

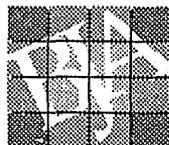


STATE REPORTING AND EVALUATION PROGRAM

**MULTIJURISDICTIONAL
DRUG CONTROL TASK FORCES:
A FIVE YEAR REVIEW
1988 - 1992**

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

October 1993



Publication Funded by
Bureau of Justice Assistance

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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 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 multi jurisdictional 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.

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

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October 1993

Prepared by the
Justice Research and Statistics Association
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Washington, D.C. 20001

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JRSA staff members Melissa Ruboy, Research Analyst, and Kellie Dressler, Project Manager, collected and analyzed the state data and prepared the report under the supervision of David Kessler, Ph.D., Director of Research, and Joan C. Weiss, Executive Director. Michael Overton, Director of the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice's Statistical Analysis Center, provided valuable assistance as a reviewer of this report.

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INTRODUCTION

Multijurisdictional task forces have become a vital element in the national effort to reduce the availability and use of illegal drugs. Because law enforcement authority is limited to specific jurisdictions, but criminal activity is not, it is possible for large criminal enterprises to commit crimes beyond the scope of power of a particular agency. Drugs are produced, transported, and sold across numerous jurisdictions, and most of the drug dealers' major operations are beyond the scope of authority of any single law enforcement agency. Dealing with these types of problems requires the cooperation of numerous law enforcement agencies. One solution to this problem is the organization of multijurisdictional task forces. Designed to avoid the obstacles presented by intrastate and interstate boundaries, these task forces have become an essential tool in the effort to reduce the supply and demand of illegal narcotics.

Under the auspices of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program as authorized by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 and as amended in 1988, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) has provided substantial resources to state and local law enforcement agencies. Under this formula grant program, states have allocated a significant proportion of their funds to multijurisdictional drug enforcement task forces. Almost all of the states and territories have used BJA grant funds to establish at least one (and in most cases, several) multijurisdictional drug enforcement task force, or to support participation by local law enforcement in Federal drug task forces. The formula grant program has had a substantial impact on the development and maintenance of such task forces.

The objective of this report is to provide a summary of the activities of multijurisdictional drug enforcement task forces and the role of the U.S. Department of Justice in maintaining these task forces. The 1988-1992 task force data presented in this report show various trends. Task forces have increased steadily from 1988 to 1991 and decreased slightly in 1992. From 1988 to 1991, task force arrests fluctuated. A significant drop in task force arrests occurred in 1992. During that same year, removals more than doubled from the 1988 amount, with cannabis being the primary drug removed for all five years. From 1988 to 1991, seizures increased each year. It must be recognized that the BJA formula grant program has been in effect only since the passage of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act in 1986. The effect of this legislation and its ensuing implementation have only begun to be understood. BJA is in the process of evaluating the effect of the formula grant program and optimizing its benefits.

This report addresses three primary activities of drug task forces: arrests, removals, and seizures. The next section discusses the sources and limitations of the data. The section on task force activities discusses the number of task forces in operation, the percentage of each state's or territory's population covered by task forces, arrests, removals of drugs from the streets, and asset seizures. Data within this section cover the entire sample. Major changes in these areas for each state and territory have been noted in the section on state highlights. The final section discusses the future of task forces. It examines where task forces are heading in their activities and the types of research needed to address questions about task force organization and effectiveness. This report also contains a bibliography of national and state task force research. All raw data used for this report are provided in the appendices.

DATA SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS

Drug data came from 50 states and four U.S. territories. Each state and territory is responsible for maintaining an ongoing repository of drug data pertaining to activities within its borders. To compile the information for this report, the Justice Research and Statistics Association sent letters and data tables to the State Administrative Agencies (SAAs) administering the BJA formula grant funds or the state Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) requesting updates of their task force data and new data for 1992. Although providing data to JRSA and BJA is voluntary, cooperation has been high. For 1992, 54 out of 56 states and territories are represented in this report. (The District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands, which are not represented in this report, use formula grant funds for programs other than task forces.)

Task force data reported by the states and territories include information on the number of task forces in each state and the percentage of each state's population covered by task forces. Task force activities include making arrests, removing drugs from the streets, destroying confiscated drugs, and seizing dealers' assets.

There are several caveats about the data. Arrests, removals, and asset seizures are not measures of the effectiveness of task forces. For example, arrests may decrease as task forces shift priorities from street-level activity to major dealers, which take more investigative time but may result in a higher payoff. Increased removals may be a result of increased drugs on the street rather than increased interruption of drug activity, and asset seizures depend on the prior accumulation of assets by the dealer. The variables measured in this report, however, do indicate activity by the task forces. By examining multiple indicators together, it may be possible to obtain a clearer picture of why the indicators are changing.

Because the purpose of this report is to identify the activities of BJA-funded task forces, the task forces included in this report are those that received formula grant funds. Federal agencies such as the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) work in cooperation with many task forces that receive funding from BJA. Other multijurisdictional task forces are in operation that do not receive formula grant funds. Most states primarily use BJA-funded task force data because BJA-funded task forces are the ones that report to them. One state was unable to submit data exclusively for BJA formula grant funded task forces.

Because the data are collected by state-based systems, collection methods vary from the use of sophisticated computer systems to hand-written reports. Therefore, the quality and completeness of the data vary from state to state. Eight states (Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Iowa, Maryland, Nevada, and New York) were unable to provide drug-arrest data by type of drug. Data for these states are included in the analyses and appendices of this report. Three states (Iowa, Tennessee, and Virginia) report on a fiscal year rather than on a calendar year. These states' data are included in all analyses in this report because a fiscal year and calendar year cover the same number of days. Four states (Alaska, Michigan, Washington, and Wisconsin) report arrests by "charges" instead of "persons" and are not included in the analyses of arrest data. It would be misleading to include both types of data in the analysis because multiple charges often are filed against the same person.

Another caveat is that the number of funded task forces changes from year to year. New task forces are organized, but some task forces that received seed money to get started in earlier years may no longer receive grant funds or multiple task forces are consolidated. States may also shift money from task forces to other projects to meet other legislative purposes. Thus the task forces within a state or territory that report data for BJA are in constant flux.

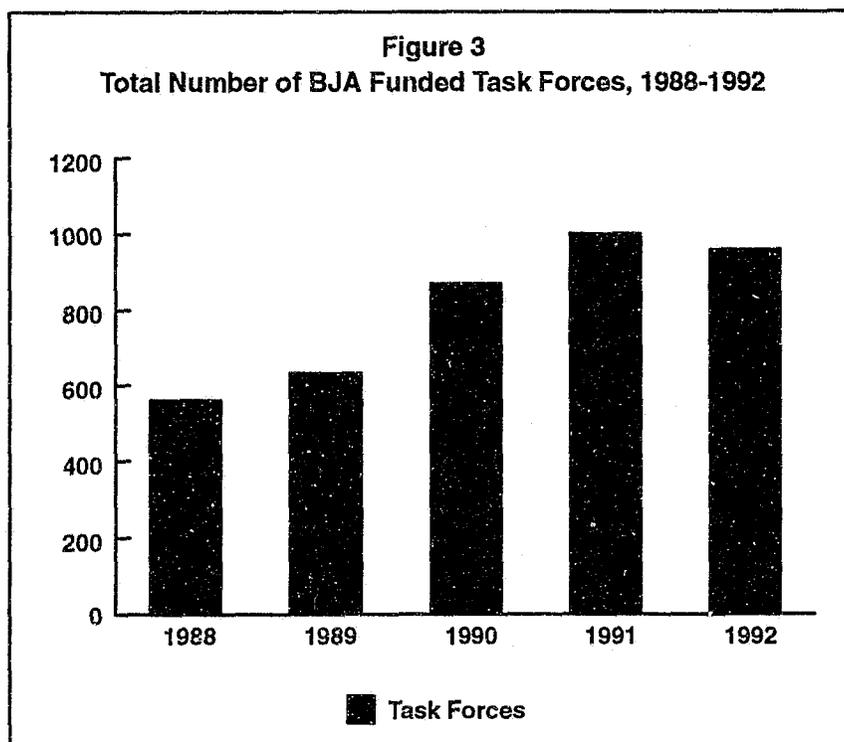
FINDINGS

TASK FORCE ACTIVITIES

This section reviews trends in task force activity for BJA-funded formula grant program task forces that have been in operation from 1988 through 1992. The number of BJA-funded task forces in 1992 ranged from 1 to 63 per state or territory (see Figure 1). For the states and territories reporting task force data, the percentage of population covered by BJA funded task forces ranged from 18.5 to 100 percent (see Figure 2). Several mitigating circumstances offer possible explanations of the data trends which will be discussed in the summary. Task force data reported by the states and territories include information on the number of task force, populations served, arrests, removals, and asset seizures.

Profile of Task Forces

Of 56 states and territories, 54 are represented in this report. In 1988, there were 560 task forces funded through the BJA formula grant program among the states and territories studied; the number of task forces per state or territory ranged from 1 to 42. By 1992, the total number rose to 959, an increase of 71% (see Figure 3); task forces ranged from 1 to 63 per state or territory. The number of task forces peaked in 1991 with a total of 1,001. Reasons for the drop in the number of task forces from 1991 to 1992 include the merging or dissolution of several task forces, the ability of others to operate independently with their own financial resources so they could stop reporting to the funding agency, or the failure of some task forces to report data.

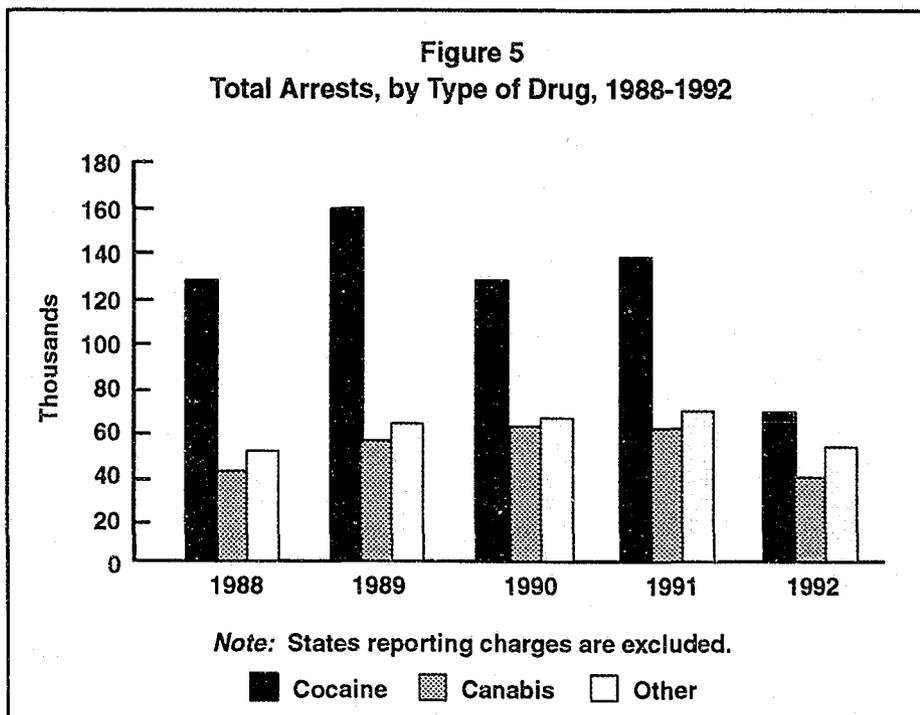
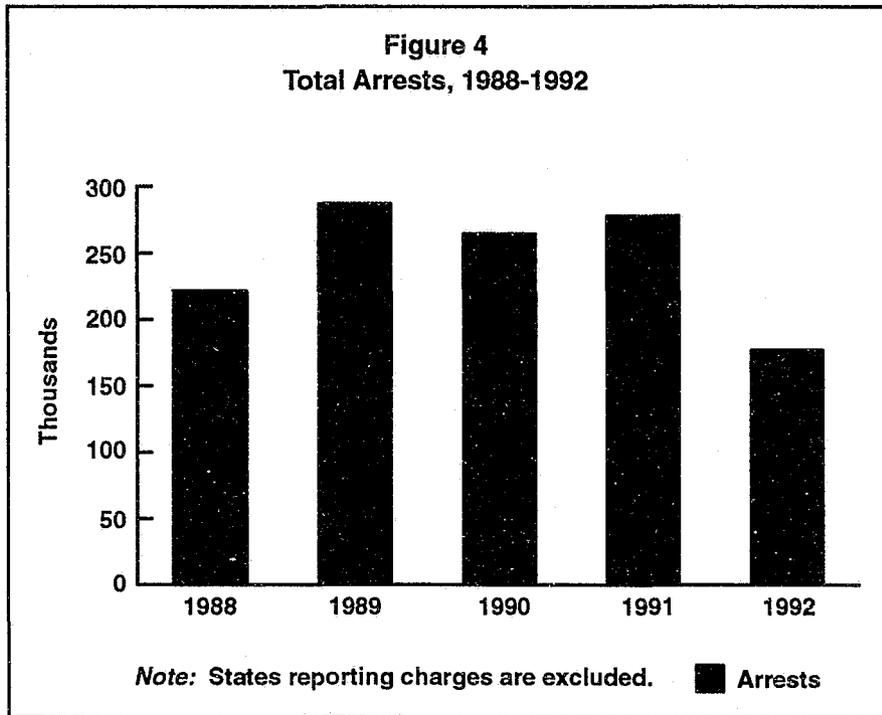


In 1988, an average of 65% of the population of each state and territory was covered by one or more task forces. By 1992, this number increased to an average of 83% of the population in each state or territory receiving coverage, an increase of 28%. In 1988, 16 states had 100% of their populations covered by at least one task force. In 1992, 20 states had 100% coverage of the entire population. During this five-year period, six states had one task force providing statewide coverage to 100% of their state's population.

