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1994 State Annual Reports

Executive Summaries

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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 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 is 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.

1994 State Annual Reports

Executive Summaries

January 1995

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Introduction

Sec. 522 (a) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 3711, et seq., requires that the States annually submit to the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) a report concerning the activities carried out under the Formula Grant Program. These performance reports provide the basis for the annual report from BJA to the President and the Congress as required by Sec. 522 (b) of the Act.

This publication is a compilation of the Executive Summaries from the 1993 State Annual Reports (SARs) submitted to BJA. The Executive Summaries present a synopsis of the information contained in each report. The SARs report on and provide information on programs funded under the Formula Grant Program and evaluation activities and results.

The introduction section addresses an overview of programs as they link to program priorities and objectives outlined in each State's drug control and violent crime strategy. This section also describes how and to what extent each State's programs have contributed to the goals of the Formula Grant Program. All grant programs which were active during the report period are included in the summary of programs. Successful, innovative, or promising programs and practices are highlighted in the reports. Programs and practices which have proved unsuccessful and the reason for failure are also described. The summary of evaluation activities and results outlines the major findings of any program and project evaluations completed during the report period.

ALABAMA

Alabama's strategy included a wide variety of projects, represented in nine of the 23 purpose areas. While multijurisdictional drug law enforcement task forces were emphasized and chosen as the number one funding priority by the Governor's Anti-Drug Advisory Board within the State, prevention, treatment, and system improvement projects were also sought. During the July 1, 1993 through June 30, 1994 reporting period, Alabama's grant of \$6,884,000 was allocated to nine purpose areas.

The 27 funded multijurisdictional drug task forces continue to operate effectively and 61% of Alabama's grant funds have gone toward this program. This strategy has been very successful in addressing drug trafficking in local jurisdictions and in promoting coordination among participating criminal justice agencies, including the courts. Task force projects were required to collect and report standardized performance indicators. The task force accomplishment report is compiled and published quarterly for distribution. Marijuana is Alabama's number one drug problem with 10,292 pounds of the drug seized, valued at over \$15 million. Alabama's units processed 19,380 drug cases during this reporting period.

Some of the Formula Grant Program funds have provided for advanced technological strategies in dealing with the war on drugs by providing information through up-dated criminal history records. Treatment programs to deter long term chronic substance abuse will continue, such as the Juvenile Offender Substance Abuse Treatment Program and related programs, such as the Alabama Department of Corrections eight week drug program for incarcerated inmates. Two of several new programs that Alabama has funded during this reporting period are a Drug Prosecution/Asset Forfeiture program through the Montgomery County District Attorney's Office, and a Violent Crime Task Force funded through the Alabama Department of Public Safety comprising State, local, and Federal agencies in the U.S. Attorney's Office Middle District of Alabama.

Alabama still has in place its electronic monitoring program for juveniles in Houston County and the Alabama Jail Assistance Project. The Alabama Jail Assistance Project is now in its third year of BJA funding and was recently featured as a model for other states at the annual meeting of the American Jail Association.

High school surveys in Alabama show that the percentage of high school students who experiment with drugs is still decreasing, which is why it is important to Alabama's future to keep the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) Program in the classrooms. During this reporting period, the D.A.R.E. program received the second highest priority, with multijurisdictional drug task forces being first.

ALASKA

Alaska's fiscal year 1993 State strategic plan had two goals for controlling the State's drug problem and reducing violent crime. One goal was to reduce the demand for controlled substances. The second goal was to reduce the activities of the major drug dealers, the street level dealers, and the organized drug and alcohol networks.

During this reporting period, the State addressed the first goal through its continued administrative efforts for coordination of the areas of treatment, prevention, and law enforcement. To reduce the activities of the dealers, the program areas which received funding priority included Multijurisdictional Task Forces, Law Enforcement Enhancement, Financial Investigations, Street Level Enforcement, Court Delay Reduction, and Intelligence Networks.

The funding of the Multijurisdictional Task Force program area provided the State with statewide regional law enforcement task forces, a law enforcement presence in Seattle, Washington, the primary entrance point for drugs into Alaska, and specially-trained prosecuting attorneys statewide. As a continuation program, the law enforcement task force effort resulted in a steady increase in the number of cases investigated over the past three years. These investigations led to the apprehension of individuals participating in illegal drug and alcohol activity. Support for these investigations and the subsequent arrests came from the continued increase in specialized prosecution assistance.

An additional effort on the part of the State which has begun to show positive results was the encouragement of community involvement in addressing alcohol, drug, and violent crime problems. Realizing that the incidents of violence related to illegal alcohol and drug activity were increasing at a rate in excess of the available law enforcement resources, in 1992 the statewide regional multijurisdictional task force began to enlist the local communities. This effort continued during fiscal year 1993.

Although the Multijurisdictional Task Force program contributed greatly toward the State's 1993 drug and violent crime efforts, a setback was experienced in the last three months of this reporting period as a result of budget deficits in State funding. The immediate impact was a 100% reduction in confidential funds and a 35% reduction in personnel. As a result, law enforcement efforts which required the use of confidential funds were stopped and drug information follow-up activities were increased. Since it is through law enforcement activities which involve the use of confidential funds and undercover operations that major drug dealers and networks are primarily investigated, in the last three months of this reporting period, enforcement efforts to achieve the second goal in the State's strategy were seriously hindered. If this deficit in State funding continues, especially in light of recent court decisions which have reduced the potential for funding through asset forfeitures, a decrease is predicted in the number of drug-related arrests involving dealers, the quantities of drug and asset seizures, and the number of incidents of disruption to the drug networks.

As a program priority, Law Enforcement Enhancement contributed to the accomplishments of the State's 1993 drug control strategy. The identified goal of the program was to increase the knowledge of rural community law enforcement officers in recognizing, investigating, and deterring illegal activity involving controlled substances. The impact of this program was positive. One year after the program's initiation to one rural area of the State, that area reported a 100% increase in the number of drug arrests which resulted in prosecution. A second rural area reported that 66% of the law enforcement agency personnel attended training, and the result was a 350% increase in the number of narcotics investigations.

Another program area which has contributed to the success of the State's drug control strategy has been the Financial Investigations program. The goal of this program was to apprehend drug traffickers and financiers and to pre-plan, seize, and cause the forfeiture of their illegally-gained or utilized assets. In addition to providing assistance to other law enforcement agencies with their efforts to apprehend individuals and seize assets, this program was instrumental in obtaining the indictment of an individual who held an upper level position in the Cali Cartel. Additionally, the program was instrumental in the seizure of one million dollars in assets.

The goal of the Street Level Enforcement program was to reduce the narcotics activity in one specific island community where one of the largest fishing ports in the United States is located, and where drug activity and drug related crime are frequent. The objectives were to arrest individuals involved in illegal drug activity and to seize eligible assets. As a continuation program, working in conjunction with the U.S. Coast Guard and

Immigration and Naturalization Services, the reported number of arrests and drug seizures reflects a disruption to the island's narcotics activity.

With the Court Delay Reduction program demonstrating success in the past for improving the efficiency of the State's trial courts, the program's 1993 goal was to reduce the processing time of felony appeals by 20%. A further goal was to decrease the court's response time to information requests from other criminal justice agencies. During this reporting period, an automated document imaging network was developed and installed in the State's appellate court. The achievements of this program will be known in June 1995.

Another program area which made a marked contribution to the State's drug and violent crime control strategy was the Intelligence Network program. Started in 1992, the goal of the Intelligence Network program was to establish a credible, statewide intelligence network system which provided timely and meaningful intelligence information to law enforcement officers statewide. The major objectives were the automation of the State's intelligence information and the establishment of statewide operating policies and procedures for the security and maintenance of the intelligence information. The final development and implementation of this program continued in 1993.

As a measurement of successful performance, the Intelligence Network program has reported an increase that has tripled the number of information searches and accesses. Additionally, there were four times the number of information entries made each day. In light of the system's demonstrated compliance with the Federal requirements of 28 C.F.R., Part 23, which mandates information source validity, purpose, and timeliness, this level of reported data represents a growing intelligence system which is up-to-date and credible.

In order to evaluate the program areas funded through the State's 1993 Drug Control and System Improvement Formula Grant Program, the method which was utilized included the review and analysis of quarterly project reports, a comparison of project goals with the project's reported results, and regular contacts with project directors and coordinating agencies.

AMERICAN SAMOA

American Samoa's government is modelled after the U.S. Federal government. It has executive, legislative, and judicial branches. The agencies impacted by the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program are the Office of the Attorney General, which administers the program; the Department of Public Safety, which is the primary law enforcement agency in the territory; the Customs Division of the Treasury, which provides border interdiction of illegal drugs and weapons; the Criminal Justice Planning Agency, which provides support services to the criminal justice agencies; and the Medical Services Department, which is involved in substance abuse treatment.

The period of time covered under this annual report is August 1993 through October 1994. Many of the projects under fiscal year 1994 funding were not subgranted until as late as August 1994. Two major projects representing over \$150,000 in formula grant funds in the criminal justice information system program area have been held due to compliance issues as yet unresolved.

Although many of American Samoa's fiscal year 1994 projects were delayed in application and compliance issues, five of the ten project areas were immediately subgranted upon the receipt of award in early 1994. During the

period August 1993 through October 1994, the following achievements were a result of the Byrne Memorial formula grant funding:

- the seizure and destruction of over 200 marijuana plants and the submittal of 6 illegal narcotics cases for prosecution;
- the prosecution of 4 cases of corruption against the American Samoa and U.S. Governments and the completion of 6 additional investigations involving the theft of government funds or government corruption;
- the presentation of 4,770 total hours of Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) curriculum in 102 classrooms and at PTA meetings and the implementation of the D.A.R.E. curriculum at the previously unserved elementary schools of Manu'a, the outer islands of American Samoa;
- two additional D.A.R.E. instructors were deployed to the D.A.R.E. program, and two additional mentors were trained;
- the Pacific Project D.A.R.E. trained 17 officers of the Marshall Islands in the D.A.R.E. curriculum;
- two full-time career criminal prosecutors applied vertical prosecution to all cases of illegal drugs, including 46 defendants identified as career criminals;
- a total of 121 D.U.I. cases were prosecuted;
- twenty-two illegal aliens were deported from American Samoa for criminal violations;
- the HIV testing bill for offenders of sexual crimes was passed into law as Section 46.3619 of the American Samoa Government Code;
- the Office of the Attorney General completed the installation of hardware and software for the D.A.'s Assistant, a prosecution management program developed by SEARCH, Inc., and SEARCH, Inc. employee Cheryl Gambetta provided a four day on-site instruction on system use;
- three prosecutors received continuing legal education in prosecution skills relative to the career criminal prosecution program;
- the designation of a permanent site for the Juvenile Treatment Center and the specifications for construction were completed;
- the New Hope Detoxification Center, the first alcohol treatment program in the history of American Samoa, was developed under the Department of Medical Services for court-referred offenders with addictions; and
- the provision of over 300 hours of law enforcement training in American Samoa by instructors from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Secret Service, the Los Angeles Police Department SWAT team, and the Oregon State Police in law enforcement areas targeted by the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Grant.

