-ordered to ensure that services are available, that the offender participates in the treatment, and that the offender's progress is monitored.	American Jail Association	<p>Corrections Branch Bureau of Justice Assistance 633 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20531 (202) 514-5943</p> <p>American Jail Association 1000 Day Road, Suite 100 Hagerstown, MD 21740 (301) 790-3930</p>

CRIME PREVENTION AND DEMAND REDUCTION

Community Responses to Drug Abuse

Purpose: The goal of the Community Responses to Drug Abuse demonstration program is to develop and test effective communitywide strategies which local groups can implement to reduce drug abuse and fear in targeted communities. Ten sites were selected to participate in the program: Bronx, NY; Chicago, IL (two neighborhoods); Cleveland, OH; Hartford, CT; Houston, TX; Iowa (3 sites); and Oakland, CA.

Objective(s): Each site identified the primary crime and drug problems in its community and established a task force to address them. The task forces generally include representatives from law enforcement, schools, churches, businesses, public and private agencies, and concerned community leaders.

Program Highlights: Critical safety issues were a high priority and were addressed immediately. The development of police-community partnerships facilitated the identification of drug "hot spots" and the closing of drug houses. Seven of the sites distributed hot spot cards to local residents for anonymous reporting of drug-related activity. Area residents in the Logan Square Neighborhood in Chicago identified more than 60 hot spots through the fall of 1990, resulting in 50 arrests. In Hartford, 11 drug houses used for distribution of heroin, crack, and marijuana were closed through joint community and law enforcement efforts. Drug-free school zones were implemented around school property by a majority of the sites.

Collective events, such as rallies, marches, and conferences were used by most sites to raise public awareness about the drug problem and mobilize local residents.

Public awareness about drugs, mobilization of local residents, improved police-community partnerships, and the establishment of drug-free school zones were achieved by the demonstration sites during the first year of participation in the Community Response to Drug Abuse demonstration program.

Resources/Contacts: For further information contact:

Demand Reduction/Crime Prevention Branch
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514-5943

Boys and Girls Clubs

Purpose: The purpose of this program is to promote the establishment of Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing projects by expanding the number of the Clubs in public housing and by developing and implementing program models for developing a system of networking and referral to provide youth living there access to comprehensive childrens' services.

Objective(s): The objectives of the Boys and Girls Club Public Housing Demonstration program are to: (1) prepare a solicitation for applications to initiate Boys and Girls Clubs; (2) expand the number of clubs in public housing; (3) provide supplemental management and program assistance to clubs currently operating in public housing; (4) develop a prototype program(s) to access comprehensive health, education, and social services for children in public housing; (5) develop training and technical assistance materials that will facilitate the implementation of the prototype(s); (6) provide training and technical assistance to enable the establishment of 15 new clubs and the enhancement of 17 existing clubs; and (7) document and disseminate a program manual which defines critical elements for new programs.

Program Highlights: Many public housing units in this country are located in crime- and drug-ridden neighborhoods, and children residing there typically have few opportunities to engage in organized recreational, educational, sports, social, or vocational activities outside of school. Recognizing the plight of these youth, the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, Inc. has undertaken a major effort to encourage and support the initiation of Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing units. An evaluation of their activities demonstrated that youth in public housing who participate in Boys and Girls Clubs become more involved in after-school activities that reduce the risk of involvement in delinquency and drug abuse.

Resources/Contacts: For further information contact:

Demand Reduction/Crime Prevention Branch
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514-5943

LAW ENFORCEMENT/COMMUNITY POLICING

Weed and Seed

Purpose: The goal of Weed and Seed is to "weed out" crime from targeted neighborhoods and then to "seed" them with a wide range of crime and drug prevention programs and human service agency resources to prevent crime from reoccurring. Weed and Seed is being implemented in 19 cities across the country.

Objective(s): The objectives of Weed and Seed are (1) to utilize the resources of the criminal justice system to target, apprehend, and incapacitate violent street criminals who terrorize neighborhoods and commit a disproportionate amount of crime; and (2) to utilize prevention, intervention and treatment strategies that focus on activities such as youth services, school programs, community and social programs, and support groups.

Program Highlights: Community policing, aggressive prosecution of drug and violent crime cases, "safe havens," and neighborhood revitalization are being implemented to address the problems in high-crime target neighborhoods in Kansas City, Trenton, and Omaha, the three pilot Weed and Seed sites.

In April 1992, Attorney General Barr announced that the Weed and Seed initiative was being expanded to 16 new demonstration sites.