Arrests

In 1988, task forces arrested 221,510 offenders for the possession, sale, or distribution of cocaine, cannabis, and other drugs. Figure 4 shows that arrests have fluctuated during the five-year study period, with the highest number of arrests being made in 1989. In 1992, the total number of

drug arrests decreased 20% from the total number of arrests in 1988. Figure 5 shows that cocaine has been the predominate drug for which arrests were made.



Cocaine arrests followed the same trend as the total number of arrests during the five-year period (see Figure 5). Cocaine arrests also peaked in 1989, with an increase of 25% from the previous year. Cocaine arrests dropped 20% in 1990 and then rose 8% in 1991. The most striking statistic is the drop of 137,537 cocaine arrests in 1991 to 67,845 in 1992, a decrease of 51%. Speculation on the causes of these fluctuations will be explored in the conclusion of this section.

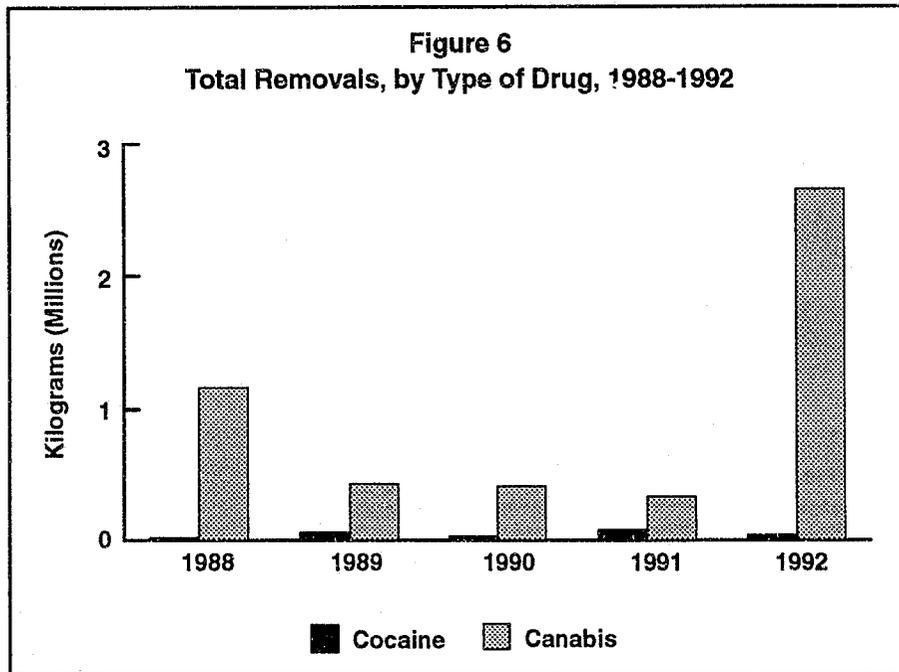
During the five-year study period, cocaine arrests outnumbered cannabis arrests by more than 2 to 1. In 1990, cannabis arrests increased 55% compared with 1988, and then dropped 15% over the next two years (see Figure 5). One distinction between cannabis and cocaine arrests is the overall five-year change: cocaine arrests decreased 47% in 1992 compared with 1988 while cannabis arrests increased 31% over the same period.

The category of "other" arrests includes all drug arrests that were not for cocaine or cannabis (such as amphetamines or heroine). From 1988 to 1991, other drug arrests increased each year, with a percentage increase ranging from 4% in 1990 to 27% in 1989 compared with 1988. Other drug arrests decreased 45% in 1992 from the previous year (see Figure 5).

Removals

The data reported for total removals refer to amounts of cocaine and cannabis in kilograms only. In 1988, task forces removed 1,167,139 kilograms of cocaine and cannabis. In 1992, the removal rate was 130% higher for a total of 2,683,384 kilograms. In 1989, removals dropped 58% from the previous year and continued to drop through 1991 with the number of removals for both drugs totaling 409,593 kilograms. By 1992, removals were up 555% from 1991. During the five-year period, cocaine and cannabis removals followed an opposite trend than arrests for cocaine and cannabis. The amount of cocaine removals was less than the number of cannabis removals during all five years of the study period.

During that same period, the total kilograms of cannabis removed exceeded the kilograms of cocaine removed by 26 to 1 (see Figure 6). In 1989, cocaine removals increased 345% from the previous year and then decreased 54% in 1990 and increased 182% in 1991. In 1992, task forces removed 31,206 kilograms of cocaine. By 1992, cocaine removals were down 56% from 1991 but up 154% from 1988.

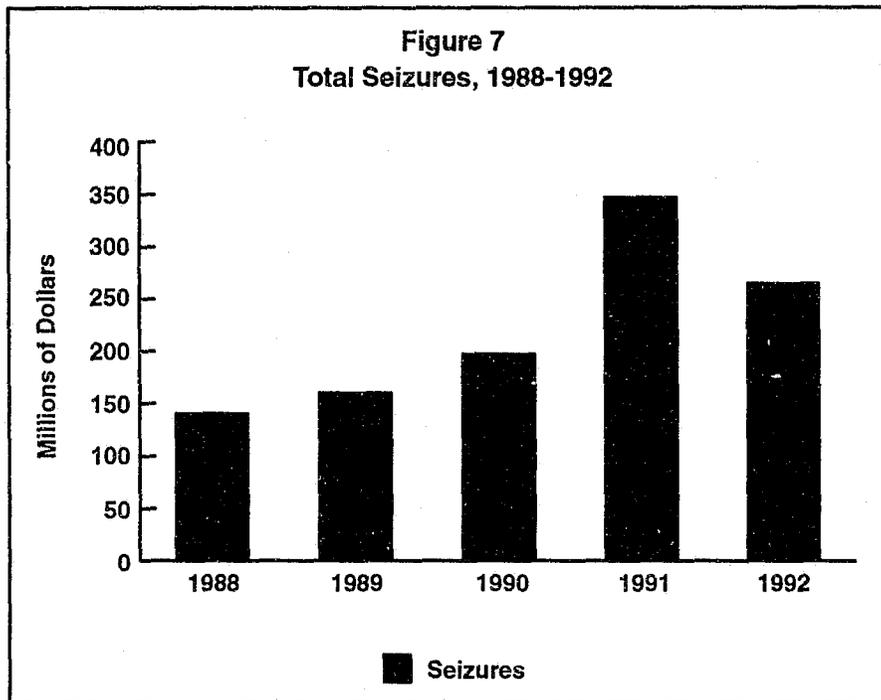


In 1989, cannabis removals dropped 62% from the previous year and continued to drop through 1991. In 1991, task forces removed 338,628 kilograms of cannabis. By 1992, cannabis removals increased 683% from 1991 and 130% from 1988 (see Figure 6). During the five-year period, almost 5 million kilograms of cannabis were removed.

Seizures

Asset seizures play an important role in the operation of task forces. One “big bust” can provide a task force with the resources to become financially independent. Once financially independent, a task force can choose to operate without Federal or state assistance. Seized assets also provide resources to task forces that have experienced decreased funding.

Asset seizures have increased steadily from 1988 to 1991 (see Figure 7). In 1988, task forces seized assets valued at an estimated \$140,338,037. By 1991, this dollar amount totaled \$346,654,442, or an increase of 147%. Although the estimated value of seizures dropped 24% in 1992 compared with 1991, asset seizures still increased 89% between 1988 and 1992. It should be noted that assets seized do not immediately or directly benefit the task forces. For task forces to benefit from asset seizures, the assets must be forfeited through proper judicial procedures. Not all seized assets are forfeited. If the owners are acquitted, then the seized assets must be returned. Of those assets that are forfeited, some may be distributed to other public agencies. Consequently, the task forces may receive only a small portion of the assets seized.



Summary

During 1988, task forces concentrated on arrests. Throughout the five-year period, however, new goals have evolved and accomplishments have been achieved. Removals tended to vary inversely from arrests over the five-year period. Both removals and seizures increased by the end of 1989. In 1990, arrests and seizures increased while removals decreased. By the end of 1992, removals showed the most significant increase and represented the only activity that did not decrease from the previous year.

Arrests remain the top priority of BJA-funded task forces (Coldren, McGarrell, Sabath, Schlegel and Stolzenberg, August, 1993). Arrests ultimately lead to removals and seizures. Statistical analyses of the data indicate a strong correlation between arrests and asset seizures, especially in 1992. In a JRSA report of a survey of task force commanders covering the years 1988 to 1992, the majority of states indicated that "street-level" and "major" dealers were the focus of the task forces. An emphasis on street-level dealers typically leads to numerous arrests while an emphasis on major dealers usually leads to fewer arrests but more removals and asset seizures. It is not clear, however, whether task forces have been an effective deterrent to either the street- or mid-level dealers. It is clear that task forces have not eliminated the drug problem.

STATE HIGHLIGHTS

The previous section described general trends, but individual states have had accomplishments that do not necessarily follow the general trends. This section highlights findings of individual states. Data for these highlights are found in the appendices.

Alabama

- In 1992, Alabama's 31 task forces made 9,357 arrests, an average of 301 arrests per task force.
- Over the five-year period, 1988 to 1992, drug offenders arrested for cannabis were from 6% to 211% higher than arrests for cocaine offenses.
- The estimated value of asset seizures in 1992 was 29% higher than the estimated value in 1990.

Alaska

- Since 1990, Alaska has had three task forces covering 80% of its population.
- In 1992, task forces accounted for 795 drug charges against offenders. This figure is more than the total number of drug charges from 1988 to 1991.
- In 1992, cocaine accounted for 30% of all charges, cannabis accounted for 65% of all charges, and all other drug charges accounted for 5% of all charges.

American Samoa

- From 1989 to 1992, one task force has served the entire population of the American Samoa.
- From 1989 to 1992, the American Samoa task force arrested two cocaine offenders and 53 cannabis offenders.
- In 1991, the American Samoa task force seized an estimated value of \$16,000 in assets.

Arizona

- In 1988, Arizona had 16 task forces covering 15 counties. The number of task forces increased to 19 in 1990, and stayed the same to 1992.
- Drug arrests for cocaine, cannabis, and other drugs totaled 1,363 in 1988. By 1992, arrests totaled 2,969, an increase of 118%.
- In 1988, Arizona task forces removed 1,698 kilograms of cocaine from drug offenders. This number nearly doubled to 3,354 kilograms in 1992.
- From 1988 to 1992, Arizona task forces seized from drug offenders an average estimated value of \$9,762,788 in assets per year.