ARIZONA

Arizona's Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program funds from July 1, 1993 to June 30, 1994 supported 37 projects, covering 5 of the 23 program purpose areas. Since their inception in 1988, Arizona's drug abuse and violent crime control programs have been consistently balanced across a broad spectrum of activities, including drug abuse prevention and education, apprehension of drug offenders, forensic analyses of drug evidence, and the prosecution, court adjudication and detention of drug offenders. Arizona has continued this balanced approach through fiscal year 1994 with excellent results. The importance of maintaining this balance is demonstrated by Arizona's continued support for many programs initiated with Formula Grant Program funds that are now fully supported by State funds.

Arizona has identified two concurrent needs in its 1994 State strategy: recognition of the greatest problem areas, including geographic location, and the coexisting priority to maximize the impact of available resources on a system-wide basis.

Three law enforcement agencies across the State received Formula Grant Program funds for their Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) programs during the past year, resulting in 2,250 students successfully completing the program.

Enhanced multijurisdictional, multiagency drug and gang enforcement task forces continue to be the heart of Arizona's anti-drug and violent crime efforts at the State and local level. The 17 multijurisdictional task forces, with 16 tandem prosecution projects, significantly enhance the ability of Federal, State, and local criminal justice authorities to target effectively narcotic trafficking conspiracies and to arrest, prosecute, and convict offenders successfully by pooling resources and coordinating efforts. Task forces in Arizona reported 3,204 arrests, and the tandem prosecution projects obtained 10,421 convictions from July 1, 1993 to June 30, 1994.

Arizona's State-funding-enhanced adjudication program provides additional critical support to six Superior Courts and six probation departments in twelve of the State's fifteen counties, including \$165,410 for indigent defense. This expands the operational effectiveness of the court adjudication process to the levels required for expedient processing of additional drug and violent crime case loads generated by enhanced enforcement and prosecution activity.

Arizona provided enhanced funding to four drug offender detention projects during the past year, resulting in critically-needed inmate security and processing services generated by active drug, gang, and violent crime enforcement efforts. Three of the four detention programs have been continued with State funds.

Arizona's three crime laboratory enhancement programs are extremely vital components of the statewide, system-wide drug abuse and violent crime control program. Enhancements to these programs have been continued with State funds to maintain a balanced approach. Caseloads for these projects have consistently increased each year since 1988, with back-logged cases continuing to be a problem.

ARKANSAS

The following is a brief summary of the State of Arkansas' State Annual Report for the Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program. Starting with the 1994 Congressional budget, the following has occurred:

- fiscal year 1994 funding was reduced by 15%;
- an absence of priority exists for State and local enforcement in the 1994 national strategy;
- the 1995 executive budget recommended elimination of the Byrne program;
- the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 increased program funding for fiscal year 1995 by 25%; and
- the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 reduces the fiscal year 1996 authorization from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund by almost 78% from the fiscal year 1995 level.

In the absence of a revision of this Act, or in the absence of supplemental funding from other sources, the future of Arkansas' program remains in doubt.

The State of Arkansas, through the Arkansas Alcohol and Drug Abuse Coordinating Council, has maintained a fairly stable strategy with gradual shifts in program emphasis. These shifts are intended to reflect government policy, public concerns, and the nature of current events. Drug enforcement through a regional drug task force approach continues to be the primary focus for grant funding. This approach is believed to be the most effective method for the suppression of illegal drug trafficking and drug use. As in other areas of the country, violent crime, especially juvenile crime, is a rapidly growing problem that needs a broad based solution. While Byrne grant funding can provide only a minute portion of the resources needed to address this problem, the State Drug Council has elevated the status of this priority and will likely continue to do so. Although there are some recent indications both national and at the State level that violent crime may be in a decline, juvenile crime, especially concerning gangs, appears to be growing unabated. Grant funds are used in areas which have the highest concentrations of violent crime.

The State Drug Council has deliberately chosen a strategy of applying funds to a range of activities where a significant result can occur, rather than applying small amounts of money to a broad range of potential projects.

Arkansas continues to enjoy a productive and cooperative relationship with Federal enforcement field operations. While Federal enforcement staffing is very limited in Arkansas, State and local enforcement agencies have enjoyed a strong Federal response to their requests for assistance and cooperation.

Arkansas provided funding for projects in eight purpose areas during the report period: (1) Demand Reduction Education; (2) White Collar and Organized Crime, Corruption and Fraud; (3) Community and Neighborhood; (4) Operational Effectiveness of Law Enforcement; (5) Career Criminal Prosecution; (6) Operational Effectiveness of the Court Process; (7) Alternatives to the Corrections Systems; and (8) Urban Enforcement and Prosecution of Street Drug Sales.

The bulk of the funding has been provided for drug task forces, which cover the entire State. In most cases the task force approach integrates enforcement and prosecution within a coordinated unit. Drug task forces continue to make felony arrests at the rate of about 3,000 per year. If these arrestees were given the maximum allowable sentences, it would equal about one-third of the State's prison capacity.

A second priority has been an enhanced effort to address violent crime in Pulaski County (Little Rock) which accounts for about 20% of the State's population and over 50% of the violent crime. Projects include juvenile crime prevention, alternatives to juvenile incarceration, a career criminal prosecution unit, and a drug court.

Funding for other efforts has been relatively minimal but is designed to provide support for isolated projects which can be replicated in other jurisdictions when determined to be effective.

The assessment of projects funded through the Arkansas program is conducted in a variety of ways. Drug task forces submit detailed performance reports to the State Drug Director each month. These reports provide analytical data in a regional and statewide format. These organizations also report quarterly and annually to the State Administrative Agency (SAA). The State Drug Director and the SAA make periodic field visits to assess police processes together with other performance and financial management practices.

All other projects are singular in nature and impact only the limited geographic area they serve. These projects are evaluated on the basis of performance reports submitted to the SAA and through on-site field audits of performance and financial management. All projects which apply for continuation funding are subject to review by the State Drug Council.

CALIFORNIA

California's fiscal year 1992 State Annual Report (SAR) indicates that the extent of the drug problem coupled with the associated violence has placed an almost overwhelming burden on California's criminal justice, educational, medical, social welfare, and correctional systems. Some interesting facts in the type and nature of the drug problem described below are emerging which may be an ominous harbinger for future suppression strategies in California. One is the suspicion by drug enforcement agents that other designated High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (H.I.D.T.A.) in adjacent South Western Border states such as Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, may increasingly find themselves the importation focus of major drug distribution organizations who are seeking to expand and avoid the intense scrutiny of law enforcement task forces in California. However, it is still thought that California will remain the initial destination for an estimated fifty to seventy percent of the total drugs imported into the United States due to geographic and demographic factors and the large consumer market.

Another major concern to law enforcement officials is the recently enacted North American Free Trade Agreement (N.A.F.T.A.) which may translate into increased vehicular and commercial traffic, the primary means of importing illegal drugs and precursor chemicals and glassware into California. Increasingly, the money generated from drugs is not laundered in the United States, but is smuggled back into Mexico through these same drug distribution channels.

Emerging trends, which now significantly impact law enforcement strategies in interdicting, disrupting, and investigating drug trafficking organizations are:

- California's asset forfeiture law, which ended as of January 31, 1994, has caused local confusion in interpretation of statutory language. This, in turn, led to substantial reductions in drug case asset forfeiture actions and increased attempts to have all actions litigated federally;

- the dominance of Mexican nationals in the importation and distribution of all types of illegal drugs;
- the importation of multiple, smaller-sized cocaine loads of 10 to 100 kilos;
- an increase in the importation of high potency black tar heroin as well as unrefined morphine paste, currently being marketed as a smokeable alternative to heroin in the same manner that crack has been to powder cocaine;
- a sharp increase in violence, particularly drug-related assassinations, associated with trafficking and street gang turf wars;
- covert infiltration of Mexican organizations made more difficult due to the strict code of silence within the organization hierarchy;
- reduced time frames for producing large amounts of methamphetamine, making sites much more difficult to identify and surveil in order to obtain search warrants;
- drug monies being smuggled back into Mexico to be laundered;
- the most prevalent drug problem in Southern California remains cocaine, while Central and Northern California are increasingly dominated by methamphetamine; and
- the increasing youthful involvement in drugs and drug-related crime.

Federal fiscal year 1993 marked the eighth year of Federal funding by the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Block Grant Program. Fiscal year 1993 also marked the beginning of a new three-year funding cycle for the State of California in its continued war on drugs and violent crime. With the continuation of federal funding for local assistance efforts, California was able to maintain the multicomponent grant format required of all 58 counties.

In order to maintain this format and qualify for the Byrne Block Grant Program funds, each county was required to develop and implement an operational agreement ratified by the local Anti-Drug Abuse (A.D.A.) Executive Steering Committee. The Steering Committee represents local components of law enforcement, prosecution, and probation, with courts and other allied agencies as an option. The operational agreement has served as the local centerpiece of California's Anti-Drug Abuse Plan in detailing the proposed duties project participants will cooperatively undertake.

Since 1990, the maintenance of this match-free formula distribution plan has been essential to the continuing success of the local criminal justice systems in responding to drug problems under their jurisdiction. The flexibility built into the program has provided local decision makers with multiple strategic options with which to address their preeminent drug problems. Testimony received at the regional statewide hearings on the A.D.A. program conducted in September/October 1993 consistently supported retaining this current system of funding to all 58 counties.

The coordination and cooperation among the project participants have contributed greatly to the program's success. Many of the rural-based and medium-sized counties employing a task force strategy for law enforcement have indicated that this approach to drug suppression in their county would not be possible without the Byrne Block Grant Program. For these projects, the grant has allowed accomplishment of something more tangible than successful program implementation as measured by statistical achievement of required objectives. The result has been a more effective method of conducting business, a more cost effective means to address their drug problems, and an enhanced coordination of response by the local criminal justice system.

With fiscal year 1993 representing the last year of the current 48 month federal program cycle, projects will be required to revise their chosen strategy, targeted offender group, or geographic area for the up-coming fiscal year. The exception to this requirement has been for those projects employing a task force strategy and those counties struck by the Los Angeles Earthquake who received approval for an additional program year. With this in mind, a number of projects were evaluating how best to revise their project focus while conforming to federal requirements.

Federal fiscal year 1993 also represented the continuation of support funding for innovative programs and initiatives, such as the Rightturn Continuity of Care, Operation Disarm, and Operation Revitalization projects.

The California plan for implementing the Byrne Block Grant Program has been diverse, comprehensive, and responsive as documented by program achievements and supported by the testimony of participants at the September/October 1993 Annual Public Hearings. Eleven of the 23 federally-approved program purposes have been targeted and represent an expansion by one program purpose from fiscal year 1992.