Resources/Contacts: For further information contact:

Law Enforcement Branch
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514-5943

Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Model Parent Program

Purpose: BJA initiated the DARE Model Parent Program in response to a need identified by school administrators and adults associated with DARE to involve the family and community in the prevention effort by teaching parents the information and skills necessary to strengthen drug-use resistance concepts in the home environment.

Objective(s): The DARE Parent Program teaches parents how to develop better interaction skills with their children, how to deal with their children's peer pressures, and how to identify signs of potential substance abuse.

Program Highlights: In 1990 BJA began funding two regional training centers in Illinois and North Carolina to pilot test and refine the DARE Parent Program, and to develop a training and technical assistance program enabling other regional training centers to present it. Both centers have pilot tested the program and have prepared draft training manuals.

The DARE Parent Program developed by the Illinois Training Center is designed for families of children presently in the DARE program and focuses on developing better skills to interact with children, learn about peer pressures, and identify signs of potential substance abuse. It is taught by a DARE officer who has completed teaching one semester of the core curriculum and has attended a four-day training program available through a DARE regional training center.

The curriculum developed in North Carolina also helps parents acquire the information and skills to enhance the DARE concept, and gives them the tools to become more effective as parents and to deal with problems within the family in a more positive way. These lessons develop social skills and strategies that parents can use to develop a more positive, open relationship with their children and to deal with problems that the parents and child can work out together. The lessons are generally team taught by a certified DARE officer and a teacher or school guidance counselor.

Another component of the program is a community-based intervention designed to provide procedures and strategies for the identification, early intervention, and aftercare support of children in the community. This curriculum will be taught through churches, PTAs, civic organizations, housing projects, rural community centers, and businesses.

Resources/Contacts: For further information contact:

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Narcotics Enforcement in Public Housing

- Purpose:* Improve citizen security and the quality of life in public housing areas through the reduction of narcotics trafficking.
- Objective(s):* Involve residents in the program to improve the relationship with the police; educate citizens in tenant responsibility, crime prevention, and drug identification and suppression; and meet regularly with tenants and members of Tenant Councils to improve community relations between them and the police department.
- Program Highlights:* Two sites received funding from BJA: Denver and New Orleans. The programs implemented in both sites were primarily enforcement-oriented, employing traditional policing methods. In Denver, controlled-buys and warrant arrests were the primary intervention in the two target public housing complexes, resulting in 180 arrests. New Orleans concentrated on making the maximum number of narcotics arrests in three public housing complexes, resulting in 800 arrests. Groups of people were often "jumped" by the police and searched for drugs. Individuals with drugs were arrested and booked.
- The evaluation, conducted by the Police Foundation, relied on quantitative data in both sites, and on three sets of interviews with residents in Denver and interviews with the Tenant Council Association in New Orleans. Results from the interviews indicated a decline in drug use and a decline in victimization and fear of crime.
- Resources/Contacts:* For further information contact:
- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Law Enforcement Branch | Police Foundation |
| Bureau of Justice Assistance | 1001 22nd Street, NW |
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Innovative Neighborhood-Oriented Policing (INOP)

Purpose: The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) funded eight jurisdictions in November 1990, as Innovative Neighborhood-Oriented Policing (INOP) demonstration sites. The INOP approach fosters both community policing initiatives and drug demand reduction efforts at the neighborhood level.

Objective(s): Key to the approach is the formation of planning and management teams consisting of local government agencies, schools, businesses, religious organizations, and citizens. The teams identify specific problems and needs, and establish and maintain a coordinated system for the delivery of services to the neighborhood.

Program Highlights: The jurisdictions participating in the INOP program include: Hayward, CA; Houston, TX; Louisville, KY; New York, NY; Norfolk, VA; Portland, OR; Prince George's County, MD; and Tempe, AZ. All eight are implementing a broad array of partnerships with other government agencies, schools, religious organizations, businesses, and residents. During the first year of the INOP Program in Hayward, cooperative relationships between the police and the target neighborhoods resulted from: landlord/tenants' neighborhood clean-ups, marches and citizen patrols; beat officers working with landlords to identify and evict drug dealers and addicts; and beat officers working closely with block captains to improve communications. Within six months after attending the Landlord Training Program, developed by the Portland INOP Program, 92% of the trainees report having made positive changes in the way they manage their properties.