Arkansas

- In 1988, 50% of Arkansas' population was covered by task forces. By 1991, 100% of the population was covered by task forces.
- From 1991 to 1992, removals of cannabis by task forces increased 442%.
- From 1991 to 1992, assets seized from drug offenders by task forces increased from \$1,453,169 to \$3,884,506, an increase of 167%.

California

- From 1988 to 1992, the entire state of California received coverage from task forces.
- Over the four year period, 1988 to 1991, drug offenders arrested for cocaine remained from 496% to 672% higher than drug offenders arrested for cannabis.
- In 1991, California task forces seized an estimated value of \$183,519,200 in assets. This figure is more than the total number of assets seized from 1988 to 1990.

Colorado

- Colorado task forces arrested 882 drug offenders during the first two quarters of 1992.
- In 1991, task forces removed 91 kilograms of cocaine.
- In 1988, the estimated value of assets seized by Colorado task forces was \$320,914. In 1992, the estimated value of assets seized totaled \$603,493, an increase of 88%.

Connecticut

- From 1988 to 1992, Connecticut task forces covered the entire state population with the number of drug offenders arrested ranging from 1,007 to 1,840.
- From 1988 to 1992, cannabis removals increased 444%.
- In 1988, the estimated value of asset seizures was \$1,003,722. In 1992, asset seizures totaled \$2,009,890, an increase of 100%.

Delaware

- In 1988, Delaware had five task forces covering the entire state. In 1990, four task forces covered the state.
- In 1988, Delaware task forces arrested 37 cannabis offenders. In 1990, this number totaled 55, an increase of 49%.
- In 1988, the estimated value of assets seized by Delaware task forces was \$111,755. In 1990, the estimated value of assets seized totaled \$345,450, an increase of 209%.

Florida

- Florida increased its task forces from two, in 1988, to 14 in 1992.
- In 1988, each task force averaged 104 drug arrests. In 1992, each task force averaged 249 drug arrests, an increase of 139%.
- In 1992, each task force removed an average of 62 kilograms of cocaine totaling 870 kilograms.
- From 1988 to 1992, Florida task forces seized, from drug offenders, an estimated value of \$9,946,033 in assets.

Georgia

- In 1992, 33 task forces provided coverage for 50% of the state's population.
- In 1988, each task force averaged 217 drug offender arrests. In 1992, each task force averaged 266 drug offender arrests, an increase of 23%.
- In 1988, the estimated value of assets seized by Georgia task forces was \$2,049,190. In 1992, the estimated value of assets seized totaled \$6,156,463, an increase of 200%.

Guam

- In 1991 and 1992, two task forces covered the entire population of Guam.
- In 1992, there were 62 arrests for cannabis drug offenders compared to only three arrests for cocaine.
- In 1992, Guam seized an estimated value of \$123,926 in assets.

Hawaii

- From 1988 to 1990, Hawaii had one task force which covered the state. In 1991 and 1992, two task forces provided state coverage.
- In 1988, the task force arrested 1,278 drug offenders. In 1992, this number totaled 1,932, an increase of 51%.
- From 1988 to 1992, task forces removed over 710,000 cannabis plants.

Idaho

- In 1991 and 1992, task forces provided coverage for 98% of the state's population.
- From 1988 to 1992, drug arrests increased from 518 to 744, an increase of 44%.
- Idaho task forces removed 6,650 cannabis plants in 1992.
- The estimated value of assets seized in 1991 was \$1,090,858.

Illinois

- From 1988 to 1992, the percent of Illinois' population covered by task forces increased from 79% to 97%.
- Over the four year period, 1989 to 1992, drug offenders arrested for cocaine remained from 45% to 170% higher than drug offenders arrested for cannabis.
- From 1988 to 1992, Illinois task forces arrested 11,699 drug offenders.

Indiana

- From 1988 to 1992, 100% of Indiana's population received coverage by task forces.
- In 1988, Indiana task forces arrested 1,149 drug offenders. In 1992, drug offender arrests totaled 1,988, an increase of 73%.
- In 1988, task forces removed 396 kilograms of cannabis. By 1992, cannabis removals totaled 1,776 kilograms, an increase of 348%.
- In 1988, the estimated value of assets seized by Indiana task forces was \$1,489,648. In 1992, the estimated value of assets seized totaled \$6,962,186, an increase of 367%.

Iowa

- In fiscal year 1988 Iowa had three task forces covering 23% of the population. In fiscal year 1992, 22 task forces covered 71% of the state's population.
- Over the five-year fiscal years, 1988 to 1992, arrests per task force ranged between 60 and 89.
- In fiscal year 1991, the estimated value of assets seized by Iowa task forces was \$2,488,158. In fiscal year 1992, the estimated value of assets seized totaled \$2,733,355, an increase of 10%.

Kansas

- In 1991, Kansas had 27 task forces. In 1992, the number of task forces totaled 31, an increase of 15%.
- In 1991, task forces arrested 555 drug offenders. This figure totaled 1,850 in 1992, an increase of 233%.
- In 1992, task forces removed over 86,550 cannabis plants.

Kentucky

- In 1992, Kentucky had six task forces covering 42% of the state's population.
- Cocaine, cannabis, and other drugs totaled 637 in 1988. In 1992, arrests totaled 1,800, an increase of 183%.
- From 1988 to 1992, Kentucky task forces seized, from drug offenders, an estimated value of \$6,433,194 in assets.

Louisiana

- In 1992, Louisiana had 39 task forces covering 54% of the state's population.
- During the years 1991 and 1992, cocaine arrests out-numbered cannabis arrests more than 2 to 1.
- In 1988, task forces removed 837 kilograms of cannabis. By 1992, cannabis removals totaled 1,499 kilograms, an increase of 79%.
- From 1988 to 1992, Louisiana task forces seized an estimated value of \$10,975,307 in assets from drug offenders.

Maine

- From 1988 to 1992, the entire state of Maine received coverage from one task force.
- In 1988, Maine's task force arrested 131 drug offenders. By 1992, drug offender arrests totaled 561, an increase of 328%.
- From 1988 to 1992, Maine's task force removed 58 kilograms of cocaine and 234 kilograms of cannabis.

Maryland

- In 1988, Maryland had five task forces covering 5% of the state's population. By 1992, 14 task forces covered 47% of the state's population.
- In 1989, task forces arrested 1,169 cocaine, cannabis, and other drug offenders. In 1992, this figure totaled 1,518, an increase of 30%.
- From 1989 to 1992, Maryland task forces seized an estimated value of \$11,255,000 in assets.

Massachusetts

- In 1988, Massachusetts had 12 task forces. In 1992, the number of task forces totaled 21, an increase of 75%.
- From 1989 to 1992, drug offenders arrested for cocaine remained from 28% to 113% higher than drug offenders arrested for cannabis.
- From 1988 to 1992, each task force removed an average of 5,820 kilograms of cocaine and cannabis, per year.
- In 1992, Massachusetts task forces seized an estimated value of \$13,373,883 in assets. This figure is more than the total number of assets seized from 1988 to 1991.

Michigan

- In 1991 and 1992, Michigan had 25 task forces providing coverage to 95% of the state's population.
- From 1988 to 1990, charges for cocaine drug offenses remained from 7% to 134% higher than charges for cannabis drug offenses.
- From 1988 to 1992, over 157,470 kilograms of cannabis were removed by Michigan task forces.

Minnesota

- In 1992, Minnesota had 29 task forces providing coverage to 99% of the state's population.
- During 1988, task forces arrested 301 drug offenders. In 1992, drug offender arrests totaled 2,181, an increase of 625%.
- From 1988 to 1992, task forces removed over 3,490 kilograms of cannabis drugs.

Mississippi

- In 1988, Mississippi had 16 task forces covering 75% of the state's population. By 1992, 21 task forces were covering 95% of the state's population.
- Drug arrests for cocaine totaled 1,791 in 1988. By 1992, cocaine arrests totaled 3,597, an increase of 101%.
- From 1988 to 1992, Mississippi task forces seized an estimated value of \$5,373,111 in assets.

Missouri

- In 1988, Missouri had 14 task forces covering 50% of the state's population. By 1992, 33 task forces covered 80% of the state's population.
- In 1989, task forces arrested 532 cocaine drug offenders. By 1991, drug offenders arrested for cocaine totaled 1,299, an increase of 144%.
- In 1989, the estimated value of assets seized by Missouri task forces was \$1,475,333. In 1991, the estimated value of assets seized totaled \$2,062,632, an increase of 40%.

Montana

- From 1988 to 1992, Montana had 100% of its population covered by task forces.
- During 1988, task forces arrested 340 drug offenders. In 1992, 716 drug offenders were arrested, an increase of 111%.
- From 1988 to 1992, Montana task forces seized an estimated value of \$3,720,556 in assets from drug offenders.

Nebraska

- Drug arrests for cocaine, cannabis, and other drugs totaled 2,051 in 1989. By 1992, arrests totaled 4,187, an increase of 104%.
- In 1992, task forces removed 279 kilograms of cocaine from drug offenders.
- In 1989, the estimated value of assets seized by Nebraska task forces was \$186,339. In 1992, the estimated value of assets seized totaled \$1,952,312, an increase of 948%.

Nevada

- Nevada's task forces grew from four in 1988 to 10 in 1992.
- Drug arrests for cocaine, cannabis, and other drugs totaled 402 in 1989. In 1992, arrests totaled 565, an increase of 41%.
- In 1989, task forces removed 201 kilograms of cannabis. In 1992, cannabis removals totaled 331 kilograms, an increase of 65%.
- From 1988 to 1992, Nevada's task forces seized an estimated value of \$9,016,823 in assets from drug offenders.

New Hampshire

- From 1988 to 1992, the entire state population of New Hampshire received coverage from one task force.
- Drug arrests for cocaine, cannabis, and other drugs totaled 177 in 1988. In 1992, arrests totaled 317, an increase of 79%.
- From 1988 to 1992, New Hampshire's task force seized an estimated value of \$3,944,000 in assets from drug offenders.

New Jersey

- From 1988 to 1992, New Jersey had 100% of its state's population covered by task forces.
- Over the five-year period, 1988 to 1992, drug offenders arrested for cocaine remained from 171% to 343% higher than drug offenders arrested for cannabis.
- In 1988, the estimated value of assets seized by New Jersey task forces was \$4,699,578. In 1992, the estimated value of assets seized totaled \$7,109,033, an increase of 51%.

New Mexico

- In 1992, New Mexico had 14 task forces covering 85% of its population.
- In 1992, task forces removed more than 8,100 kilograms of cocaine and more than 14,600 kilograms of cannabis.
- Over the five-year period, 1988 to 1992, task forces removed 19,651 marijuana plants.

New York

- In 1988 and 1989, New York had two task forces covering 12% of its population. By 1990, three task forces were providing coverage for 18% of its population.
- From 1988 to 1992, task forces removed 133 kilograms of cocaine and over 243 kilograms of cannabis.
- In 1988, the estimated value of assets seized by New York task forces was \$923,316. In 1992, the estimated value of assets seized totaled \$1,920,585, an increase of 108%.

North Carolina

- In 1988, North Carolina had 25 task forces covering 40% of the state's population. By 1992 the number of task forces increased to 37 covering 71% of the state's population.
- Over the four year period, 1989 to 1992, drug offenders arrested for cocaine remained 65% to 176% higher than drug offenders arrested for cannabis.
- In 1988, the estimated value of assets seized by North Carolina task forces was \$1,717,466. In 1992, the estimated value of assets seized totaled \$4,359,278, an increase of 154%.

North Dakota

- In 1988, North Dakota had seven task forces covering 21% of its population. By 1992, nine task forces covered 65% of the population.
- Drug arrests for cocaine, cannabis, and other drugs totaled 96 in 1988. In 1992, drug arrests totaled 256, an increase of 166%.
- In 1992, North Dakota task forces seized an estimated value of \$213,275 in assets. This figure is more than the total number of assets seized from 1988 to 1991.