An example of a successful operation is one which involved 18 months of skilled investigations where two of the culprits were known drug kingpins responsible for up to 60 homicides and the importation of the cocaine supply for the entire bay area in Northern California. Officers worked on this case for months piecing together the puzzle of illicit drug trafficking, infiltrating the inner core of the organization at great personal risk. Scores of investigative techniques were used from telephone taps to long hours of surveillance and climaxed on one day when 53 search warrants were served with the help of 500 officers from many allied local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies. This one investigation took incredible resources and long-term patience on the part of the officers in charge of the case. The results: 46 arrests, the shut down of the illegal drug market in the East Bay area -- at least for the time being -- and the probable resolution of many homicides.

Another successful program which was expanded to five additional sites is the Revitalization Project whose original site was in the City of Oxnard. Recently, the program received national news coverage in a special report on "Violence in America." This program showed the tremendous effort by the citizens and law enforcement and many government and community-based organizations which succeeded in the clean up of drugs and violent crime in their own community. Projects instituted to get juveniles off the streets and into structured, constructive programs were featured. Other highlighted efforts were those to eliminate graffiti from public housing; instill in residents a sense of pride in their surroundings; and, most important, encourage adults to take responsibility for their children's actions and an active interest in their futures. Monthly town hall meetings conducted as part of this grant have grown to overcapacity, so that public television must now be used to broadcast the meetings for those unable to crowd into the meeting hall.

COLORADO

Colorado's Federal formula grant funds from the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program supported 81 projects between July 1, 1993 and June 30, 1994. These projects covered 11 of 21 program purpose areas. The ultimate goal of all of these projects is to prevent crime.

Most of the projects funded in the current reporting period were also funded in the previous year. A summary of the accomplishments continued from last year and new for this year follow.

Under the Demand Reduction Education purpose area:

- parents throughout the State have learned coping skills that will help them manage their at-risk children as well as prevent alcohol and drug abuse;
- students throughout the State have learned the effects of alcohol and drugs in addition to learning how to cope with peer pressure;
- law enforcement has developed strong partnerships with a wide variety of community members and organizations such as students, senior citizens, neighborhood groups, and the schools; and
- a sense of order, by providing a police officer on school grounds to conduct general law enforcement, has been established in some of Colorado's schools.

With regard to Multijurisdictional Task Forces:

- task forces have apprehended over 2,500 offenders;
- the availability of illegal controlled substances has been impacted by large removals over the last year;
- the assets of drug violators, totaling \$1,562,173.38 in seizures and \$345,443.89 in forfeitures, have been lawfully seized over the last year, and projects earned \$262,779.68 in income;
- collaboration between agencies has increased significantly; narcotics-related investigations have become a more cooperative effort on the county, State, and Federal levels; and
- narcotics and drug-related investigations have become more efficient and effective through the sharing of limited resources and intelligence and enhanced relationships between agencies.

In the area of Community Crime Prevention:

- crime prevention programs have educated community members on ways to avoid crime; these programs have reduced the opportunity for criminal behavior and the fear of victimization; and nearly 19,000 service hours have been put into crime prevention activities;
- quality of life has increased as citizens learn about crime in their local community and make better crime prevention decisions;
- over 500 individuals from a variety of disciplines participated together in a 3-day conference addressing youth violence;
- a local police officer has become an expert on issues relating to the elderly.

With regard to Integrated Criminal Apprehension Programs (I.C.A.P.), under the Operational Effectiveness of Law Enforcement purpose area:

- automated information systems have allowed law enforcement to identify crime trends, habitual offenders, and high crime areas - this allows them to use a more pro-active style of managing their operations;
- the time required to analyze beat configurations has decreased from 15 working days to 1; and

- the time required to analyze deployment scenarios has decreased from 4 working days to 30 minutes.

Under the Operational Effectiveness of the Court Process purpose area, the Drug Court's Advisory Committee and the Drug Court Team have been established, and the project initiated.

The Improve the Corrections System purpose area has been impacted through:

- much needed attention given to female offenders and their unique treatment needs;
- prison inmates receiving the intense monitoring and therapy they need prior to reintegration into Colorado's communities;
- female probationers being more compliant and successful while serving their probation sentence due to individualized case management and smaller case loads; and
- gender specific needs being better understood and addressed in community-based programs for high-risk female offenders.

The Identify and Meet Treatment Needs purpose area is being met by Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (T.A.S.C.) in which:

- juveniles are being held accountable for their delinquent behavior through restitution and community service work, and their needs are being responded to through treatment; and
- many community corrections clients are being diverted from prison into intensive residential treatment.

The Improve Drug Control Technology purpose area is being affected by:

- engaging juveniles in appropriate treatment and intensive supervision as a condition of bond for early release from detention;
- diverting many other high-risk youth from detention, out-of-home placement, and hospitalization;
- reducing barriers to employment for some youth, and increasing their self-sufficiency;
- establishing an Adolescent Treatment Network (A.T.N.) which links community-based treatment agencies to the T.A.S.C. program in order to effectively bridge the treatment and juvenile justice communities;
- helping parolees re-integrate successfully into Colorado's communities through T.A.S.C. programs; and
- providing treatment to county jail inmates for a variety of needs ranging from substance abuse to anger control in an effort to prepare them for release into the community and to prevent substance abuse relapse and recidivism.

The purpose area regarding Criminal and Justice Information Systems is being addressed by:

- access to intelligence and other crime-related information by law enforcement agencies that did not previously have such access;

- generation of statistical reports by prosecutors that assist law enforcement and district attorneys alike in their efforts to apprehend offenders and prosecute cases; and
- completion of initial stages of establishing DNA analysis within the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (C.B.I.).

With regard to the Evaluation of Drug Control Programs:

- monitoring of sub-grantees both by paper and on-site has enhanced the quality of the data being collected as well as making the projects more amenable to evaluation; and
- an evaluation of Colorado's Intensive Supervision Probation (I.S.P.) revealed the following:
 - I.S.P. appears to be diverting those offenders with lengthy juvenile records and violent adult arrests from prison;
 - three program components statistically improved an offender's probability of successfully completing I.S.P.: full-time employment, individual and/or group counseling, and participation in Alcoholics Anonymous (AA);
 - three-fourths of offenders sentenced to I.S.P., community corrections, and prison needed alcohol treatment; and
 - two important resources -- officer contact and sentence duration -- did not impact overall success rates in this study.

Concerning Urban Enforcement, the disruption of drug trafficking activities in and around 112 hotel/motels in Denver has been accomplished.

DELAWARE

The Delaware State Annual Report represents the performance measures for programs funded under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program during the period of July 1, 1993 through June 30, 1994. Significant accomplishments have been made in all program areas funded through the formula grant program as well as other federally funded programs in the State.

Funding trends have emerged over the past six years of Byrne funding. A significant focus of fiscal year 1989 funded programs concentrated on multijurisdictional task forces totaling approximately 40% of program funds. In fiscal year 1993 this percentage dropped to zero. Although funding for task forces is non-existent with formula funds, task forces continue to operate in Delaware. In fiscal year 1991 community policing programs constituted approximately 12% of program funds, with a climb to 17% in fiscal year 1992, to 36% in fiscal year 1993, and a slight decrease in fiscal year 1994 to 32% of program funds. The shift from funding task forces to community-based policing programs is due to the realization that enforcement alone will not reduce the drug problem.

In addition, the Drug Planning Committee of the Criminal Justice Council has evolved from funding typical case processing programs such as increased personnel for administrative support in favor of technological programs that can assist in the case processing area such as the implementation of the Videophone project. This program, which started in fiscal year 1990, enabled local police agencies to link with two municipal courts and the Attorney General's Office to conduct bail reviews and some hearings via video, thereby enabling a cost savings to the police for travel and officer over-time. In addition to the Videophone system, the implementation of the Administrative Office of the Court for the Local Area Network Project has allowed for a multitude of users to be linked by one mainframe system, thereby allowing for increased coordination and scheduling. These two programs have allowed Delaware to keep up with technology.

Treatment programs along with community policing programs have also substantially increased over the past few years from a low of none to a high of 21% in fiscal year 1994 with the implementation of the Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (T.A.S.C.) program and its legislative-created body the Treatment Accesses Committee.

The area of prevention programming has always experienced highs and lows with no real consistency for funding. For example in fiscal year 1989 prevention programming consisted of 9% of program funds. In fiscal year 1992 this reached a high of 15% with a steady decline in fiscal year 1994 to 2%.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Since 1987, the District of Columbia has used block grant funds to develop and implement a system-wide drug control strategy aimed at supply reduction, demand reduction, operations targeted toward violent crimes and serious offenders, and overall capacity building within the criminal justice system. The grant funds have greatly assisted efforts to set into place a strategy that has had a significant impact on the problems of illicit drug abuse and violence in the District.

The District's anti-drug/anti-violence strategy for fiscal year 1993 paralleled the key program elements of the national drug strategy. The District's strategy emphasized drug testing, street-level enforcement, alternative sentencing programs for non-violent drug offenders, and the planning and designing of correctional facilities.

While the effort to reduce the supply of drugs must continue, it was determined that fiscal year 1992 funds would be used to respond to gaps in the areas of improving the criminal justice information system and individual agency systems, training criminal justice service providers in addiction counseling, serving the serious and violent youthful offender, and conducting program evaluations. In brief, the District's Drug Control and System Improvement Grant for fiscal year 1993 were used to help support efforts in:

- Implementing an image processing system in order to process offenders through the criminal justice system more efficiently;
- Continuing the expansion of individual agencies' case tracking information systems so that all systems may be compatible and share information about offenders as they go through the system;

- Training staff in key criminal justice agencies to be drug counselors and to increase their ability to recognize and respond to inmate, parolee, and probationer needs for support services to become drug free and remain drug free;
- Continuing operation of a pilot program for violent offenders at the Lorton Correctional Facility;
- Implementing a case management system targeting domestic violence offenders and victims;
- Establishing a Major Crimes Unit to facilitate the prosecution of serious and violent youthful offenders; and
- Monitoring and evaluating the process and outcome of each phase of the strategy.

FLORIDA

Florida's unique geography and demographic profile make the State a national leader in substance abuse and its negative consequences. From individual drug addiction to violent crimes committed because of drugs, Florida has too much experience. Federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act funds provided through BJA in the form of the Drug Control and System Improvement Program are an important part of the State's attempt to reduce substance abuse and its impact.

The strategy that Florida has pursued to combat substance abuse relies on more than law enforcement. Prevention, treatment, innovative approaches, and system supports will improve law enforcement's capacity and ability to fight substance abuse-related crime and ultimately reduce the need for law enforcement. Of the 23 purpose areas allowed by BJA, Florida made grants to 18 of them with Federal fiscal year 1990, 1991, 1992, and 1993 dollars. Of the \$105,258,084.96 combined Federal and matching funds awarded in 652 grants during State fiscal years 1991, 1992, 1993, and 1994, 47% has gone towards rehabilitation and treatment; 29% to criminal justice and law enforcement; 10% to prevention and education; 4% to administration; 4% to innovative programs; 4% to management information; and 2% to evaluation.