During the first year of "Operation Siege" in Houston, police used "hot spot-zero tolerance" tactics to make approximately 5,400 arrests and seize illicit drugs valued at \$35,000, established a truancy squad, and involved community members in the Positive Interaction Program.

Most of the apartment complexes in the targeted neighborhoods have organized and recognized that they can play an active role in improving the image of the neighborhood. This has been accomplished by landlords receiving training in proper tenant screening and working with the police to evict drug dealing tenants.

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Comprehensive Gang Initiative

Purpose: The Comprehensive Gang Initiative is designed to respond to both emerging and chronic gang problems. It is supported by training and technical assistance to assist local communities in implementing the initiative.

Objective(s): The objectives are to: (1) identify promising/effective programs for preventing and controlling gang drug trafficking and violence; (2) provide the capability to implement effective gang prevention and control programs to selected jurisdictions; (3) disseminate effective gang prevention and control programs; and (4) create a model to respond to both emerging and chronic gang problems that carefully balances prevention and control strategies.

Program Highlights: This research and training project, which is managed by the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) and COSMOS Corporation, is based on four premises for developing a prototype: (1) because the gangs in question are involved in drugs and violence, the police must take a lead role in any locally-based intervention; (2) any local intervention must have a strong program analysis component that goes beyond intelligence gathering to include data analysis and community input; (3) since gang problems are multi-faceted, any local intervention will have to involve a multi-agency approach; and (4) because gangs thrive in disorganized communities, community involvement in local interventions will be needed.

Stage I of the initiative is a national assessment of existing local responses to the gang problem, drawing upon the expertise of community service and public safety organizations. During Stage II, the project team will develop a flexible problem-solving model which combines enforcement, prevention, and education strategies and which enables local communities to tailor the prototype to meet their needs.

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Multijurisdictional Task Forces

- Purpose:*** Drug trafficking and other drug-related activities tend to take drug offenders across jurisdictional lines with much greater frequency than most other types of crime. Thus, drug law enforcement officers must be able to cross jurisdictional lines to pursue drug traffickers and their assets. The multijurisdictional task forces implemented by BJA under the Discretionary Grant Program emphasize Federal, State, and local cooperation; the close coordination of law enforcement; and prosecution and shared management through a management control group.
- Objective(s):*** The objectives of BJA's Multijurisdictional Task Force program are to provide resources to the States to implement task forces that target mid- to high-level drug traffickers, and to facilitate coordination and the sharing of resources among Federal, State, and local agencies.
- Program Highlights:*** The 1,000 State and local task forces established under the Formula Grant Program enforce drug laws throughout, or in major portions of, most States. They provide for the sharing of resources, including personnel, equipment, and intelligence, and provide an opportunity for small law enforcement agencies to participate in drug control activities. Some of the task forces target street-level drug offenders, while others concentrate their efforts on mid- to high-level drug traffickers. Many of the task forces are cooperative efforts among Federal, State, and local agencies, and many include the active participation of prosecutors.
- More than half of the States allocate 40% or more of BJA formula grant funds to multijurisdictional drug enforcement task forces. Each year they are in operation, these task forces make over 86,000 drug arrests nationwide and seize over \$100 million in assets. From 1988 to 1990, task forces removed over 95,590 kilograms (105 tons) of cocaine, removed over 2.1 million kilograms (2,300 tons) of cannabis and over 5.3 million cannabis plants, and seized assets from drug offenders with a total estimated value of over \$497 million.
- Resources/Contacts:*** For more information on task forces refer to *Multijurisdictional Drug Enforcement Task Forces: Accomplishments Under the State and Local Formula Grant Program* prepared by the Justice Research and Statistics Association, June 1992.

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Financial Investigations

Purpose: The Financial Investigations (FINVEST) demonstration program is designed to demonstrate the effectiveness of a centrally coordinated multijurisdictional approach to the investigation and prosecution of narcotics related crime, and specifically to the investigation, seizure, and forfeiture of illegally gained financial assets.

Objective(s): Detecting and identifying hidden assets acquired with the proceeds from drug trafficking, tracing narcotics-related financial transactions, analyzing the movement of drug-related currency, identifying criminal financial structures and money laundering schemes, and administering asset forfeiture procedures.

Program Highlights: The 12 Financial Investigations Projects seized over \$16.7 million in drugs, \$26.1 million in property, and \$29.9 million in currency between their inception in 1990 and December 1991.