Northern Mariana Islands

- In 1992, the Northern Mariana Islands had one task force covering 100% of its population.
- Drug arrests for cocaine, cannabis, and other drugs totaled 56 in 1988. In 1992, drug arrests totaled 99, an increase of 77%.
- From 1988 to 1992, the task force seized an estimated value of \$1,323,889 in assets.

Ohio

- In 1988, Ohio had 17 task forces covering 32% of the state's population. By 1992 the number of task forces increased to 32 covering 91% of the state's population.
- Over the five-year period, 1988 to 1992, drug offenders arrested for cocaine remained from 39% to 139% higher than drug offenders arrested for cannabis.
- From 1988 to 1992, Ohio task forces seized an estimated value of \$16,127,340 in assets from drug offenders.

Oklahoma

- In 1988, Oklahoma had ten task forces covering 50% of the state's population. By 1992, 33 task forces covered 100% of the state's population.
- Drug arrests for cocaine, cannabis, and other drugs totaled 8,062 in 1991. In 1992, arrests totaled 9,169, an increase of 14%.
- In 1991, task forces removed 13,340 plants from drug offenders. In 1992, plants removed totaled 17,744, an increase of 33%.

Oregon

- From 1988 to 1992, Oregon received coverage from seven task forces.
- In 1989, task forces arrested 3,842 cocaine drug offenders. By 1992, drug offenders arrested for cocaine totaled 4,121, an increase of 7%.
- Over the five-year period, 1988 to 1992, task forces removed 295,891 plants.

Pennsylvania

- In 1988, Pennsylvania had 42 task forces covering 61% of the state's population. By 1992 the number of task forces increased to 63 covering 83% of the state's population.
- Over the five-year period, 1988 to 1992, drug offenders arrested for cocaine remained from 112% to 185% higher than drug offenders arrested for cannabis.
- From 1988 to 1992, Pennsylvania task forces seized an estimated value of \$4,808,548 in assets from drug offenders.

Puerto Rico

- From 1988 to 1992, Puerto Rico had one task force.
- From 1989 to 1992, the number of drug offenders arrested for cocaine remained from 149% to 257% higher than those arrested for cannabis.
- From 1989 to 1992, task forces removed over 35,416 kilograms of cocaine from drug offenders.
- In 1988, the estimated value of assets seized by task forces was \$3,695,425. In 1992, the estimated value of assets seized totaled \$6,506,269, an increase of 76%.

Rhode Island

- From 1988 to 1992, Rhode Island received coverage from one task force.
- From 1989 to 1992, drug offenders arrested for cocaine remained from 9% to 114% higher than drug offenders arrested for cannabis.
- In 1988, the task force removed 3,699 kilograms of cocaine. In 1992, cocaine removals totaled 6,050 kilograms, an increase of 64%.

South Carolina

- In 1988, South Carolina had two task forces covering 5% of its population. By 1992, 11 task forces covered 100% of its population.
- Drug arrests for cocaine, cannabis, and other drugs totaled 983 in 1989. In 1992, arrests totaled 2,622, an increase of 167%.
- In 1989, task forces removed .45 kilograms of cocaine. By 1992, cocaine removals totaled seven kilograms, an increase of 1,456%.
- From 1988 to 1992, task forces seized an estimated value of \$4,086,436 in assets.

South Dakota

- In 1988, South Dakota had eight task forces covering 55% of the state's population. By 1992, the number of task forces increased to 12 covering 83% of the state's population.
- During the last six months of 1988, task forces arrested 321 drug offenders. In 1992, this number totaled 2,368 for the year.
- In 1989, task forces seized an estimated value of \$615,896 in assets from drug offenders.

Tennessee

- In 1992, Tennessee had 25 task forces covering 86% of the state's population.
- Drug arrests for cocaine, cannabis, and other drugs totaled 4,065 in 1988. In 1992, drug arrests totaled 36,454, an increase of 797%.
- From 1988 to 1992, task forces seized an estimated value of \$129,334,190 in assets.

Texas

- In 1988, Texas had 36 task forces covering 78% of the state's population. By 1992, the number of task forces increased to 51 covering 92% of the state's population.
- Over the five-year period, 1988 to 1992, drug offenders arrested for cocaine remained from 31% to 129% higher than drug offenders arrested for cannabis.
- During 1988, task forces arrested 5,300 drug offenders. In 1992, drug offenders arrested totaled 8,069, an increase of 52%.
- From 1988 to 1992, task forces removed an estimated 12,717 kilograms of cocaine.
- In 1988, the estimated value of assets seized by task forces was \$6,701,647. In 1992, the estimated value of assets seized totaled \$25,152,283, an increase of 275%.

Utah

- From 1988 to 1992, Utah's task forces covered at least 95% of the state's population.
- During 1988, task forces arrested 1,210 drug offenders. In 1992, drug offenders arrested totaled 3,077, an increase of 154%.
- From 1988 to 1992, task forces removed 3,696 kilograms of cannabis.
- In 1992, Utah task forces seized an estimated value of \$8,558,042 in assets from drug offenders. This figure is more than the total value of assets seized from 1988 to 1991.

Vermont

- From 1988 to 1992, task forces covered 100% of the state's population.
- Drug arrests for cocaine, cannabis, and other drugs totaled 90 in 1988. In 1992, arrests totaled 115, an increase of 28%.
- From 1988 to 1992, Vermont's task forces seized an estimated value of \$6,659,534 in assets.

Virginia

- From fiscal year 1990 to fiscal year 1991, the number of task forces in Virginia increased 44%.
- From fiscal year 1990 to fiscal year 1991, the number of cocaine offenders arrested increased 69%, and the number of cannabis offenders arrested increased 28%.
- From fiscal year 1990 to fiscal year 1991, cocaine removals increased 340%.

Washington

- In 1988, Washington had ten task forces covering 75% of the state's population. By 1992 the number of task forces increased to 21 covering 95% of the state's population.
- Over the five-year period, 1988 to 1992, cocaine charges have remained from 53% to 383% higher than charges for cannabis.
- From 1988 to 1992, task forces removed approximately 1,125 kilograms of cocaine and 959 kilograms of cannabis.
- In 1988, task forces seized an estimated value of \$1,616,717 in assets. In 1992, this figure totaled \$8,878,092, an increase of 449%.

West Virginia

- From 1988 to 1992, West Virginia received coverage from eight or more task forces.
- In 1988, task forces arrested 976 cannabis drug offenders. By 1992, drug offenders arrested for cannabis totaled 1,310, an increase of 34%.
- In 1992, 524 cocaine drug offenders were arrested.

Wisconsin

- In 1988, Wisconsin had 24 task forces covering 72% of its population. From 1990 to 1992, 29 task forces covered 100% of its population.
- Drug charges for cocaine, cannabis, and other drugs totaled 366 in 1988. In 1991, drug charges totaled 3,471, an increase of 848%.
- In 1992, task forces seized an estimated value of \$7,888,765 in assets. This figure is more than the total number of assets seized from 1988 to 1991.

Wyoming

- From 1988 to 1992, task forces covered 100% of the state's population.
- Drug arrests for cocaine, cannabis, and other drugs totaled 404 in 1988. By 1992, arrests totaled 710, an increase of 76%.
- In 1988, task forces removed 297 kilograms of cannabis. By 1992, cannabis removals totaled 521 kilograms, an increase of 75%.
- From 1988 to 1992, Wyoming's task forces seized an estimated value of \$3,320,989 in assets.

THE FUTURE OF TASK FORCES: CHANGING DIRECTIONS AND UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

With a recent change in administration and government priorities, continued Federal and State government support for multiagency drug control task forces is uncertain. Given this uncertainty, what are some of the possible trends and directions of evolution? The uncertainty raises several questions.

Regardless of reductions in Federal funding, multiagency task forces seem likely to continue. Commanders of multijurisdictional task forces were surveyed by JRSA to determine changes in task force performance and priorities over time (Coldren et al., 1993). Respondents identified several important contributions of multijurisdictional task forces to law enforcement efforts to control illegal drug usage. They have improved cooperation among agencies, enabling the agencies to work across jurisdictional boundaries as a single unit. Smaller departments have been able to engage in undercover activities which they could not perform with their own resources alone. Task forces have enabled agencies to allocate personnel to drug enforcement full time, to increase the size of the caseloads, and to obtain and use better equipment. They have also improved undercover operations by facilitating the exchange among agencies of undercover officers who were unfamiliar to local dealers. Task forces have adopted more of a problem-solving orientation to the drug problem. The perceived consequences include targeting and apprehending bigger dealers, deterring other distributors from entering markets, and making it more difficult for dealers to move across jurisdictional boundaries without detection. Assuming the availability of resources, law enforcement agencies are not likely to abandon efforts that are this beneficial.

While Federal funding has been an important seed in the initiation of task forces, its reduction has required task forces to become more financially self-sufficient, and this trend is expected to continue. Many task force commanders have indicated that they expect to have to rely increasingly on asset forfeitures for future resources. As asset seizures become more important, it will be useful for task force members to know the major sources of these assets and whether it is more efficient to target major dealers or numerous smaller ones. It is important, however, that task force commanders use this understanding for the benefit of the community effort to control drugs.

Results of the research conducted for this report indicate that there is substantial variation in the percentage of the population covered by task forces across states and territories. Some states and territories have 100 percent coverage with a few task forces, while other states and territories have numerous task forces covering a small proportion of the state. Still other states and territories have 100 percent coverage with only one task force, yet they have added additional task forces over the years. More needs to be learned about whether this variation indicates a duplication of coverage by multiple task forces, or whether there is coordination or alternation of services provided by multiple task forces.

More research is needed on how the member agencies of the task forces interact with each other, how task forces interact with each other, and how task forces interact with Federal agencies. The survey of task force commanders found that small agencies seem to benefit from participation in activities that they otherwise would not be able to perform. The benefits to larger agencies need to be identified.

More needs to be learned about the extent to which task forces cooperate with each other and with Federal agencies. What is the role of Federal officials, and how well do task forces coordinate their efforts with Federal agencies? How does increased cooperation affect the efficiency of service delivery among the multiple jurisdictions?

The perceived impact of multijurisdictional task forces on the drug problem has inspired some commanders to begin thinking about the possibilities of applying the task force approach to other problems (Coldren et al., 1993). The evolution of the task forces has resulted in a shift of priorities regarding the types of drugs and dealers that are targeted. More fundamentally, some task force commanders have considered the possibility of applying the approach to other problems such as violent crime and gangs. With the reduction and possible elimination of Federal funding, however, one issue is whether task forces focusing on these new targets can be self-sufficient without the payoffs accruing from asset seizures and forfeitures that are available to drug-focused task forces. The payoffs for task forces oriented toward these new problems must be calculated. How these costs are covered and shared among participating agencies must be negotiated. If asset seizures from drug task forces were lucrative enough, perhaps they could seed the expansion of the task force mission to new areas. Additional analysis needs to be done to determine the cost-effectiveness of this expansion.

More thought needs to be given to what constitutes task force effectiveness. Almost all states report the number of drug arrests, but what does this mean? Does a decline in arrests indicate that task forces are becoming less effective? Perhaps not, if the arrests that are being made are the result of targeting major dealers rather than street-level dealers. Analysis of the 1992 state data indicates an increasingly stronger relationship between arrests and seizures, suggesting that task forces are shifting priorities from street-level dealers to major dealers. Such a shift in priorities may require more complex investigations that have a lower payoff by this single quantitative measure but are nevertheless having a substantial impact on the availability and usage of drugs in the community. To obtain a complete understanding of the effectiveness of task forces, therefore, requires multiple indicators. Respondents to the survey of task force commanders suggested a variety of indicators that can be used to show effectiveness of task forces: increased arrests, increased quantity of drugs destroyed, less drug trafficking, lower market prices for illegal drugs, increased community awareness of drug programs, rehabilitation of users, removal of drugs from the community, reduction of drug abuse, fewer incidents of overdoses from illegal drugs, fewer new dealers entering the market, slower rate of growth in the illegal drug market, and the failure of drug distributors to replace incapacitated dealers. Data on these indicators need to be systematically collected for all states with BJA-funded task forces so that more rigorous evaluations with standardized measures can be conducted.