Subgrantees using these funds have accomplished these results: (Data from State fiscal year 1991 through State fiscal year 1994 are followed by State fiscal year 1994-only data in parentheses.)

- 283 local substance abuse policy advisory board meetings were held (41);
- 723 statewide monitoring visits were conducted (162);
- 480,731 children received the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) core curriculum or kindergarten - 4th grade visitation program (154,556);
- 303 neighborhood clean-up campaigns were started (64);
- 70,805 substance-abusing offenders were admitted/re-admitted into treatment programs located within correctional facilities (7,664);

- 155,811 substance-abusing offenders were admitted/re-admitted into community-based treatment programs (18,469);
- 1,254 domestic and family violence victims and abusers were given intervention and non-residential services (465);
- 301 financial investigations were initiated resulting in the arrest of 231 offenders and 79 criminal lawsuits (51; 24; and 24);
- 19,017 multijurisdictional investigations resulted in the arrests of 13,676 offenders, seizure of 972 weapons and \$21,083,160 in non-drug assets, of which \$2,969,174 was forfeited (4,126; 2,956; 157; \$9,381,046; and \$681,193);
- 3,137 cases were reviewed resulting in the prosecution of 228 individuals as career criminals (207; and 90);
- 14,816 urban enforcement investigations were conducted resulting in the arrests of 12,636 offenders and the seizure of 558 weapons and \$26,354,407 in non-drug assets, of which \$5,325,509 was forfeited (1,663; 1,560; 103; \$399,547; and \$29,377);
- 4,490.2 kilograms of powder and crack cocaine were seized (98.4); and
- 17,564.3 pounds of marijuana and sensimilla were seized (3,510.2).

Oversight of so much money and so many purpose areas has been possible through the development of the nation's only interactive management information system of its kind, the Grant Processing, Monitoring, and Management Information System (G.P.M.M.I.S.). G.P.M.M.I.S. tracks fiscal and performance data, generates reports, and is interactive between State and local levels. This system was used to generate all of the data used in this report.

Some of the D.C.S.I. efforts have been evaluated to enable the Department of Community Affairs to oversee projects better and to assess their performance in areas that are difficult to measure for impact. The results of these evaluations show some projects having great successes while others appear less successful, with various factors taken into account. The predominant conclusion is that programs succeed when the approach for the individual concerned is as comprehensive as possible, i.e., when prevention education is made relevant and carries on outside of school; when treatment includes family members and addresses underlying problems; and when incarceration includes treatment and aftercare and deals with the issues that led to substance abuse and criminal activity in the first place. Projects work best when they are well-funded, assured of support, and when jurisdictional limits and false barriers can be waived for effectiveness and efficiency.

Coordination of efforts has been spotty in Florida, but is growing stronger, particularly at the local level. Local substance abuse policy advisory councils are springing up in communities large and small. These groups pool their resources, their expertise, their knowledge of their communities, and the special problems each agency in the community faces. This approach has begun to filter up to the State level, where a newly appointed statewide task force has merged the issues of substance abuse with those of violent crime in response to citizens' concerns about public safety, and a liaison has been hired to facilitate local and State advisory board relationships.

GEORGIA

The Drug Control and System Improvement Formula Grant Program (D.C.S.I.) was established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 in order to assist State agencies and local units of government with drug and violent crime control initiatives. Under this program, the State of Georgia received approximately \$10.5 million for fiscal year 1993 in order to implement several criminal justice-related improvement projects regarding the apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention, supervision, and rehabilitation of violent and drug offenders.

These funds were administered by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (C.J.C.C.), which serves as the State Administering Agency (SAA). C.J.C.C. allocated monies in nine different program areas which funded 117 specific projects throughout the State. The following identifies these program areas; amount of monies designated; and number of specific projects:

- **Multijurisdictional Task Forces Program:** Thirty-seven projects were awarded \$5,973,750 in Federal assistance. Local governments matched these funds with \$1,497,166.
- **Public Housing and Urban Enforcement Program:** Three projects were awarded \$200,000 in Federal assistance. Local governments matched these funds with \$66,000.
- **Drug and Violent Crime Prevention/Education Program:** Sixty-three projects were awarded \$1,097,500 in Federal assistance. Local governments matched these funds with \$365,834.
- **Court Delay Reduction Program:** Three projects were awarded \$140,000 in Federal assistance. Local governments matched these funds with \$26,667.
- **Offender Treatment Program:** Four projects were awarded \$1,597,000 in Federal assistance. Local governments matched these funds with \$1,550,335.
- **Drug Enforcement Training Program:** Two State projects were awarded \$339,000 in Federal assistance.
- **Forensic Service Upgrade Program:** One State project was awarded \$320,000 in Federal assistance.
- **Narcotics Information and Intelligence Program:** One State project was awarded \$100,000 in Federal assistance.
- **Criminal Justice Records Improvement Program:** Three State projects were awarded \$524,000 in Federal assistance.

As for current evaluation efforts, C.J.C.C.'s Evaluation Committee directed staff to take more of an aggressive approach than in previous years. Three priority areas were established for evaluations which include Multijurisdictional Task Forces, Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) Projects, and State-level projects. Initial efforts focused on developing an evaluation plan to implement during fiscal year 1994 and an interim plan targeting the thirty-three task forces funded during fiscal year 1993. These evaluations have been completed, and staff is still reviewing the results. Preliminarily, the initial evaluations have proven to be very educational, and it is anticipated that future efforts will benefit from experience.

GUAM

The Edward Byrne Memorial Grant Program continues to have a significant, positive impact upon the Territory of Guam's ability to respond to changing drug trafficking patterns and abuse and to violent crime. While the Governor and the Legislature are in agreement that public safety is a priority, local revenue resources are insufficient to provide law enforcement officers with modern investigative equipment or the training they require to investigate effectively or prosecute crimes. Moreover, while everyone is in agreement that programs are needed to help incarcerated criminal offenders reintegrate into the community, local revenue resources are insufficient to support their implementation. The Byrne Memorial Grant Program has facilitated the Territory's development of a comprehensive, focused strategy which pulls together limited resources and targets them in those areas that enable serious and violent crime to be combatted. More importantly, the Territory is able to implement programs which have an impact upon reducing crime and which permit capacity building that could not have otherwise been implemented.

While numerous programs were funded, the vast majority of Guam's Byrne Memorial funds were directed toward the following strategic areas: (1) ensuring that the Territory has the ability to combat drug trafficking and drug-related violent crime; (2) establishing an Automated Fingerprint Identification System; (3) modernizing Guam's forensic crime laboratory; and (4) automating the Territory's criminal justice system.

The following information enumerates the significant activities that took place during the period of July 1, 1993 through June 30, 1994 under the Byrne Memorial Grant Program, and their impact upon the Territory.

Guam's violent crime rate is rapidly increasing and this increase is directly related to the increased availability of crystal methamphetamine in Guam. One of the Byrne Memorial Grant Program's most significant impacts is its ability to draw together Federal and territorial law enforcement entities and to facilitate their ability to work together with a shared common cause to rid Guam and this part of the Pacific of illicit drugs and drug-related crime. During the past year, 3,637.4 grams of crystal methamphetamine, with a street value of \$3,637,400, were seized by Guam's multijurisdictional task forces, narcotics investigators, and customs officers. Guam also took a greater role in Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (O.C.D.E.T.F.) investigations. As a result, the territory received \$81,384 from asset forfeitures with another check in the amount of \$85,000 pending release. More importantly, during this past year, \$1,980,867 worth of property was seized while \$1,819,381 worth of property was forfeited. Once the forfeited property is liquidated into cash by the U.S. Marshall Service, it is anticipated that Guam will receive approximately \$800,000 to over \$1 million for its participation in O.C.D.E.T.F. investigations.

A significant portion of Guam's funds has been allocated to the establishment of an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (A.F.I.S.). Preparation of the System's scope and bid package was a monumental undertaking, but during this past year, Guam was finally able to make a bid award. While the A.F.I.S. is still not operational, the reality of an operational system is within the territory's grasp. Once the A.F.I.S. is on line, law enforcement officials' ability to solve crimes and conduct police clearances will be enhanced significantly.

During the past year, Guam's forensic crime laboratory continued to be modernized. This has resulted in territorial prosecutors no longer having to depend upon off-island laboratories to analyze most of their crime scene evidence. Prosecutors are now able to arm themselves with the evidence necessary to win cases. Moreover, the territory is also able to respond to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Island's forensic analysis needs as well as to the forensic analysis needs of the Micronesian Region.

Automation of the Territory's criminal justice system continued to move forward. The primary benefit the Territory derived during this reporting period was the ability to use its scarce manpower more efficiently and effectively. Automation of the Department of Law's Prosecution Division enabled prosecutors to reduce the amount of time required to prepare their cases. It also significantly reduced the amount of time required to prepare appellate briefs. While only limited automation took place during the reporting period, it also positively impacted narcotics investigations. It enabled narcotics officers to spend less time preparing reports and more time investigating their cases. In addition, it enabled customs officers to screen cargo inventories more efficiently and to identify known drug smugglers. This has significantly increased customs officers' ability to intercept illicit drugs before they enter the island.

HAWAII

Due to its centralized location, Hawaii plays a major role in the trafficking of drugs between the continental United States and Asian countries. An estimated 90% of the heroine and cocaine confiscated is seized at airports throughout the State. In addition, marijuana cultivation appears to be a major industry despite law enforcement's persistent attempts to eradicate crops. Renowned for its quality, Hawaii marijuana is shipped throughout the world.

Although drugs and violence seem to go hand in hand, Hawaii does not have as serious a problem with violence as other parts of the nation. Nationally, 13% of the Index Crimes in 1993 were violent crimes. In Hawaii, only 4% of the Index Crimes were violent crimes. Nevertheless, an area of violence that is of increasing concern is domestic violence. Not only has the number of domestic violence arrests risen dramatically in the past 10 years, but the number of cases has affected other parts of the criminal justice system, resulting in a surge of filing of temporary restraining order petitions and a backlog of over 3,000 cases in one Family Court.

Hawaii's efforts to curb drug abuse and violence have not been focused solely on enforcement. Prevention strategies have been implemented in the schools and communities, often through collaboration and partnerships. Although substance abuse treatment is essential throughout the criminal justice system, resources lag behind need. Treatment is limited to whatever services are available within the State, since it is not financially practical or even desirable to send an offender out-of-state.