A technical assistance and training component is being implemented by the Institute for Intergovernmental Research under a cooperative agreement with BJA. On-site technical assistance and performance assessments are provided to the demonstration sites. A curriculum is being developed to train interested jurisdictions in techniques for conducting financial investigations. An automated management information analysis and reporting system is also being developed to assist FINVEST with implementation and management.

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National Forensic Crime Laboratory Information System (NFLIS)

Purpose: The National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) is an automated case management and evidence-tracking system designed to address the crime laboratory manager's and policy maker's critical needs for drug-related data.

Objective(s): The objectives of NFLIS are to assist crime laboratory managers with: (1) crime laboratory workload management problems, such as receipt of analysis requests, tracking of evidence handling and locations, and scheduling work priorities; (2) reporting of analysis findings to law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and courts; and (3) compilation of statistical data required by State and Federal planning and enforcement agencies.

Program Highlights: NFLIS automates the following crime laboratory functions: (1) evidence receipt, assignment, and analysis; (2) evidence/case tracking; and (3) preparation of statistical reports on crime laboratory activities.

NFLIS is meant for use by small to mid-sized crime laboratories that perform a high volume of drug analyses. It can also be used by most laboratory sections (serology, ballistics, documents, etc.). One unique feature of NFLIS is the ability to strip strategic intelligence data from NFLIS for analysis by State planners and others involved in the development of drug control strategies. NFLIS's flexible design permits users to tailor certain functions to suit their particular jurisdictions and its operations.

NFLIS helps the crime laboratory director answer questions such as: (1) Which agencies request the most services of my crime laboratory? (2) What types of drugs are most often analyzed by my crime laboratory? (3) What is my laboratory's turn-around time for analyzing evidence and reporting on results? (4) What types of drugs are associated with various offense types? (5) Who was the last person to handle a specific piece of evidence?

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PROSECUTION

Interjurisdictional Drug Prosecution

- Purpose:* BJA established demonstration projects in the Northeast Judicial Circuit of Georgia and in Multnomah County, Oregon to demonstrate the ability of prosecutor-led task forces to investigate and prosecute illegal drug manufacturing and distribution organizations operating across jurisdictional lines.
- Objective(s):* The chief strategy employed by the Multiagency Narcotics Unit in Georgia is to conduct "street sweeps" and "buy bust" operations to arrest "low-level" offenders and turn them into informants.
- The Multnomah Oregon project focuses on "second generation" investigations developed through an in-depth probe of the manufacturing and distribution of marijuana and methamphetamine. Task force members extract retrievable information from cases to develop a "link analysis" of selected targets and conspiracies.
- Program Highlights:* The Interjurisdictional Prosecution Programs in Georgia and Oregon are demonstrating that a prosecutor leadership can have a significant impact on the effectiveness of multijurisdictional task forces.
- Critical elements of an effective prosecutor-led interjurisdictional task force include: the prosecutor's ability to provide a deep sense of vision to the drug task force, to align competent staff around this vision, to suppress individual egos while empowering selected staff to lead the vision, according to preliminary results from a national study conducted by the American Prosecutors Research Institute (APRI).
- Resources/Contacts:* For further information contact:
- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Prosecution Branch | American Prosecutors Research Institute |
| Bureau of Justice Assistance | 1033 North Fairfax Street |
| 633 Indiana Avenue, NW | Suite 200 |
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COURTS

Differentiated Case Management (DCM)

Purpose: Differentiated Case Management (DCM) assigns cases on the basis of complexity and priority to tracks with established schedules, and provides an effective tool for managing growing court caseloads.

Objective(s): The objective of DCM is to reduce case processing time.

Program Highlights: In 1988, BJA selected five courts to develop and test the DCM model: Berrien County (St. Joseph), MI; Camden County, NJ; Pierce County (Tacoma), WA; Ramsey County (St. Paul), MN; and Wayne County (Detroit), MI. A significant reduction in case processing time was achieved in the criminal and civil courts which implemented the DCM model.

The DCM program in Pierce County, which targeted drug cases, reported a significant decrease in case processing time despite a 50% increase in drug caseloads. The DCM program in Detroit/Wayne County reported a 38% increase in productivity, measured by the number of cases disposed of per judge. While the caseload in the court increased 70% since January 1988, the pending caseload and the number of cases over 180 days old have both decreased. After 26 months of DCM program operation in Ramsey County, pending cases reduced 40% from 5,501 to 3,286; the continuance rate was reduced from 50% to 20%; and the percent of cases over 12 months old decreased from 46% to 33%.