After determining how to measure effectiveness, additional questions can be examined: (1) What tactics are most effective? (2) How does the effectiveness of a tactic vary under different circumstances? For example, some cases studies suggest that roadblocks are effective for inhibiting open-air cocaine markets to middle-class users from outside a neighborhood, but they may be worthless to local neighborhood crack markets. (3) How effective are innovative tactics such as trash pulls, pager trafficking, and checkpoints? (4) How much of the effectiveness in dealing with the drug problem can be attributed to multiple jurisdictional task forces rather than the efforts of individual agencies? What makes operations dependent on interagency cooperation?

Multijurisdictional task forces have made a difference in the fight against illegal drugs. Continued monitoring is needed to see how the task forces will evolve and respond to new constraints and changing priorities. Much remains to be learned about their dynamics and effectiveness. Future BJA funding may provide the information needed to conduct more rigorous evaluations.

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APPENDIX A
Task Force Operations, 1988 to 1992

STATE	YEAR	NUMBER OF TASK FORCES	PERCENT OF POPULATION SERVED	NUMBER OF COUNTIES COVERED
Alabama	1988	6	11.00	6
	1989	8	47.70	19
	1990	24	66.00	34
	1991	27	78.00	41
	1992	31	38.00	25
Alaska	1988	1	50.00	*
	1989	1	50.00	*
	1990	3	80.00	*
	1991	3	80.00	*
	1992	3	80.00	*
American Samoa	1988	0	*	*
	1989	1	100.00	*
	1990	1	100.00	*
	1991	1	100.00	*
	1992	1	100.00	*
Arizona	1988	16	80.30	15
	1989	15	80.30	15
	1990	19	90.50	15
	1991	19	68.20	15
	1992	19	71.68	15
Arkansas	1988	13	50.00	41
	1989	16	71.00	48
	1990	26	98.00	72
	1991	27	100.00	75
	1992	24	100.00	75
California	1988	24	100.00	58
	1989	24	100.00	58
	1990	55	100.00	58
	1991	59	100.00	58
	1992	52	100.00	40
Colorado	1988	3	*	*
	1989	6	*	*
	1990	10	100.00	63
	1991	14	44.00	22
	1992	14	64.00	21
Connecticut	1988	1	100.00	*
	1989	1	100.00	*
	1990	1	100.00	*
	1991	1	100.00	*
	1992	1	100.00	*

APPENDIX A
Task Force Operations, 1988 to 1992

STATE	YEAR	NUMBER OF TASK FORCES	PERCENT OF POPULATION SERVED	NUMBER OF COUNTIES COVERED
Delaware	1988	5	100.00	3
	1989	*	*	*
	1990	4	100.00	3
	1991	*	*	*
	1992	*	*	*
Florida	1988	2	10.90	2
	1989	3	11.40	3
	1990	8	13.20	8
	1991	10	18.20	9
	1992	14	19.10	13
Georgia	1988	13	22.00	43
	1989	31	50.00	82
	1990	31	48.00	73
	1991	31	48.00	71
	1992	33	50.00	84
Guam	1988	2	100.00	*
	1989	2	100.00	*
	1990	2	100.00	*
	1991	2	100.00	*
	1992	2	100.00	*
Hawaii	1988	1	100.00	4
	1989	1	100.00	4
	1990	1	100.00	4
	1991	2	100.00	4
	1992	2	100.00	4
Idaho	1988	11	68.00	33
	1989	13	71.00	35
	1990	13	74.00	39
	1991	15	98.00	42
	1992	18	98.00	42
Illinois	1988	16	79.00	42
	1989	17	85.00	56
	1990	22	96.00	74
	1991	23	97.00	76
	1992	23	97.00	76
Indiana	1988	19	100.00	92
	1989	24	100.00	92
	1990	29	100.00	92
	1991	34	100.00	92
	1992	35	100.00	92

APPENDIX A
Task Force Operations, 1988 to 1992

STATE	YEAR	NUMBER OF TASK FORCES	PERCENT OF POPULATION SERVED	NUMBER OF COUNTIES COVERED
Iowa	1988	3	23.00	3
	1989	9	42.00	19
	1990	17	61.00	41
	1991	24	81.00	66
	1992	22	71.00	58
Kansas	1988	*	*	*
	1989	*	*	*
	1990	*	*	*
	1991	27	43.00	36
	1992	31	56.00	36
Kentucky	1988	5	40.00	18
	1989	6	45.00	27
	1990	7	48.40	37
	1991	7	48.40	37
	1992	6	42.00	34
Louisiana	1988	20	42.00	29
	1989	24	71.00	41
	1990	20	85.00	56
	1991	40	56.00	29
	1992	39	54.00	26
Maine	1988	1	100.00	16
	1989	1	100.00	16
	1990	1	100.00	16
	1991	1	100.00	16
	1992	1	100.00	16
Maryland	1988	5	5.00	5
	1989	8	10.00	8
	1990	11	20.00	12
	1991	14	45.00	16
	1992	14	47.30	16
Massachusetts	1988	12	38.00	11
	1989	12	39.00	11
	1990	20	36.00	11
	1991	20	39.00	11
	1992	21	43.00	12
Michigan	1988	20	*	55
	1989	21	*	61
	1990	25	*	77
	1991	25	95.00	78
	1992	25	95.00	78

APPENDIX A
Task Force Operations, 1988 to 1992

STATE	YEAR	NUMBER OF TASK FORCES	PERCENT OF POPULATION SERVED	NUMBER OF COUNTIES COVERED
Minnesota	1988	35	*	*
	1989	28	*	*
	1990	26	97.00	74
	1991	31	99.00	80
	1992	29	99.00	80
Mississippi	1988	16	75.00	55
	1989	14	70.00	45
	1990	17	90.00	50
	1991	17	90.00	75
	1992	21	95.00	75
Missouri	1988	14	50.00	30
	1989	21	65.00	48
	1990	25	70.00	44
	1991	37	80.00	55
	1992	33	80.00	55
Montana	1988	8	100.00	56
	1989	8	100.00	56
	1990	12	100.00	56
	1991	13	100.00	56
	1992	11	100.00	56
Nebraska	1988	4	34.00	15
	1989	6	78.80	44
	1990	8	92.60	74
	1991	8	92.60	74
	1992	8	92.60	74
Nevada	1988	4	90.00	5
	1989	3	90.00	10
	1990	6	40.00	14
	1991	8	90.00	13
	1992	10	90.00	13
New Hampshire	1988	1	100.00	10
	1989	1	100.00	10
	1990	1	100.00	10
	1991	1	100.00	10
	1992	1	100.00	10
New Jersey	1988	22	100.00	21
	1989	22	100.00	21
	1990	22	100.00	21
	1991	22	100.00	21
	1992	22	100.00	21

APPENDIX A
Task Force Operations, 1988 to 1992

STATE	YEAR	NUMBER OF TASK FORCES	PERCENT OF POPULATION SERVED	NUMBER OF COUNTIES COVERED
New Mexico	1988	3	12.00	3
	1989	4	18.00	4
	1990	11	70.00	18
	1991	13	85.00	25
	1992	14	85.00	30
New York	1988	2	12.00	16
	1989	2	12.00	16
	1990	3	17.00	20
	1991	3	18.50	31
	1992	3	18.50	31
North Carolina	1988	25	39.75	31
	1989	32	55.73	52
	1990	27	58.54	59
	1991	29	62.64	65
	1992	37	71.39	71
North Dakota	1988	7	21.00	13
	1989	6	13.00	12
	1990	8	41.00	17
	1991	8	62.00	18
	1992	9	65.00	19
Northern Mariana Islands	1988	1	100.00	*
	1989	1	100.00	*
	1990	*	*	*
	1991	*	*	*
	1992	1	100.00	*
Ohio	1988	17	32.00	25
	1989	21	38.00	32
	1990	34	65.00	51
	1991	33	89.00	70
	1992	32	91.00	72
Oklahoma	1988	10	50.00	42
	1989	16	55.00	50
	1990	15	70.00	63
	1991	18	65.00	49
	1992	33	100.00	77
Oregon	1988	7	100.00	36
	1989	7	100.00	36
	1990	7	100.00	36
	1991	7	100.00	36
	1992	7	100.00	36

**APPENDIX A
Task Force Operations, 1988 to 1992**

STATE	YEAR	NUMBER OF TASK FORCES	PERCENT OF POPULATION SERVED	NUMBER OF COUNTIES COVERED
Pennsylvania	1988	42	61.20	31
	1989	43	68.50	38
	1990	48	72.10	43
	1991	58	82.00	50
	1992	63	83.00	52
Puerto Rico	1988	1	*	*
	1989	1	*	*
	1990	1	*	*
	1991	1	*	*
	1992	1	*	*
Rhode Island	1988	1	100.00	5
	1989	1	100.00	5
	1990	1	100.00	5
	1991	1	100.00	5
	1992	1	100.00	5
South Carolina	1988	2	5.00	6
	1989	3	11.00	3
	1990	10	100.00	46
	1991	8	100.00	46
	1992	11	100.00	46
South Dakota	1988	8	55.00	*
	1989	11	60.00	*
	1990	11	75.00	*
	1991	13	85.00	*
	1992	12	83.00	45
Tennessee	1988	28	90.00	85
	1989	29	92.00	89
	1990	28	90.00	85
	1991	28	90.00	85
	1992	25	86.32	82
Texas	1988	36	78.00	174
	1989	38	*	172
	1990	53	*	225
	1991	56	97.00	213
	1992	51	91.50	207
Utah	1988	13	96.00	*
	1989	17	96.00	*
	1990	16	96.00	*
	1991	14	95.00	*
	1992	15	95.00	23

APPENDIX A
Task Force Operations, 1988 to 1992

STATE	YEAR	NUMBER OF TASK FORCES	PERCENT OF POPULATION SERVED	NUMBER OF COUNTIES COVERED
Vermont	1988	2	100.00	14
	1989	2	100.00	14
	1990	5	100.00	14
	1991	5	100.00	14
	1992	5	100.00	14
Virginia	1988	*	*	*
	1989	*	*	*
	1990	43	55.91	76
	1991	62	69.47	92
	1992	*	*	*
Washington	1988	10	75.00	13
	1989	10	75.00	13
	1990	21	95.00	29
	1991	21	95.00	29
	1992	21	95.00	29
West Virginia	1988	13	100.00	55
	1989	8	100.00	55
	1990	26	100.00	55
	1991	26	100.00	55
	1992	17	100.00	55
Wisconsin	1988	24	72.00	48
	1989	28	98.00	71
	1990	29	100.00	72
	1991	29	100.00	72
	1992	29	100.00	72
Wyoming	1988	5	100.00	23
	1989	5	100.00	23
	1990	5	100.00	23
	1991	5	100.00	23
	1992	6	100.00	23

* Indicates that data were not submitted.