Since the formula grant program was initiated in 1987, Hawaii's strategy has broadened in an attempt to bring about improvements throughout the criminal justice system. While drug interdiction and drug abuse remain central to the strategy, efforts have been directed to other critical issues, such as domestic violence, prison overcrowding, and treatment of sexual offenders. Thus, grant awards have been made in 15 of the 23 purpose areas to programs in law enforcement, prosecution, adjudication, corrections, and parole.

During the period July 1, 1993 to June 30, 1994, the following achievements were the result of funding from the Byrne Memorial formula grant program:

- An estimated \$18.3 million worth of drugs were seized by the Statewide Narcotic Task Forces. Non-drug seizures included vehicles, weapons, real property, and nearly \$249,000 in cash.

- An estimated 829,489 marijuana plants valued at \$5.4 billion were destroyed in 1993. Although Hawaii is ranked forty-seventh in land mass, it ranked eleventh nationally in marijuana eradication.
- Thirty-one teams comprising 261 people from the islands of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui participated in workshops to identify problems and issues particular to their communities and to develop action plans.
- Two housing projects on Oahu undertook various initiatives, such as tenant patrols, drug awareness presentations, a multicultural fair, and organized classes and recreation, to address drug and criminal activities.
- Twenty-seven police officers statewide presented the D.A.R.E. curriculum to fifth graders in all of the State's public schools and the majority of private schools, involving 231 sites. A total of 46 police officers graduated from the Honolulu Police Department's D.A.R.E. Training Center, which received accreditation in March 1994.
- The electronic prescription monitoring program identified 265 individuals suspected of diverting Schedule II controlled substances. Some of the cases were resolved through the provision of counseling and education, while the rest were referred for investigation and prosecution.
- Since the establishment of its crime laboratory in 1993, the Maui Police Department does not have to rely on the Navy's laboratory on Oahu, resulting in the time to complete an analysis being reduced from 3 months to 2 weeks.
- Approximately 12,000 students participated in prevention, education, and alternative activities sponsored by the Honolulu Police Department. The aim of these programs is to deter youth from joining gangs.
- Of 1,461 drug counts that were disposed of in Hawaii County, 330 convictions involving 236 defendants were obtained. In Kauai County, 29 of 33 drug cases involving 45 defendants resulted in convictions. The conviction rate for both counties was 88%. In Maui County, 205 cases resulted in 195 convictions, a 94% conviction rate.
- The State asset forfeiture program distributed \$889,037 of the \$1,457,077 forfeiture funds to participating law enforcement agencies. In Maui County, 31 asset forfeiture petitions with a value of \$142,127 were filed in the first six months of 1994. In the City and County of Honolulu, 6 cases, involving \$2 million, have been under investigation.
- In Maui County of the 32 defendants convicted for violent offenses, 16 received prison terms, and 16 received a combination of prison term and probation.
- At the only women's correctional facility in the State, 28 inmates completed computer training through the community college system, and 34 inmates were employed in the data processing project.
- Ten male inmates graduated from the first graphic design class at the Halawa Correctional Facility.

- A curriculum for the treatment of sex offenders was field tested on two groups of inmates. Seventeen of the 32 inmates tested successfully completed the program. In addition, a database that contains information on all incarcerated sex offenders statewide has been set up.
- Statewide drug testing on 434 juveniles revealed that marijuana was their drug of choice. One-third of all juveniles tested were positive for marijuana use.
- Assessments to determine an inmate's substance abuse status are conducted on all newly-sentenced felons, averaging 40 assessments per month.
- Assessments and substance abuse treatment were provided to 44 parolees. In March 1994, acupuncture was added as an adjunct to treatment.
- The processing time of domestic violence cases has been reduced from 3 months to less than 5 weeks for the Kauai and Maui prosecutors' offices. Maui and Honolulu Police Departments have domestic violence response teams which include counselors who accompany police officers to the scene. Victim-witness counselors are included in the domestic violence teams of the Honolulu, Kauai, and Maui prosecutors' offices.
- Seventeen of 22 juveniles who participated in the electronic monitoring program for non-violent probationers successfully completed the program.
- Sixty-three percent of 230 offenders were successfully diverted from prison through the public defender's alternative sentencing program.

While the Byrne Memorial formula grant program has made possible many accomplishments, as documented in this report, there has been a broader impact. Increased communication and collaboration have occurred at the county and State levels as agencies work towards a common purpose. The task forces are a prime example. As a result of successful partnerships, Hawaii is in a stronger position to plan effective strategies and to successfully develop and implement programs to address crime and violence.

IDAHO

Idaho funded a total of 43 projects in eight program areas between July 1, 1993 and June 30, 1994. A summary of the activities carried out under the formula grant program and an assessment of the impact of such activities on meeting the needs identified in the State strategy required that a statewide listing of priorities be established.

The Idaho criminal justice community's goal was to establish a foundation within the criminal justice system that would result in optimum enforcement efforts, prosecution, and incarceration of drug offenders. Information collected to date indicates that community- and school-based drug education programs and investigative efforts directed toward drug-related crime are needed. It was projected that this could be achieved through both State and local efforts.

Planners realized that treatment and education coupled with law enforcement is the only viable approach to a long range solution to the drug problem in Idaho. An attempt was made to fund projects with the potential to have a considerable impact. Priority was placed on programs that cut across disciplines, with components that include several different areas. Decision makers in Idaho have begun to realize the necessity and effectiveness of police programs that address and involve the total community in the criminal justice process. Examples of this are the D.A.R.E. and the community policing programs, which integrate public education, law enforcement, and the community.

The D.A.R.E. programs that are selected for funding with the Edward Byrne grant monies also have the opportunity for a small amount of funds from the Drug-Free School funds earmarked for high risk youth. This is coordinated between the Idaho Department of Law Enforcement, the Regional Substance Abuse Coordinators for the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, and the individual project. \$50,000.00 has been set aside for this purpose. In addition to D.A.R.E., Idaho has two projects, partially funded with grant monies, which operate under the acronym of "P.A.Y.A.D.A." or Parents and Youth Against Drug Abuse. This is a locally developed program, originated by the Boise, Idaho Police Department. Currently, the program conducts parent/youth education classes, participates in community drug prevention and awareness events, and sponsors a youth-to-youth program for teenagers and adult volunteers.

Idaho has had up to 18 multijurisdictional task forces over the last five years of Federal funding. The multijurisdictional-task-force concept has enabled law enforcement agencies to draw on multi-regional resources to coordinate drug law enforcement activities which include investigating, arresting, and prosecuting both street level and upper level drug offenders. Idaho's task forces cover over 78,327 square miles and a population of 1,200,000 local residents. There are substantial differences in their objectives. The task force projects vary in geographical area served, population, and the number of assigned task force personnel. Even though each task force is unique, increased communication among agencies and project personnel has been identified as a very positive outcome.

Each project funded contains an evaluation component. Subgrantees are required to track and maintain certain program information in order to provide some indication of program performance. This information not only provides an indication of program progress and performance, but also serves as a point of reference from which measurements may be made for continued program implementation and allows for comparison with similar program efforts in other jurisdictions.

The Idaho Department of Law Enforcement's training project has provided specialized task force training for all grant-funded project personnel as well as other non-grant-funded personnel. This project has centralized the training received, and the outcome has been a unification of effort and standardization of subject matter. This project has also provided training and technical assistance to officers needing D.A.R.E. training.

Idaho has two financial investigation programs funded under the Financial Investigative Programs purpose area. The programs are under the auspices of the Idaho Department of Law Enforcement and the Idaho Attorney General's Office. The goal for the Department of Law Enforcement's project is to target for forfeiture the assets gained by trafficking controlled substances in the State of Idaho. This unit employs a specially-trained accountant who can track financial assets to determine if illicit drug funds are part of the total assets. The unit has initiated many investigations that have resulted in drug interdiction cases that have extended nationwide and even into other countries, and many times have involved the cooperation of and coordination with other agencies including DEA, FBI, and IRS. A special investigator has been assigned to this unit from the Idaho Attorney General's Office. This cooperative effort will provide optimum opportunity for project success and ensure there is no duplication of case work. The Financial Investigation and Narcotics Discovery (F.I.N.D.) unit has assisted in locating appropriate education seminars for law enforcement, prosecutors, and judicial officers.

The second project, administered by the Attorney General's office, is staffed by a Deputy Attorney General and one full-time investigator, as well as a part-time secretary. The unit's mission is five-fold: (1) to establish cooperative dialogue and information sharing systems with all levels of law enforcement in order to facilitate coordinated, multifaceted attacks on drug traffickers; (2) to assist county prosecutors in the civil and criminal prosecution of major drug trafficking individuals and enterprises; (3) to provide training and consultations to county prosecutors and local law enforcement personnel on the use of the Racketeering act, money-laundering, and other financial prosecution and various investigative techniques; (4) to identify and target major drug traffickers in coordination with the F.I.N.D. Unit and other law enforcement entities; and (5) to assess law enforcement needs and propose appropriate legislation designed to provide additional tools for use in the prosecution of drug traffickers.

During the past year, the unit continued its mission in training law enforcement and prosecutors in the area of financial crimes. The following are representative of the type of training and materials provided by the unit: (1) presented materials on the use of the Moneylaundering and Illegal Investment Act to Idaho prosecutors at the Idaho Prosecuting Attorneys Association annual meeting; (2) instructed veteran investigators at the FBI's White Collar Crime School on the use of financial search warrants, racketeering laws, and money laundering; (3) provided a guest lecture to the Idaho Narcotics Officers Association on the use of the Moneylaundering and Illegal Investment Act and financial investigative techniques; and (4) instructed Idaho Peace Officers' Standards and Training (P.O.S.T.) Academy Cadets and veteran law enforcement officers during P.O.S.T.'s law week. The unit also reached its principal goal of providing prosecutorial assistance to the various counties throughout the State.

Two programs provide substance abuse counselors who work with inmates at two locations. A total of 330 adult males received counseling during this funding period. Another project funds a substance abuse counselor in District Four who facilitates five psycho-educational groups per week. This counselor also acts as a liaison between providers of in-patient services at private treatment centers and probation/parole officers with clients who have extreme addiction problems. The main problem of treating clients with serious, life-threatening addictions is the lack of affordable inpatient services in the community.

The Idaho Department of Law Enforcement's forensic laboratory has benefited greatly from Federal funding. Over the past several years, forensic laboratory projects have been funded to provide needed services to local criminal justice agencies. Idaho's forensic bureau was in desperate need of up-dated equipment and training for lab personnel. One project has allowed the forensic laboratory to provide services for Idaho law enforcement needs at the same or a higher level than was possible before because of projected budgetary cuts. With grant funding, a new blood-drug testing program has been implemented. The other project will allow for the forensic laboratory to be certified to provide DNA testing and results to the court.