Major findings from the demonstration of the DCM model include: (1) the factors which truly differentiate among cases must be isolated by using a variety of criteria, specific to the jurisdiction; (2) early screening of cases is required but can be performed using a variety of methods tailored to the jurisdiction; (3) the DCM concept can be adapted to both large jurisdictions with case characteristics determined primarily through computer analysis and to small jurisdictions where case characteristics can be reviewed with counsel by the Chief Judge; (4) it is important to maintain a balance between adherence to DCM principles and flexibility in implementing procedures; and (5) adequate information must be available for day-to-day case management and monitoring.

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Expedited Drug Case Management (EDCM)

Purpose: The preliminary success of a DCM program gave rise to Expedited Drug Case Management (EDCM) in FY 1989. Designed to apply DCM concepts to the adjudication of drug cases, three sites were selected and began operation in January, 1990: Marion County (Indianapolis), IN; Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, PA; Superior Court, Middlesex County (New Brunswick), NJ.

Objective(s): The objective of EDCM is to reduce the processing time of drug cases.

Program Highlights: The average time from drug case initiation to disposition in New Brunswick, New Jersey decreased 66% as a result of increased efficiency achieved through the EDCM program. Similarly, Philadelphia experienced a 26% reduction on the number of days from arraignment to disposition for felony cases as a result of the program.

Factors critical to the success of the EDCM program are: (1) a strong, charismatic leader; (2) focus on the initial processes of the system; (3) court administration leadership; (3) active commitment of the prosecutor and public defender; and (5) well-coordinated operations.

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CORRECTIONS/ALTERNATIVES TO CORRECTIONS AND DRUG TREATMENT

Intermediate Sanctions (Boot Camps)

Purpose: BJA initiated the Boot Camp program as an intermediate sanction to provide a punishment more restrictive than incarceration in a traditional prison. Boot Camp refers to a form of incarceration characterized by a highly structured, strict, military-type environment where offenders are required to participate in drills, physical conditioning, and manual labor. Illinois, New York, Oklahoma, and Texas received funding from BJA to participate in the Boot Camp demonstration program.

Objective(s): To provide a program where offenders are required to participate in drills, physical conditioning, manual labor, as well as substance abuse treatment, life skills improvement, self esteem enhancement, and educational and vocational training.

Program Highlights: Preliminary results from a national study of Boot Camp programs show that a period of incarceration in a highly structured program can be as effective as longer periods of incarceration.

The goal of the Impact Incarceration Program (IIP) in Illinois is to accelerate the release of selected inmates from prison and to instill the discipline necessary to avoid a future return to prison. The program emphasizes development of responsibility and positive self-concept while addressing the underlying causes of criminal behavior in the inmate. Upon release from the boot camp, offenders participate in an intensive parole program.

The Oklahoma Female Offender Regimented Treatment Program (FORT) is an intermediate sanction program designed for the growing numbers of incarcerated females. The program focuses on substance abuse treatment, education, and employment by developing individualized case plans which establish personal goals.

Technical assistance and training are being provided to the demonstration sites, and a prototype boot camp program is being developed by the National Institute of Corrections through an interagency agreement with BJA.

Resources/Contacts: For further information contact:

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Drug Treatment in Correctional Settings

Purpose: In 1987, BJA provided funding to establish demonstration in-jail drug treatment programs designed to reduced drug abuse and criminal behavior, and to prevent drug-involved jail inmates from returning, or recidivating. Cook County (Chicago), IL; Hillsborough County (Tampa), FL; and Pima County (Tucson), AZ were selected to develop model demonstration drug treatment programs that provide a continuum of services in the jail and the community.

Objective(s): The objective of this demonstration program is to provide drug treatment to offenders in jail. Although most offenders spend only a short time in jail, treatment could be effective because that point of crisis is the most intense for many offenders, and the potential for receptivity is greatest.

Program Highlights: Program results show that treatment aftercare upon release from jail is important and should be court-ordered to ensure that services are available, that the offender participates in the treatment, and that the offender's progress is monitored.

Staff in the Cook County program lacked the resources to provide effective transition of the offender to needed community lifestyle and treatment resources. Although TASC case management services were available to some, in most cases they were available only when the court had mandated follow-up. The Hillsborough County program also found that those who were court-ordered to aftercare were more likely to follow through with treatment after their release from jail.

Technical assistance was provided to the projects by the American Jail Association. The demonstration projects served as host sites, providing an opportunity for jail and county officials from other jurisdictions to see a jail treatment program in operation and discuss program implementation.

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