APPENDIX B
Task Force Arrests, by Type of Drug, 1988-1992

STATE	YEAR	COCAINE	CANNABIS	OTHER	TOTAL
Alabama	1988	1,910	5,948	1,572	9,430
	1989	3,944	6,815	3,401	14,160
	1990	3,146	5,127	2,245	10,518
	1991	3,587	3,797	276	7,660
	1992	4,061	4,964	332	9,357
Alaska (a)	1988	*	*	*	159
	1989	*	*	*	164
	1990	*	*	*	177
	1991	*	*	*	147
	1992	240	516	39	795
American Samoa	1988	*	*	*	*
	1989	*	7	*	7
	1990	1	13	1	15
	1991	1	29	1	31
	1992	*	4	6	10
Arizona	1988	380	623	360	1,363
	1989	832	1,158	607	2,597
	1990	775	1,117	605	2,497
	1991	823	1,541	481	2,845
	1992	615	1,777	577	2,969
Arkansas (b), (d)	1988	*	*	*	697
	1989	*	*	*	2,167
	1990	*	*	*	2,769
	1991	*	*	*	2,902
	1992	*	*	*	2,931
California (e)	1988	107,099	14,980	36,431	158,510
	1989	111,918	14,501	37,323	163,742
	1990	85,854	14,190	36,349	136,393
	1991	75,493	12,672	29,680	117,845
	1992	*	*	*	*
Colorado (b)	1988	*	*	*	454
	1989	*	*	*	559
	1990	*	*	*	964
	1991	*	*	*	2,495
	1992	*	*	*	882
Connecticut (b)	1988	*	*	*	1,433
	1989	*	*	*	1,840
	1990	*	*	*	1,521
	1991	*	*	*	1,007
	1992	*	*	*	1,563
Delaware	1988	262	37	24	323
	1989	*	*	*	*
	1990	170	55	3	228
	1991	*	*	*	*
	1992	*	*	*	*

APPENDIX B					
Task Force Arrests, by Type of Drug, 1988-1992					
STATE	YEAR	COCAINE	CANNABIS	OTHER	TOTAL
Florida	1988	194	12	2	208
	1989	851	59	19	929
	1990	781	168	36	985
	1991	2,769	1,107	143	4,019
	1992	2,410	819	261	3,490
Georgia (b)	1988	*	*	*	2,817
	1989	*	*	*	5,431
	1990	*	*	*	4,183
	1991	*	*	*	2,022
	1992	*	*	*	8,775
Guam (f)	1988	2	36	8	46
	1989	30	64	44	138
	1990	1	57	12	70
	1991	10	75	31	116
	1992	3	62	35	100
Hawaii	1988	405	287	586	1,278
	1989	194	626	143	963
	1990	206	584	461	1,251
	1991	388	1,256	230	1,874
	1992	469	1,277	186	1,932
Idaho	1988	181	289	48	518
	1989	227	312	142	681
	1990	220	379	151	750
	1991	270	508	181	959
	1992	118	538	88	744
Illinois	1988	*	253	1,006	1,259
	1989	1,471	544	99	2,114
	1990	1,542	906	174	2,622
	1991	1,460	982	190	2,632
	1992	1,640	1,133	299	3,072
Indiana	1988	562	411	176	1,149
	1989	1,011	685	306	2,002
	1990	446	583	179	1,208
	1991	283	489	150	922
	1992	574	1,136	278	1,988
Iowa (b), (c)	1988	*	*	*	267
	1989	*	*	*	663
	1990	*	*	*	1,048
	1991	*	*	*	1,444
	1992	*	*	*	1,528
Kansas	1988	*	*	*	*
	1989	*	*	*	*
	1990	*	*	*	*
	1991	195	259	101	555
	1992	453	1,013	384	1,850

APPENDIX B
Task Force Arrests, by Type of Drug, 1988-1992

STATE	YEAR	COCAINE	CANNABIS	OTHER	TOTAL
Kentucky	1988	270	269	98	637
	1989	561	404	211	1,176
	1990	564	1,011	531	2,106
	1991	755	1,036	654	2,445
	1992	472	781	547	1,800
Louisiana	1988	*	*	*	*
	1989	*	*	*	*
	1990	1,735	1,986	323	4,044
	1991	3,672	1,726	466	5,864
	1992	3,490	1,521	271	5,282
Maine	1988	84	38	9	131
	1989	149	114	37	300
	1990	269	284	65	618
	1991	196	351	72	619
	1992	166	300	95	561
Maryland (b)	1988	*	*	*	*
	1989	*	*	*	1,169
	1990	*	*	*	1,250
	1991	*	*	*	1,409
	1992	*	*	*	1,518
Massachusetts	1988	826	992	368	2,186
	1989	2,287	1,780	710	4,777
	1990	4,226	2,396	2,060	8,682
	1991	6,929	3,260	3,635	13,824
	1992	7,194	3,458	3,809	14,461
Michigan (a)	1988	2,043	873	327	3,243
	1989	1,948	994	330	3,272
	1990	1,701	1,583	223	3,507
	1991	1,890	3,118	422	5,430
	1992	1,927	3,068	348	5,343
Minnesota	1988	82	148	71	301
	1989	76	86	214	376
	1990	490	721	168	1,379
	1991	805	1,087	440	2,332
	1992	767	1,047	367	2,181
Mississippi	1988	1,791	2,691	857	5,339
	1989	863	980	331	2,174
	1990	1,740	1,768	753	4,261
	1991	2,088	1,227	456	3,771
	1992	3,597	1,238	481	5,316
Missouri	1988	*	*	*	*
	1989	532	467	189	1,188
	1990	509	1,358	4,158	6,025
	1991	1,299	737	16,500	18,536
	1992	*	*	*	*

APPENDIX B					
Task Force Arrests, by Type of Drug, 1988-1992					
STATE	YEAR	COCAINE	CANNABIS	OTHER	TOTAL
Montana	1988	85	207	48	340
	1989	73	218	84	375
	1990	78	232	103	413
	1991	73	378	94	545
	1992	88	560	68	716
Nebraska	1988	*	*	*	*
	1989	209	1,051	791	2,051
	1990	654	1,612	876	3,142
	1991	691	1,904	1,006	3,601
	1992	706	2,320	1,161	4,187
Nevada ^(b)	1988	*	*	*	253
	1989	*	*	*	402
	1990	*	*	*	472
	1991	*	*	*	587
	1992	*	*	*	565
New Hampshire	1988	94	73	10	177
	1989	114	138	7	259
	1990	156	115	2	273
	1991	140	116	2	258
	1992	172	124	21	317
New Jersey	1988	2,970	691	473	4,134
	1989	4,642	1,048	742	6,432
	1990	3,446	1,109	1,082	5,637
	1991	2,955	994	782	4,731
	1992	2,786	1,027	1,621	5,434
New Mexico	1988	857	3,089	578	4,524
	1989	1,144	2,986	207	4,337
	1990	883	1,796	151	2,830
	1991	216	*	*	216
	1992	*	*	*	*
New York (b)	1988	*	*	*	178
	1989	*	*	*	188
	1990	*	*	*	185
	1991	*	*	*	183
	1992	*	*	*	121
North Carolina	1988	1,175	1,666	630	3,471
	1989	3,574	2,167	715	6,456
	1990	1,105	596	95	1,796
	1991	2,664	964	155	3,783
	1992	2,021	998	195	3,214
North Dakota	1988	11	69	16	96
	1989	2	42	8	52
	1990	5	70	76	151
	1991	16	101	57	174
	1992	26	102	128	256

APPENDIX B					
Task Force Arrests, by Type of Drug, 1988-1992					
STATE	YEAR	COCAINE	CANNABIS	OTHER	TOTAL
Northern Mariana Islands	1988	*	56	*	56
	1989	*	37	4	41
	1990	*	99	18	117
	1991	1	74	16	91
	1992	*	65	34	99
Ohio	1988	622	272	120	1,014
	1989	932	401	186	1,519
	1990	1,403	588	242	2,233
	1991	1,200	752	279	2,231
	1992	1,396	1,007	243	2,646
Oklahoma(g)	1988	*	*	*	*
	1989	*	*	*	*
	1990	*	*	*	*
	1991	2,264	4,914	884	8,062
	1992	2,857	5,454	858	9,169
Oregon	1988	*	*	*	*
	1989	3,842	4,819	3,563	12,224
	1990	2,602	4,025	3,199	9,826
	1991	3,648	3,641	2,173	9,462
	1992	4,121	3,936	2,424	10,481
Pennsylvania	1988	814	305	251	1,370
	1989	902	317	120	1,339
	1990	1,004	458	128	1,590
	1991	1,966	927	411	3,304
	1992	2,258	1,034	584	3,876
Puerto Rico	1988	*	*	*	*
	1989	2,695	806	610	4,111
	1990	1,784	500	581	2,865
	1991	2,125	681	586	3,392
	1992	2,414	969	860	4,243
Rhode Island	1988	2,023	944	1,069	4,036
	1989	1,173	792	1,884	3,849
	1990	930	540	1,313	2,783
	1991	900	600	1,500	3,000
	1992	1,581	1,448	152	3,181
South Carolina	1988	*	*	*	*
	1989	776	204	3	983
	1990	837	273	26	1,136
	1991	1,126	664	98	1,888
	1992	1,581	915	126	2,622
South Dakota(h)	1988	86	149	86	321
	1989	235	533	228	996
	1990	250	1,705	257	2,212
	1991	50	1,128	578	1,756
	1992	37	1,152	1,179	2,368

APPENDIX B
Task Force Arrests, by Type of Drug, 1988-1992

STATE	YEAR	COCAINE	CANNABIS	OTHER	TOTAL
Tennessee (c)	1988	1,192	2,094	779	4,065
	1989	9,903	6,369	5,672	21,944
	1990	4,666	11,666	4,664	20,996
	1991	7,906	4,742	3,472	16,120
	1992	13,149	4,866	18,439	36,454
Texas	1988	2,025	1,550	1,725	5,300
	1989	2,231	1,545	1,522	5,298
	1990	1,859	1,251	1,132	4,242
	1991	4,680	2,042	1,716	8,438
	1992	4,976	2,223	870	8,069
Utah	1988	256	746	208	1,210
	1989	633	1,092	396	2,121
	1990	487	949	443	1,879
	1991	689	1,181	611	2,481
	1992	902	1,548	627	3,077
Vermont	1988	41	36	13	90
	1989	30	21	22	73
	1990	28	47	9	84
	1991	38	49	9	96
	1992	42	55	18	115
Virginia (c)	1988	*	*	*	*
	1989	*	*	*	*
	1990	971	475	387	1,833
	1991	1,637	607	293	2,537
	1992	*	*	*	*
Washington (a)	1988	672	139	117	928
	1989	690	277	186	1,153
	1990	665	326	149	1,140
	1991	1,208	791	267	2,266
	1992	1,321	805	274	2,400
West Virginia	1988	712	976	437	2,125
	1989	809	1,371	470	2,650
	1990	901	889	161	1,951
	1991	1,369	1,023	224	2,616
	1992	524	1,310	155	1,989
Wisconsin (a)	1988	149	196	21	366
	1989	972	1,273	168	2,413
	1990	1,042	2,163	332	3,537
	1991	1,144	2,081	246	3,471
	1992	*	*	*	*

APPENDIX B
Task Force Arrests, by Type of Drug, 1988-1992

STATE	YEAR	COCAINE	CANNABIS	OTHER	TOTAL
Wyoming	1988	116	150	138	404
	1989	174	123	139	436
	1990	94	268	111	473
	1991	160	239	93	492
	1992	179	330	201	710

* Indicates that data were not submitted.

- (a) State reports arrests by charges. These numbers are not represented in the totals or analyses.
- (b) State is unable to break down arrests by type of drug. Reports in totals only.
- (c) State reports data according to fiscal year instead of calendar year.
- (d) Task forces were not established until mid-1988.
- (e) California cannot separate BJA task force data from state data.
- (f) Some task forces did not receive BJA funds.
- (g) Data are based on task forces reporting; underestimates the actual state data.
- (h) 1988 data covers last six months of the year only.