Projects funded to provide innovative programs which address identified special needs include the City of Caldwell/Juvenile Assistance project (Canyon County), the Shoshone-Paiute Tribe Anti-Chemical Dependency Project, and the Idaho Department of Law Enforcement Community Policing Project. The primary goal of the Caldwell project is to implement a program that would reduce the demand for narcotics by Canyon County juveniles through the initiation of new programs and services that would be available to youth at risk. They acknowledge the importance of maintaining the working relationship established with law enforcement, the juvenile probation office, the prosecuting attorney's office, and the courts. This project is focused on developing teams of volunteers to implement the goals of the program. The critical components of this project include: (1) a family training program; (2) an Hispanic intervention team; (3) a youth employment service; (4) Canyon County Business Coalition; (5) Canyon Coalition on Crime; and (6) a Service Club Council.

The Anti-Chemical Dependency Project implemented on the Shoshone-Paiute reservation provides a center for coordination and referral of all services available to designated clients for both prevention and curative services.

This is the second year of this project. Forty-one different group activities, meetings, and presentations had an impact on a total of 545 participants.

The Community Policing Project, in its fourth year of funding and implemented by the Idaho Department of Law Enforcement, provides personnel to serve as a clearinghouse for information and resources for the local communities. The officers assist local law enforcement in raising the level of public participation in the maintenance of public order. The benefits of this project are improved crime prevention, greater public scrutiny of police authority, greater police accountability to the community, and encouragement of efforts to recruit women and minorities into police work. The project has also served to improve communication between the public and the various facets of the criminal justice system.

On December 3, 1993, BJA approved the Idaho criminal history records improvement plan. During this reporting period, improvement initiatives under the plan focused on eliminating the data entry backlog of arrest fingerprint cards and disposition reports and implementing automated disposition reporting with State courts. The department has made significant progress in both areas. Another reporting innovation is the development and implementation of a software package (D.R.E.A.M.S.) to collect D.A.R.E. project data statewide.

The goals for the evaluation program for this reporting period are to refine and expand the evaluation methodology to better serve Federal, State, and local governments as well as provide the Federal, State, and local governments with published material on the activities of Federal Anti-Drug Abuse grant-funded projects. During this period, a needs assessment of the criminal justice system in Idaho was initiated by gathering and reviewing written documentation, manuals, publications, and informal resources concerning the Idaho criminal justice system. An informal survey of agencies was conducted. Documentation of findings will be included in combination with survey questionnaire findings scheduled for dissemination in November 1994.

ILLINOIS

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority administered 104 grants in 1994. More than \$19 million in Federal funds and \$6.3 million in State and local matching funds were obligated to 39 programs in 14 program areas in the State's efforts to control drug and violent crime and their effects. Funded programs included initiatives in law enforcement, prosecution, defense, adjudication, corrections, crime prevention, treatment, and education.

As it has for many years, the overall Illinois effort to impact crime, particularly drug and violent crime, emphasized four critically important areas in mounting effective, cost-efficient initiatives: (1) coordination; (2) integration; (3) evaluation; and (4) dissemination.

To be effective, coordination requires a diversity of perspectives, interests, and loyalties during the decision-making and funding process. Therefore, the Authority does not just require that funded agencies work together; it acts as a catalyst at the earliest stages of development to ensure that programmatic efforts make sense and have broad-based support. Illinois has attempted to ensure a coordinated response to drug and violent crime by drawing innovative programmatic ideas and expertise from diverse groups as it has designed, developed, and funded crime control initiatives. Representatives from many segments of the State's population, public and private, are actively involved in decision-making and funding. Public sector representatives come from law enforcement, prosecution, defense, courts, corrections, treatment, and education. Private sector representatives

come from communities, minority groups, low-income housing groups, business, and gender- and victim-oriented advocacy groups.

Integration differs from coordination in that integration implies a synergistic contribution to the overall effort. The work of single programs complement and build upon the work of others serving the same community. A good example of this can be seen in St. Clair County where the Authority has funded a variety of programs designed to work closely together. A specialized drug prosecution program was implemented to prosecute the increased number of drug cases entering the system due to the work of both overt and covert enforcement programs, also funded by the Authority. Indigent defense services were put in place to help balance and improve the efficiency of the system. Post-sentence programs such as a community service program and an intensive probation program for drug abusers are funded to help relieve jail overcrowding and better address the unique needs of drug offenders entering the system. The Authority also collaborated with Illinois' Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, to ensure that treatment services are available for drug offenders in this area.

Evaluation augments coordination and integration in two ways. First, it helps determine which programs achieve their objectives. Effectiveness is defined broadly. Did the program contribute to the State's efforts to control drug and violent crime? Did the program have a measurable impact on crime? Did it have a measurable impact on other efforts? Did it complement other programs? Second, evaluation provides direction. In many instances, programmatic efforts would be less successful if evaluation did not help refine program content and emphasis. In addition, evaluation helps shape the future as results from earlier efforts are fed back into and become part of the planning process.

Finally, dissemination is a critically important means for providing opportunities for review, discussion, and comment. Dissemination enables policy-makers and the general public to determine the extent to which programs have been valuable and enables broad segments of the population to consider replication, enhancement, and alternative possibilities.

The efforts in Illinois to coordinate, integrate, evaluate, and disseminate have been fruitful. Funded programs have produced tangible results of significant benefit to every community in the State. The State's fiscal year 1994 efforts included:

- multijurisdictional task force programs that integrated Federal, State, and local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors;
- community and neighborhood programs that assisted citizens in preventing and controlling crime;
- programs that improved the operational effectiveness of law enforcement;
- career criminal prosecution programs;
- financial investigative programs that targeted money laundering operations and assets obtained through illegal drug trafficking;
- programs that improved the operational effectiveness of the court process by expanding prosecutorial, defender, and judicial resources, and implemented court delay reduction;
- programs designed to provide additional public correctional resources and improve the correctional system, including treatment in prison and jails, intensive supervision programs, and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies;
- programs developed to improve drug control technology;

- criminal justice information system programs;
- innovative programs that demonstrated new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication;
- programs that improved system response to victims of domestic violence, child abuse, and abuse of the elderly;
- drug control evaluation programs;
- programs that provided alternatives to detention, jail, and prison for persons posing no danger to the community; and
- programs that strengthened urban enforcement and prosecution efforts targeted at street drug sales.

INDIANA

The State of Indiana continued its commitment to curtail the levels of drug use and violent crime during fiscal year 1994. The role of Formula Grant funding has once again proved to be essential in this ongoing commitment. The 1994 fiscal year saw many accomplishments in programs supported with Formula Grant money. The following are among the highlights of such programs:

- over 135,000 students throughout the State participated in Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.);
- over 30% increase in overall drug arrests from 1992;
- over 13% increase in conviction rate for drug offenses;
- a collaborative Violent Crime Task Force between local, State, and Federal officials that has resulted in the arrest and conviction of hundreds of gang members in Lake County, Indiana;
- an effective support system created for crime prevention through Indiana Watch; and
- continued providing minor drug offenders with a viable alternative through the Intensive Supervision Probation Program.

Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) programs expanded their impact on Indiana's children. Current participation is over 135,000 students with 40,000 in kindergarten to fourth grade; 65,000 students in fifth and sixth grade; 19,000 in middle school; and 17,000 in high school. One hundred twenty-four law enforcement agencies in 73 counties throughout Indiana provide the D.A.R.E. curriculum. The number of participants more than doubled in many middle school, high school, and parent curriculums.

Task Forces continue to remain the primary vehicle for implementing Indiana's anti-drug efforts at the local level. The primary goal of the 35 multijurisdictional and single jurisdictional task force grants is enhancing the

ability of Federal, State, and local criminal justice authorities to target narcotics trafficking conspiracies. By combining resources and coordination efforts, the task forces have increased the number of arrests, prosecutions, and convictions from the previous fiscal year.

In 1993-94, Indiana Watch, the statewide community crime prevention program, was even more effective in reaching out to concerned citizens than in the previous fiscal year. Included among the many highlights was the organization of youth communities and helping citizens develop plans for youth crime prevention.

The Intensive Supervision Probation Program (I.S.P.) continued to provide a viable alternative for drug offenders. I.S.P. has helped alleviate overpopulated and understaffed prison systems through electronic monitoring and drug testing programs.

The Indiana Department of Correction Substance Program continued to expand services to inmates. Over 57% of offenders who entered the Substance Abuse Program successfully completed treatment.

Indiana's two crime Laboratory Enhancement Grants made further progress on their program goals. The Expansion in Crime Laboratories program decreased case backlog from 31 days to 29.1 days during the past year. The Indiana State Police DNA Analysis program implemented several new DNA analysis techniques and completed an outside audit.

The State continued to fund two criminal justice information systems that assist both law enforcement agencies and public defender offices. The Data Information Clearinghouse Project updated databases and created training manuals. The Prosecuting Attorney's Council Computer Project installed new prosecutor management software and created a centrally-located database.

Significant progress was also made on Indiana's commitment to improve the Criminal History Record System. Vendors are currently bidding on what will ultimately be a major overhaul of the State criminal history system. With this new system, Indiana will be able to provide the accurate and timely dispersal of criminal history records through local, State, and national information networks.

Coordination and cooperation between State, local, and Federal levels of government remains a priority in Indiana's strategy. The Violent Crime Task Force, a collaborative effort in Lake County, has made significant progress in arresting, prosecuting, and convicting hard-core gang members.

Coordination at the local level is a function of the Local Coordinating Councils (L.C.C.'s) established in each of Indiana's 92 counties. Over 2,700 representatives of local government units, service providers, State, and Federal grantees, parents, and educators participate in these councils. A major responsibility of these councils is the preparation and maintenance of a comprehensive local plan of action that covers the areas of alcohol and other drug abuse prevention, treatment, and interdiction.

It is coordination efforts such as these that show Indiana's commitment in the war against drug abuse and violent crime. The 1993-1994 fiscal year displayed the local and State cooperation that is necessary for success in this ongoing battle.

IOWA

The Iowa State Annual Report reports on the programs and activities funded under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program from July 1, 1993 through June 30, 1994. The report was submitted to BJA by the Governor's Alliance on Substance Abuse, which has been designated by executive order as the State agency responsible for the administration of the Byrne funds. By State statute, the office is directed by the drug enforcement and abuse prevention coordinator, who is responsible for the coordination of all statewide narcotics enforcement efforts, State and Federal substance abuse treatment grants and programs, and statewide substance abuse prevention and education programs in communities and schools.

One of the two largest and most visible programs funded by the Governor's Alliance is the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) program, which this year reached an estimated 16,000 students in nearly half of Iowa's schools. Over 70 trained officers spent 600 hours conducting 300 community programs involving 25,000 adults, 5,000 of whom were parents and relatives in attendance at D.A.R.E. ceremonies. This expanded breadth of scope for the program is due largely to the hiring this year of a State Coordinator housed in the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy. The coordinator has worked to establish a twelve-month training calendar, a certified training team, an officer database, and a clearinghouse for program materials. In this capacity, the coordinator meets with scores of law enforcement and community officials throughout the State to promote and enhance new and existing programs.