APPENDIX C
Task Force Removals by, Type of Drug, 1988-1992

STATE	YEAR	COCAINE (Kilograms)	CANNABIS (Kilograms)	TOTAL (Kilograms)	PLANTS (Quantity)
Alabama	1988	*	*	*	*
	1989	*	*	*	*
	1990	21.95	1,240.70	1,262.65	81,319
	1991	608.46	770.53	1,378.99	291,834
	1992	609.37	1,790.17	2,399.54	206,220
Alaska	1988	11.85	145.61	157.46	5,191
	1989	16.25	69.40	85.65	17,981
	1990	9.24	46.90	56.14	8,633
	1991	8.62	60.10	68.72	5,318
	1992	5.85	220.00	225.85	9,649
American Samoa	1988	*	*	*	*
	1989	*	*	*	448
	1990	.04	*	.04	199
	1991	.04	*	.04	679
	1992	*	22.70	22.70	50
Arizona	1988	1,698.11	12,780.63	14,478.74	11,362
	1989	814.06	12,305.88	13,119.94	9,251
	1990	1,103.27	9,215.69	10,318.96	17,267
	1991	2,537.19	15,346.09	17,883.28	4,927
	1992	3,353.88	37,055.00	40,408.88	7,042
Arkansas	1988	.95	89.58	90.53	6,166
	1989	3.14	289.43	292.57	19,104
	1990	8.16	779.74	787.90	38,740
	1991	31.39	464.30	495.69	21,131
	1992	36.49	2,515.66	2,552.15	31,339
California	1988	1,319.00	209,751.44	211,070.44	330,297
	1989	30,565.00	209,487.45	240,052.45	329,881
	1990	2,695.00	129,833.93	132,528.93	204,450
	1991	24,453.00	120,599.54	145,052.54	189,909
	1992	2,952.00	1,711,979.05	1,714,931.05	269,603
Colorado	1988	7.47	138.00	145.47	61
	1989	9.59	802.72	812.31	2,350
	1990	6.25	2,162.00	2,168.25	1,149
	1991	91.41	788.71	880.12	422
	1992	72.16	161.20	233.36	315
Connecticut	1988	36.13	99.48	135.61	*
	1989	70.35	166.30	236.65	*
	1990	52.66	216.70	269.36	*
	1991	231.42	345.90	577.32	*
	1992	23.00	541.00	564.00	*

APPENDIX C
Task Force Removals by, Type of Drug, 1988-1992

STATE	YEAR	COCAINE (Kilograms)	CANNABIS (Kilograms)	TOTAL (Kilograms)	PLANTS (Quantity)
Delaware	1988	.63	13.61	14.24	*
	1989	*	*	*	*
	1990	1.47	.40	1.87	*
	1991	*	*	*	*
	1992	*	*	*	*
Florida	1988	.21	6.06	6.27	*
	1989	29.09	69.80	98.89	1,331
	1990	3.15	92.47	95.62	15,687
	1991	160.07	588.15	748.22	25,769
	1992	870.44	524.92	1,395.36	16,421
Georgia	1988	110.08	913.14	1,023.22	8,178
	1989	399.70	1,120.48	1,520.18	9,760
	1990	28.36	3,114.41	3,142.77	18,285
	1991	22.48	931.31	953.79	5,226
	1992	50.95	5,536.66	5,587.61	30,182
Guam	1988	.07	67.22	67.29	*
	1989	4.23	1,008.44	1,012.67	*
	1990	1.23	176.89	178.12	*
	1991	.52	42.85	43.37	*
	1992	.03	20.58	20.61	10,444
Hawaii	1988	43.82	6,758.64	6,802.46	157,583
	1989	8.50	10.36	18.86	46,989
	1990	17.52	82.87	100.39	92,220
	1991	13.14	54.52	67.66	82,773
	1992	33.57	179.11	212.68	330,869
Idaho	1988	1.61	312.25	313.86	65
	1989	6.25	68.04	74.29	1,780
	1990	5.87	57.74	63.61	2,486
	1991	16.20	75.66	91.86	1,689
	1992	12.30	90.12	102.42	6,650
Illinois(a)	1988	*	*	*	*
	1989	*	*	*	*
	1990	*	*	*	*
	1991	255.10	100,429.30	100,684.40	120,333
	1992	*	*	*	*
Indiana	1988	99.61	395.74	495.35	12,950
	1989	25.18	415.29	440.47	7,721
	1990	33.10	835.13	868.23	7,305
	1991	9.64	853.39	863.03	95,487
	1992	22.18	1,775.77	1,797.95	940,921

APPENDIX C
Task Force Removals by, Type of Drug, 1988-1992

STATE	YEAR	COCAINE (Kilograms)	CANNABIS (Kilograms)	TOTAL (Kilograms)	PLANTS (Quantity)
Iowa	1988	*	*	*	*
	1989	*	*	*	*
	1990	*	*	*	*
	1991	9.60	1,319.80	1,329.40	9,170
	1992	8.88	53.00	61.88	4,500
Kansas	1988	*	*	*	*
	1989	*	*	*	*
	1990	*	*	*	*
	1991	6.89	598.12	605.01	3,106
	1992	133.33	14,109.00	14,242.33	86,557
Kentucky (b)	1988	9.50	703.03	712.53	*
	1989	7.54	758.65	766.19	*
	1990	15.74	865.27	881.01	*
	1991	15.70	821.95	837.65	*
	1992	33.40	1,496.88	1,530.28	*
Louisiana	1988	145.68	836.51	982.19	3,378
	1989	53.27	1,980.12	2,033.39	3,845
	1990	256.09	674.50	930.59	4,326
	1991	70.33	1,333.53	1,403.86	7,177
	1992	45.20	1,499.29	1,544.49	11,834
Maine	1988	3.30	48.99	52.29	*
	1989	16.00	84.82	100.82	*
	1990	2.50	49.44	51.94	13,000
	1991	13.30	28.99	42.29	24,500
	1992	22.50	21.60	44.10	15,392
Maryland	1988	*	*	*	*
	1989	27.22	418.22	445.44	*
	1990	19.05	113.40	132.45	*
	1991	21.77	265.36	287.13	*
	1992	79.58	380.72	460.30	7,068
Massachusetts	1988	97.76	195.80	293.56	42
	1989	42.36	178.40	220.76	55
	1990	71.85	20,542.61	20,614.46	50
	1991	5,715.14	1,106.05	6,821.19	365
	1992	122.21	1,025.35	1,147.56	733
Michigan	1988	191.51	6,205.96	6,397.47	*
	1989	84.54	3,142.63	3,227.17	*
	1990	117.14	73,041.88	73,159.02	*
	1991	128.47	27,764.42	27,892.89	51,211
	1992	43.24	47,315.00	47,358.24	92,717

APPENDIX C
Task Force Removals by, Type of Drug, 1988-1992

STATE	YEAR	COCAINE (Kilograms)	CANNABIS (Kilograms)	TOTAL (Kilograms)	PLANTS (Quantity)
Minnesota	1988	2.69	1,402.97	1,405.66	1,812
	1989	3.57	89.06	92.63	7,784
	1990	10.22	235.86	246.08	*
	1991	103.50	861.63	965.13	30,033
	1992	57.15	901.63	958.78	151,262
Mississippi	1988	1,320.21	2,435.72	3,755.93	11,870
	1989	1,084.99	3,796.36	4,881.35	19,162
	1990	*	28,416.23	28,416.23	62,646
	1991	*	*	*	68,368
	1992	*	*	*	77,302
Missouri	1988	*	*	*	*
	1989	18.00	632.77	650.77	*
	1990	680.85	5,387.86	6,068.71	*
	1991	64.00	244.94	308.94	*
	1992	*	*	*	*
Montana	1988	10.38	32.10	42.48	6,998
	1989	9.25	26.27	35.52	1,326
	1990	.50	253.08	253.58	2,721
	1991	2.77	246.44	249.21	1,470
	1992	1.12	128.76	129.88	6,792
Nebraska	1988	*	*	*	*
	1989	6.70	73.70	80.40	5
	1990	6.90	437.00	443.90	338
	1991	11.54	860.70	872.24	10,025
	1992	279.12	1,012.50	1,291.62	1,950
Nevada	1988	*	*	*	*
	1989	16.09	201.00	217.09	34
	1990	16.72	528.00	544.72	15
	1991	17.16	294.00	311.16	1,427
	1992	81.46	331.62	413.08	23
New Hampshire	1988	*	*	*	125
	1989	9.50	134.45	143.95	55
	1990	3.30	35.57	38.87	110
	1991	3.32	43.39	46.71	85
	1992	14.01	47.69	61.70	293
New Jersey	1988	70.22	203.11	273.33	*
	1989	95.28	3,117.04	3,212.32	40
	1990	2,736.56	625.90	3,362.46	*
	1991	4,201.53	663.73	4,865.26	25
	1992	759.30	1,845.10	2,604.40	*

APPENDIX C					
Task Force Removals by, Type of Drug, 1988-1992					
STATE	YEAR	COCAINE (Kilograms)	CANNABIS (Kilograms)	TOTAL (Kilograms)	PLANTS (Quantity)
New Mexico	1988	124.03	*	124.03	2,318
	1989	1,653.45	53,679.63	55,333.08	9,787
	1990	1,949.81	19,109.04	21,058.85	1,630
	1991	754.49	21,319.30	22,073.79	2,431
	1992	8,117.47	32,273.20	40,390.67	3,485
New York	1988	13.60	30.20	43.80	*
	1989	26.50	4.70	31.20	*
	1990	16.80	48.95	65.75	*
	1991	14.90	40.50	55.40	*
	1992	61.53	119.35	180.88	164
North Carolina	1988	40.41	3,077.76	3,118.17	40,084
	1989	52.16	3,169.78	3,221.94	31,952
	1990	119.68	72.51	192.19	11,031
	1991	260.20	2,782.01	3,042.21	130,203
	1992	46.11	961.20	1,007.31	68,806
North Dakota	1988	*	6.27	6.27	35
	1989	*	2.25	2.25	72
	1990	.09	66.10	66.19	65
	1991	2.20	51.10	53.30	244
	1992	8.00	92.90	100.90	3,920
Northern Mariana Islands(c)	1988	*	124.74	124.74	1,400
	1989	*	83.46	83.46	1,000
	1990	*	.45	.45	8
	1991	*	114.65	114.65	226
	1992	*	36.34	36.34	131
Ohio	1988	27.99	183.23	211.22	2,633
	1989	296.71	450.82	747.53	1,205
	1990	97.11	1,477.26	1,574.37	2,482
	1991	59.74	4,213.92	4,273.66	4,213
	1992	121.46	1,386.23	1,507.69	7,059
Oklahoma	1988	*	*	*	*
	1989	*	*	*	*
	1990	*	*	*	*
	1991	5.28	814.67	819.95	13,340
	1992	*	*	*	17,744
Oregon	1988	*	*	*	60,997
	1989	*	*	*	82,313
	1990	*	*	*	59,785
	1991	*	*	*	55,206
	1992	*	*	*	37,590

APPENDIX C
Task Force Removals by, Type of Drug, 1988-1992

STATE	YEAR	COCAINE (Kilograms)	CANNABIS (Kilograms)	TOTAL (Kilograms)	PLANTS (Quantity)
Pennsylvania	1988	14.23	1,119.79	1,134.02	70
	1989	41.48	105.88	147.36	71
	1990	26.85	297.96	324.81	167
	1991	40.33	228.71	269.04	1,243
	1992	3.15	9.69	12.84	6
Puerto Rico	1988	*	*	*	*
	1989	4,777.53	8,239.13	13,016.66	42
	1990	2,019.00	579.99	2,598.99	436
	1991	26,376.11	9,897.96	36,274.07	423
	1992	2,243.18	9,238.47	11,481.65	413
Rhode Island	1988	3,699.00	859,741.00	863,440.00	461
	1989	12,159.00	105,940.00	118,099.00	602
	1990	11,292.00	91,263.00	102,555.00	550
	1991	*	*	*	1,600
	1992	6,050.00	5,400.00	11,450.00	1,940
South Carolina	1988	*	*	*	137,731
	1989	.45	19.00	19.45	46,278
	1990	1.10	23.00	24.10	31,061
	1991	5.00	26.00	31.00	30,973
	1992	7.00	21.00	28.00	48,212
South Dakota	1988	.13	46.54	46.67	1,330
	1989	1.48	3.54	5.02	1,844
	1990	*	*	*	*
	1991	*	*	*	*
	1992	*	*	*	*
Tennessee	1988	90.25	3,154.19	3,244.44	663,057
	1989	261.60	10,985.03	11,246.63	742,960
	1990	273.00	3,443.54	3,716.54	546,241
	1991	151.57	1,102.95	1,254.52	761,838
	1992	262.97	8,970.07	9,233.04	1,054,709
Texas	1988	2,200.90	35,233.58	37,434.48	4,385
	1989	1,832.36	36,863.11	38,695.47	3,879
	1990	1,279.10	15,290.86	16,569.96	1,233
	1991	4,021.82	29,142.66	33,164.48	4,966
	1992	3,383.13	49,216.00	52,599.13	5,288
Utah	1988	29.77	555.91	585.68	1,606
	1989	17.39	203.35	220.74	6,335
	1990	9.51	79.46	88.97	1,374
	1991	121.92	305.91	427.83	1,375
	1992	929.78	2,551.66	3,481.44	5,812

APPENDIX C
Task Force Removals by, Type of Drug, 1988-1992

STATE	YEAR	COCAINE (Kilograms)	CANNABIS (Kilograms)	TOTAL (Kilograms)	PLANTS (Quantity)
Vermont	1988	4.00	81.19	85.19	6,457
	1989	10.00	113.30	123.30	7,609
	1990	3.65	468.12	471.77	6,018
	1991	1.20	62.14	63.34	5,401
	1992	2.50	33.40	35.90	3,540
Virginia	1988	*	*	*	*
	1989	*	*	*	*
	1990	4.54	673.19	677.73	1,047
	1991	19.96	490.72	510.68	7,503
	1992	*	*	*	*
Washington	1988	793.10	139.74	932.84	3,532
	1989	41.36	34.06	75.42	10,385
	1990	100.71	84.16	184.87	11,233
	1991	147.90	248.33	396.23	18,304
	1992	41.78	452.39	494.17	28,721
West Virginia	1988	8.00	49.90	57.90	*
	1989	7.71	88.00	95.71	21,911
	1990	4.22	22.68	26.90	3,023
	1991	4.00	111.13	115.13	887
	1992	*	725,949.00	725,949.00	1,597,088
Wisconsin	1988	15.58	347.84	363.42	86
	1989	43.07	324.09	367.16	1,701
	1990	23.63	1,676.18	1,699.81	35,040
	1991	113.94	1,343.43	1,457.37	7,456
	1992	*	*	*	*
Wyoming	1988	40.68	297.13	337.81	504
	1989	47.11	1,678.70	1,725.81	12,850
	1990	7.03	48.84	55.87	2,555
	1991	40.68	177.80	218.48	1,007
	1992	205.50	521.00	726.50	1,241

* Indicates that data were not submitted.

(a) Currently not able to generate aggregate drug removal data.

(b) 1992 plant removals are based on the Governor's Marijuana Strike Force.

(c) Cocaine removals equal less than one kilogram.

APPENDIX D
Task Force Asset Seizures, 1988-1992

STATE	YEAR	DOLLAR AMOUNT
Alabama	1988	*
	1989	*
	1990	5,762,811.00
	1991	4,363,603.00
	1992	7,457,115.00
Alaska	1988	1,570,000.00
	1989	1,540,000.00
	1990	1,630,000.00
	1991	830,000.00
	1992	3,838,834.00
American Samoa	1988	16,000.00
	1989	*
	1990	*
	1991	16,000.00
	1992	9,000.00
Arizona	1988	5,929,648.31
	1989	9,927,596.49
	1990	13,781,559.70
	1991	10,204,193.90
	1992	8,970,942.62
Arkansas	1988	249,366.00
	1989	936,754.00
	1990	1,410,619.00
	1991	1,453,169.00
	1992	3,884,506.00
California	1988	80,587,471.00
	1989	45,908,866.00
	1990	50,094,919.00
	1991	183,519,200.00
	1992	*
Colorado	1988	320,914.00
	1989	183,310.00
	1990	2,765,111.00
	1991	2,461,195.57
	1992	603,493.50
Connecticut	1988	1,003,722.00
	1989	1,372,546.00
	1990	1,086,584.00
	1991	790,935.00
	1992	2,009,890.00
Delaware	1988	111,755.00
	1989	*
	1990	345,450.00
	1991	*
	1992	*

APPENDIX D
Task Force Asset Seizures, 1988-1992

STATE	YEAR	DOLLAR AMOUNT
District of Columbia	1988	
	1989	
	1990	
	1991	
	1992	
Florida	1988	46,428.00
	1989	733,724.00
	1990	1,590,305.00
	1991	3,128,568.00
	1992	4,447,008.00
Georgia	1988	2,049,190.00
	1989	4,254,601.00
	1990	3,436,994.00
	1991	2,151,136.00
	1992	6,156,462.85
Guam	1988	*
	1989	20,900.00
	1990	*
	1991	156,078.03
	1992	123,936.00
Hawaii	1988	4,095,605.00
	1989	165,635.00
	1990	807,552.00
	1991	821,159.00
	1992	2,089,157.00
Idaho	1988	*
	1989	*
	1990	521,611.00
	1991	1,090,858.00
	1992	*
Illinois (a)	1988	*
	1989	*
	1990	*
	1991	*
	1992	*
Indiana	1988	1,489,648.00
	1989	3,299,679.42
	1990	2,925,169.34
	1991	10,341,682.60
	1992	6,962,186.60
Iowa	1988	*
	1989	*
	1990	*
	1991	2,488,158.00
	1992	2,733,355.00

APPENDIX D
Task Force Asset Seizures, 1988-1992

STATE	YEAR	DOLLAR AMOUNT
Kansas	1988	*
	1989	*
	1990	*
	1991	1,364,869.00
	1992	1,300,374.00
Kentucky (b)	1988	1,120,032.00
	1989	867,292.00
	1990	1,030,823.00
	1991	1,719,673.00
	1992	1,695,374.00
Louisiana	1988	496,428.00
	1989	1,813,363.00
	1990	2,884,795.00
	1991	3,509,738.00
	1992	2,270,983.00
Maine	1988	344,813.00
	1989	802,684.00
	1990	3,007,377.00
	1991	3,952,626.00
	1992	3,267,692.00
Maryland	1988	*
	1989	755,000.00
	1990	4,500,000.00
	1991	2,300,000.00
	1992	3,700,000.00
Massachusetts	1988	39,064.00
	1989	1,381,134.26
	1990	5,044,522.16
	1991	5,370,312.32
	1992	13,373,883.10
Michigan	1988	344,519.00
	1989	16,379,550.00
	1990	24,945,773.00
	1991	8,345,812.30
	1992	9,813,433.97
Minnesota	1988	204,590.00
	1989	395,837.77
	1990	*
	1991	*
	1992	*
Mississippi	1988	2,820,000.00
	1989	833,000.00
	1990	6,673.00
	1991	1,036,116.00
	1992	677,322.00

APPENDIX D
Task Force Asset Seizures, 1988-1992

STATE	YEAR	DOLLAR AMOUNT
Missouri	1988	*
	1989	1,475,333.00
	1990	5,310,481.00
	1991	2,062,632.00
	1992	*
Montana	1988	227,898.00
	1989	306,839.00
	1990	428,197.30
	1991	1,993,182.00
	1992	764,440.00
Nebraska	1988	*
	1989	186,339.00
	1990	1,494,986.00
	1991	930,991.00
	1992	1,952,312.00
Nevada	1988	2,093,132.00
	1989	1,243,666.00
	1990	2,540,325.00
	1991	900,576.00
	1992	2,239,124.00
New Hampshire	1988	1,600,000.00
	1989	550,000.00
	1990	500,000.00
	1991	650,000.00
	1992	644,000.00
New Jersey	1988	4,699,578.50
	1989	8,509,420.47
	1990	5,201,953.03
	1991	6,582,651.65
	1992	7,109,033.80
New Mexico	1988	2,212,581.00
	1989	5,431,446.00
	1990	6,683,489.00
	1991	7,151,124.00
	1992	11,229,137.00
New York	1988	923,316.00
	1989	721,677.00
	1990	1,702,523.00
	1991	2,527,295.00
	1992	1,920,585.00
North Carolina	1988	1,717,466.00
	1989	1,914,133.86
	1990	1,779,259.14
	1991	4,171,799.90
	1992	4,359,278.39

APPENDIX D
Task Force Asset Seizures, 1988-1992

STATE	YEAR	DOLLAR AMOUNT
North Dakota	1988	12,810.00
	1989	2,000.00
	1990	28,075.00
	1991	29,660.00
	1992	213,275.00
Northern Mariana Islands (c)	1988	531,600.00
	1989	107,973.00
	1990	75,170.00
	1991	73,446.00
	1992	535,700.00
Ohio	1988	1,157,641.31
	1989	1,973,261.00
	1990	5,175,465.35
	1991	4,813,445.02
	1992	3,007,528.05
Oklahoma	1988	*
	1989	*
	1990	*
	1991	2,092,877.50
	1992	515,353.80
Oregon	1988	*
	1989	*
	1990	*
	1991	5,300,000.00
	1992	*
Pennsylvania	1988	359,721.27
	1989	628,031.60
	1990	1,034,129.18
	1991	737,859.82
	1992	2,048,806.00
Puerto Rico	1988	3,695,425.31
	1989	6,869,790.49
	1990	5,380,831.55
	1991	5,178,305.37
	1992	6,506,268.61
Rhode Island	1988	1,287,101.00
	1989	1,385,202.00
	1990	808,022.00
	1991	700,000.00
	1992	650,000.00
South Carolina	1988	12,000.00
	1989	522,051.00
	1990	247,848.20
	1991	1,847,977.76
	1992	1,456,558.67

APPENDIX D
Task Force Asset Seizures, 1988-1992

STATE	YEAR	DOLLAR AMOUNT
South Dakota	1988	44,238.00
	1989	615,896.00
	1990	*
	1991	*
	1992	*
Tennessee	1988	7,501,441.00
	1989	17,504,987.00
	1990	8,332,301.00
	1991	13,912,413.00
	1992	82,083,048.00
Texas	1988	6,701,647.81
	1989	11,575,925.90
	1990	12,864,996.50
	1991	18,888,873.50
	1992	25,152,283.40
Utah	1988	529,203.42
	1989	1,023,920.16
	1990	2,280,533.11
	1991	3,521,058.07
	1992	8,558,042.22
Vermont	1988	*
	1989	2,320,115.00
	1990	899,641.00
	1991	2,682,670.00
	1992	757,108.00
Virginia	1988	*
	1989	*
	1990	1,130,905.00
	1991	1,493,661.00
	1992	*
Washington	1988	1,616,717.00
	1989	1,938,862.00
	1990	2,826,792.00
	1991	3,726,632.00
	1992	8,878,092.00
West Virginia	1988	*
	1989	*
	1990	*
	1991	*
	1992	*
Wisconsin	1988	18,829.00
	1989	948,646.00
	1990	2,291,486.00
	1991	2,153,945.00
	1992	7,888,765.00

APPENDIX D
Task Force Asset Seizures, 1988-1992

STATE	YEAR	DOLLAR AMOUNT
Wyoming	1988	556,497.00
	1989	369,102.00
	1990	531,449.00
	1991	1,116,284.00
	1992	747,657.00
<p>* Indicates that data were not submitted. (a) Currently not able to generate aggregate drug removal data. (b) 1992 plant removals are based on the Governor's Marijuana Strike Force. (c) Cocaine removals equal less than one kilogram.</p>		

About the State Reporting and Evaluation Program

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) established the State Reporting and Evaluation Program (SREP), a State-based program with an orientation toward establishing Federal, State and Local partnerships, to assist in implementing the reporting and evaluation requirements of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. Through SREP, BJA provides technical assistance and training to the State and local offices and agencies responsible for implementing, monitoring, and evaluating violent crime and drug control programs funded under the Drug Control and System Improvement Formula Grant Program. SREP is coordinated for BJA by the Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA).

The SREP project is designed to:

- meet States' needs for technical assistance for the development of drug control strategies and the development of State monitoring plans;
- provide technical assistance and training on drug control project performance monitoring and evaluation;
- publish reports for State and local audiences on special topic areas related to drug control program performance monitoring and results of evaluations; and
- disseminate reports and information to the States and territories as a result of BJA and SREP activities.

A National Planning Group, comprised of State and local representatives from the criminal justice community provides input to the project. The National Planning Group plays a critical role in the development and implementation of the SREP projects, and also plays an integral role in the development of national indicators for performance monitoring. Since 1987, JRSA has worked with BJA and the States to establish data collection and analysis projects. JRSA and the States have produced numerous reports and technical assistance products covering many criminal justice programs and themes, including: multijurisdictional law enforcement task forces, innovative rural programs; crime laboratory enhancement programs; county-level trends in drug arrests, convictions, and sentencing; State citizen surveys on drug use and control; drug offender processing; and forecasting for criminal justice policy analysis.

The State Reporting and Evaluation Program is a unique program that focuses primarily on enhancing States' monitoring, reporting, and evaluation capacities. States participate in all aspects of the SREP project from planning and development to the implementation and delivery of technical assistance and training services. The project is designed to provide a forum for States to share information and to receive the assistance they need to develop and implement effective monitoring, reporting, and evaluation systems.

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