The Iowa Substance Abuse Information Center located at the Cedar Rapids Public Library assists in the dissemination of substance abuse information to the general public. This resource center was able to respond to 14,500 requests for information that resulted in the distribution of over half a million pieces of literature. All law enforcement agencies in the State have been made aware of the Center, and their utilization rates have been increasing steadily.

By far the largest single project funded by the Governor's Alliance is the multijurisdictional task force project, which involves over 200 agencies and half of Iowa's counties within 21 task forces that cover 71% of the population. Approximately 36% of the 1993 Byrne allocation was earmarked for task forces with a total of 43% for this purpose area alone. When viewed historically over the eight-year tenure of the Byrne grant in Iowa, purpose area #2 has received 36% of all funds, dwarfing the second largest allocation in purpose area #11 which has received only 11% of all funds.

The level of coordination and collaboration within Iowa's task forces has never been higher. Ninety percent of the grant-funded personnel, which included 41 officers, eight support staff, and 14 overtime full-time equivalents. These agencies and officers accounted for 1,147 drug-related convictions, \$2.5 million in seized assets, and drug confiscations valued at \$9.5 million.

These and other achievements are the result of a deliberate approach by the Governor's Alliance to allow local law enforcement agencies to identify for themselves the most natural arrangements for collaboration. The Governor's Alliance has not attempted to draw artificial boundaries across geographic areas that fail to recognize social, economic, and cultural differences. The task forces have been able to develop well-organized and highly effective teams because they have been free to function according to their own best interests. Out of this approach has grown a statewide task force operation that has capably addressed the unique challenges of both urban and rural drug enforcement.

Adding to the effectiveness of Iowa's task forces is the career criminal prosecution program in which nine prosecutors assisted 11 task forces covering 36 counties. These prosecutors have seen a 100% increase in average caseloads and a 200% increase in pending charges since 1991.

Remarkably, with less than 2% of the allocated funds, the diversionary investigative unit within the Department of Public Safety seized 10,000 prescription dosages and nearly 2,000 pounds of marijuana. Working in conjunction with the Iowa National Guard, the unit destroyed over 200,000 marijuana plants with an estimated street value of \$300 million. Complimenting these drug seizures is the estimated \$9.5 million worth of narcotics removed from the market with less than \$200,000 in confidential funds. Furthermore, Iowa's efforts to remove the profit motive in narcotics trafficking with the financial investigation program's drug stamp tax project resulted in a 70% increase in the value of assessments, a ten-fold increase in just four years.

Improvements in drug control technology have been centered in Iowa's criminalistics laboratory which services every law enforcement agency in the State. Four years of Byrne funding have enabled the lab to accommodate a 62% increase in the number of processed drug cases with two fewer technicians than when the funding began. However, while drug cases have increased 86% from 1992 alone, the calendar days needed to process each case has risen from 5 to 30, a 500% increase from last year. A corollary to these improvements has been advances in three criminal justice information systems affecting criminal history records, public defender database management, and the Board of Pharmacy's mini-DAWN (Drug Abuse Warning Network) reporting system. In one case, processing times for second arrest fingerprint cards was reduced from 90 days before grant funding to just under five days in 1993. During the same period, the posting of disposition information was reduced from 60 days to just three days. Not to be overlooked is the fact that over 100 hospital emergency departments voluntarily participated in the tracking of substance abuse information this year.

With little more than \$50,000, the street sales enforcement program in Iowa's capital city produced dramatic results. Eight hundred arrests were made, 204 of which were felony cases, and 386 active gang members were identified, several of which had verifiable ties to the Los Angeles-based Crips. In 1994, the police unit has been reconfigured to more closely monitor gang activity throughout the city.

A particularly significant achievement this year for the Governor's Alliance is the Iowa Legislature's decision to fully fund the T.A.S.C. (Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime) program beginning in 1994. While the Governor's Alliance provided over half a million dollars for this program, the State covered over 60% of the program's costs. This year, 2,771 offenders were admitted to the program, and 2,641 offenders were released from it. The fact that the Legislature was willing to absorb the Federal share of this program suggests that the program was well-known and well-respected in Iowa's law enforcement community.

The demand for increased court delay reduction efforts was matched with three grants designed to improve training and technology resources for the State Court Administrator, four district judges, and 11 public defenders' offices. These same public defenders' offices handled an additional 1,147 cases over last year with no additional staff.

Iowa's intensive supervision program for juvenile offenders has been heralded as a model for the nation, and even caught the attention of a national weekly news magazine. This Fifth Judicial District program is a collaboration of education, corrections, treatment, and law enforcement agencies that includes educational services, job training, substance abuse assessment, treatment, aftercare, and victim restitution. This year 97 young people successfully completed the program as an alternative to more stringent sanctions. The Iowa Legislature was so impressed with the program that it provided funds to start three additional similar pilot offender programs in 1994.

Comprehensive treatment programs were funded in seven of Iowa's correctional facilities, including four for men, one for women, and two for juveniles. Treatment services were enhanced significantly this year with the

introduction of a standardized assessment form to be used by all of Iowa's institutions. However, an emerging challenge is the unique treatment needs posed by women with children, especially women with more than one child. In these cases, treatment facilities are virtually unprepared to deal with the complex and diverse problems facing every member of an addict's young family. The Governor's Alliance provided funding for one treatment program that attempts to accommodate women with children, but the need for long-term treatment conflicts with more conventional approaches that focus solely on the addict.

The Governor's Alliance took advantage this year of heightened public interest in domestic violence to make Iowans more aware of violence intervention services funded through the Byrne grant. An evaluation of two batterers' education programs was conducted through the Iowa Consortium on Substance Abuse Research and Evaluation that will help formulate a more effective response to perpetrators of domestic violence.

For the high-risk but non-violent offender, the Governor's Alliance has funded two projects that meet the need for intensive supervision but at a dramatically reduced cost to the State. The electronic monitoring project within the Department of Corrections monitored 751 clients and released 661 clients. The community service program in Clinton County, working in conjunction with 43 local agencies, has assigned 7,313 service hours to 58 offenders. This program is the first community service program funded by the Governor's Alliance.

KANSAS

Kansas continued a multifaceted approach to the drug abuse problem by providing funding for prevention, interdiction, prosecution, and treatment. In fiscal year 1994, the State of Kansas funded the following BJA program areas: Demand Reduction Education; Multijurisdictional Task Force; Targeting Domestic Sources; Community and Neighborhood; Operational Effectiveness of Law Enforcement; Operational Effectiveness of the Court Process; Identify and Meet Treatment Needs; and Innovative Programs.

Thirty-seven programs received funding totalling \$1,700,177 under the Demand Reduction Education program area. As a result of grant funding, the D.A.R.E. officers were able to perform 137,211 visitations, teach the core curriculum to 22,466 students, teach the Junior High D.A.R.E. Curriculum to 8,674 students, and teach the High School D.A.R.E. Curriculum to 921 students.

There were 27 programs funded under the Multijurisdictional Task Force program area for a total of \$1,446,281. This money went to programs that integrate Federal, State, and/or local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination and intelligence and facilitating multijurisdictional investigations. The multijurisdictional task forces seized \$1,075,510.15, obtained \$316,874.62 in forfeitures, performed 4,486 investigations, made 1,591 arrests in which 109 persons were sentenced to jail, 347 persons were sentenced to probation, and 112 persons were sentenced to probation and jail.

The State of Kansas also operated programs designed to target the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceutical, clandestine laboratories, and cannabis cultivations during this fiscal year. A total of \$767,750 was expended in this area. The funds were divided between the Kansas Bureau of Investigation (K.B.I.) Narcotics Strike Force and the K.B.I. Laboratory. During fiscal year 1994, the Strike Force initiated 135 new cases and worked on 249 investigations. The investigations included 119 cases related to the sale or distribution of cocaine, marijuana, methamphetamine, and other illicit drugs. The unit also investigated 64 cases related to the production of marijuana; managed 18 confidential

informant files; and worked on 48 cases relating to weapons violations, assault and battery, and theft. The Strike Force effort resulted in 80 arrests during the grant period. The funds directed to the K.B.I. Laboratory were used to purchase necessary equipment to improve the ability of the K.B.I. Forensic Scientists to identify drug precursors, chemicals, and other substances from clandestine laboratories and to use the equipment to identify crack cocaine and other controlled substances submitted by law enforcement agencies in the eastern half of Kansas.

The State spent \$50,604 in the area of community policing. The grant enabled community police officers to set up on different streets within district 21 to run radar and observe intersections for stop sign violations and other traffic violations. The community police officers also presented an after school bicycle clinic; held monthly community meetings; set up a monthly newsletter; held a Gang Awareness Seminar; and have set up several role model programs. The program was so successful that the State has agreed to fund nine similar programs.

A total of \$1,210,587 was allocated to the Kansas City, Kansas Neighborhood Crime Unit and Drug Intelligence/Support Unit, the Topeka Street Crimes Action Team (S.C.A.T.), and the Wichita Street Crimes Action Team (S.C.A.T.) to improve the operational effectiveness of law enforcement. The Neighborhood Crime Unit held 207 meetings with housing complex managers, made 640 door-to-door contacts with residents, responded to 171 disturbance calls and 119 armed disturbance calls, assisted uniform patrol officers 321 times, performed 141 surveillance operations, maintained 2,298 high visibility patrol hours, conducted 53 interviews and 164 pedestrian interviews, and made 186 vehicle stops. The Drug Intelligence/Support Unit recovered \$7,611,630 in contraband, made 187 undercover buys and 25 buy/bust arrests, executed 54 search warrants, performed 1,179 surveillance operations, filed 388 cases, and received 1,317 drug complaints. During the 1993-1994 fiscal year, the Topeka S.C.A.T. made 889 arrests of which 194 were felony arrests. The total charges filed were 5,489 with 407 of them narcotics charges. During this time, 67 firearms were seized. The Wichita S.C.A.T. initiated 750 investigations and completed 568 of them during the fiscal year. As a direct result of the team's activity, 355 drug related arrests were made.

Approximately \$33,000 was allocated to the Shawnee County District Attorney and to the City of Spring Hill in the area of prosecution. The Shawnee County District Attorney's Office created a drug prosecutor who is the primary person in the office for all drug charges and for prosecution of all drug cases. The drug prosecutor works with the Topeka S.C.A.T. and Narcotics Units and the Shawnee County Sheriff Department's Drug Enforcement Unit. The funds given to the City of Spring Hill were used to purchase a computer for use by the Municipal Court and the Spring Hill Police Department.

The State allocated \$344,499 under the Identify and Meet Treatment Needs program area. The funds were divided between the Kansas Department of Corrections and the Kansas Department of Corrections, Division of Community and Field Services. The purpose of the grant to the Kansas Department of Corrections was to develop new and better means to respond to the substance abuse treatment needs of those persons committed to the custody of the Department of Corrections and ultimately reduce the parolee failure rate. This program had 2,074 clients terminate successfully after an average of 51 days in treatment. Community correction programs were established in several counties under the Division of Community and Field Services. The programs had 477 clients successfully complete treatment in an average of 74 days.

Three innovative programs were funded for a total of \$183,581 during the reporting period. The Brown County Sheriff's Office created a full-time prevention officer position. This officer fulfilled the goal of building a better relationship between the youth and law enforcement through school-based prevention programs such as a "Safety With Strangers" workshop. The K.B.I. used the funds to implement Polymerase Chain Reaction (P.C.R.) DNA technology within the K.B.I. to assist law enforcement in timely investigation of crimes; assure that the correct person has been arrested and convicted; and reduce violent crime that is drug related by placing the guilty person in prison. Another program funded by these monies was the Case Management Program for Women and Infants. This program is a primary outreach program under the auspices of the Wichita-Sedgwick County Health

Department and Project Freedom which provided needed services to pregnant or non-pregnant women who are at high-risk for drug and alcohol abuse, as well as those who are currently abusing substances which result in medical and emotional problems for their children.

KENTUCKY

Kentucky's State Annual Report addresses efforts resulting from State strategies that focus on drug abuse and violent crime between July 1, 1993 and June 30, 1994. The 1993 State strategy addressed drug control, violence prevention, and system improvement. All grant programs which were active at any point during the reporting period are included in the annual report.

The purpose of the drug control and system improvement strategy is to allow the Justice Cabinet to coordinate the establishment of objectives for addressing criminal justice system concerns. Education, prevention, and treatment are examined to the extent that those systems interface with the criminal justice system. The success of past efforts has assisted in establishing goals and objectives for the future. This annual report provides the result of those efforts with a summary of formula-funded projects for the 1993-94 fiscal year reporting period.

The Federal grant program has provided the seed for many innovative projects over the past seven years. Some of those include the implementation and expansion of multijurisdictional task forces; pilot drug testing and treatment programs that set the foundation for a statewide project; drug abuse resistance education programs throughout the State; drug-free work place initiatives; drug testing, education, and treatment for incarcerated offenders; community oriented policing; asset forfeiture improvements; intelligence system enhancements; criminal history records upgrades; marijuana eradication efforts; assessment and referral for high risk youth; assessment and treatment alternatives for probated and paroled offenders; forensic and medical examiner laboratory enhancements; and drug court initiatives.

In preparing the 1993 statewide plan for drug control and violent crime prevention, much information was taken into consideration. Over a twelve year period, Kentucky had experienced a progressive increase in reported violent crime. In 1991, 125,553 serious crimes were committed; a serious crime was committed every four minutes; murder was committed every 33 hours; rape was committed every 4.5 hours; and robbery was committed every 2.8 hours. From 1980 to 1991, the increase in the number of violent crimes reported was 67.8%. In the subsequent five years, the number of reported violent crime offenses had increased more than 22%. Comparing Kentucky's violent crime statistics with eight states within the Southeastern Region, the Commonwealth ranked third. While an overwhelming increase in violent crime had not occurred, policy makers were advised of the need to address violent crime. The 1993 plan addressed initiatives that specifically targeted violent criminals and their victims. Crime data have indicated that measures being taken are having an impact. Although many factors should be considered in interpreting statistics, the fact that Kentucky experienced a 3% decrease in serious crimes committed in 1993 is promising.

Kentucky's strategies have encouraged cooperation and coordination among all levels of government. To the extent that State and local governments are willing to commit to eliminating the problem, strategies have been successful. The 1993 plan was a continuation and expansion of its past efforts. Because local efforts are important to the State's achievement of its goals and objectives, the State continued to support local initiatives and conduct monitoring of funded projects to ensure a coordinated approach in project design. These mechanisms assisted in managing scarce resources for the most effective measures.

Preparation for the 1993 plan included the results of an earlier needs assessment survey which polled all criminal justice agencies. The survey revealed that respondents were concerned with drug education programs first and strengthened enforcement second. The Commonwealth continued to address drug education. In 1993, recommendations proposed expanded services to specific State and local units of government. Treatment programs emerged as an even more integral component of Kentucky's priorities. Enforcement and corrections priorities played a major role in implementation of the 1993 plan. It should be noted that these initiatives took their roots in the priorities of the national drug control strategy for that year with measures in enforcement, prosecution, eradication, drug testing, system enhancements, and evaluation measures.

The 1993 strategy identified statewide funding priorities for five specific areas: eradication, enforcement and prosecution, treatment, education and prevention, and criminal history records improvement. Funds were awarded among the five priorities as follows: eradication - 10%; enforcement and prosecution - 50%; treatment - 12%; education and prevention - 13%; and criminal history records improvement - 15%. Ten of 21 purpose areas were identified for 1993-94 fiscal year. Eleven purpose areas were actually funded within the fiscal year reporting period.

New trends which addressed expanded criminal history records information, regionalized criminal justice planning, and expanded testing and treatment of incarcerated offenders continued in this funding year. Drug task forces represented 50% of the funds expended in fiscal year 1994. Kentucky was required to pass-through to local jurisdictions a minimum of 31.8% of available program dollars. The State exceeded this requirement as 42% was passed through to local projects. It should be noted, however, that 98% of projects implemented by State agencies have a statewide focus.

The Justice Cabinet continued criminal justice planning efforts through the Area Development Districts (A.D.D.s) with administrative funds. Each A.D.D. representative works with local agencies as liaison for all criminal justice planning initiatives between the Cabinet and the agencies of the region he or she represents. The emphasis is on regional services to the communities of the Area Development Districts. Many of the problems identified by the criminal justice community have been addressed with these projects. Unfortunately, each and every idea cannot be implemented. However, with the goals and objectives established in past strategies, many significant improvements have been made.

LOUISIANA

Louisiana's Annual Report summarizes the activities of 13 program areas funded under the Drug Control and System Improvement Formula Grant Program from July 1, 1993 through June 30, 1994. The major categories of the projects funded are Demand Reduction (D.A.R.E.), Narcotics Apprehension and Reduction, Narcotics and Violent Offender Prosecution, Crime Lab Upgrade, Asset Forfeiture, Court Delay, Indigent Defender, Street Sales Disruption, Criminal Records Improvement, Intensive Incarceration/Detention and Alternatives to Incarceration, and innovative violent crime efforts (Homicide/Armed Robbery Task Force, Property Crime, Street Gang Reduction). The activities will be reported and summarized by BJA Purpose Area and Program, and include all grant projects which were active during the 12-month period requested.

The activities reported reflect the goals of the State in the latest BJA formula grant strategy. The apprehension goals are to (1) improve efforts to control drug trafficking through increased arrests, prosecution, and conviction of drug offenders; (2) provide resources for personnel, overtime, equipment, and confidential funds for law

enforcement programs in their anti-drug efforts; (3) provide law enforcement personnel with specialized training in the field of drug law enforcement; (4) improve cooperation and coordination among law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in the war on drugs through multijurisdictional efforts; (5) improve efforts to conduct multijurisdictional investigations and prosecution; (6) support law enforcement by providing an intelligence system for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information on drug traffickers and offenders in the State for case development; and (7) support new and innovative apprehension efforts aimed at intensive street-level projects, gang-related projects, and violent crime projects.

The prosecutorial/adjudication goals are to increase the number of major drug offender prosecution efforts and the number of prosecutors assigned to drug cases; continue to provide training of prosecutors assigned to narcotics cases; continue to assist courts in their delay reduction efforts in handling increasing drug caseloads; and continue to upgrade crime laboratories in the State for more efficient and rapid processing of drug cases.

Goals related to indigent defenders are to: expedite violations of drug cases in an effort to reduce the number of cases reversed on appeal and sent back for retrial by providing competent and effective representation at the trial level and ensure a speedy trial.

Goals related to asset forfeiture are to: continue efforts aimed at utilizing the new Asset Forfeiture statutes in the State to bankrupt drug dealers/traffickers and remove the profits from drug trafficking and encourage cooperation between law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in fully utilizing the asset forfeiture statute.

State demand reduction goals are to: utilize law enforcement to reduce the public's demand for drugs; continue to work with law enforcement and school districts to implement and continue the D.A.R.E. programs across the State; and provide training for approximately 100 officers who wish to become D.A.R.E. certified.

Goals with regard to intensive supervision/pretrial detention are to: promote the adoption and continuation of programs designed to monitor and supervise defendants closely on pretrial release; and promote and continue programs designed to intensify supervision of those offenders on probation/parole who are at high risk with regard to drug abuse/use.

The State intensive incarceration/treatment goal is to continue to support and promote adoption of treatment/rehabilitation programs aimed at substance abuse offenders both in State and local prisons.

The State's goal with regard to the treatment of adult offenders is to continue to promote treatment/rehabilitation programs aimed at substance abuse offenders under the Department of Correction's jurisdiction. The State promotes a three-phase program which consists of an introduction to rehabilitation as a whole, a pre-formalized intensive six month curriculum (i.e. therapy, life skills, financial skills, job skills, stress and anger management, etc.), and a crucial aftercare implementation which is maintained at least 6 months after discharge.

With regard to information systems, the State's goals are to provide the State of Louisiana criminal justice planners with better data for strategic and operational planning; improve drug data and drug-related violent crime and serious offender data; enhance and improve Computerized Criminal History Records; and support, enhance, and expand the Uniform Crime Reporting System in Louisiana.

The Drug Control and Violent Crime Policy Board uses both surveys of the public and input from State and local officials to establish priorities. For its fiscal year 1994 strategy, the Drug Control and Violent Crime Policy Board agreed upon and designated the kinds of program areas to be funded: increased apprehension efforts aimed at beginning or enhancing multi-jurisdictional task forces, Narcotic K-9 units, street sales enforcement, and criminal patrol programs; drug training for law enforcement officers; establishing and/or enhancing major drug offender prosecution units, including drug training for prosecutors; crime lab upgrade; improving the

operational effectiveness of drug court processes; case management of substance abuse offenders from pretrial through completion of sentence; criminal and justice information systems; grants management information system; intensive supervision programs, screening programs, and overcrowding/alternatives to pretrial detention; treatment of adult offenders; intensive prosecution program, efforts to remove violent criminals from the streets; D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) programs involving law enforcement and schools; asset forfeiture programs; and several new programs targeting violent crime and street gangs.

MAINE

The Maine drug control and system improvement strategy's purpose is to promote the integration and unification of efforts at all levels of law enforcement concerning drug abuse and crime issues. The strategy contains a spectrum of elements addressing enforcement, prevention, and criminal justice system enhancement. Key to the development of the strategy, program planning, and resource allocation is recognition of Maine's rural characteristics.

Factors influencing local and strategic approaches to Maine's drug and violent crime issues include recognition of the low population density throughout the State. Due to Maine's rural nature, many communities do not have the resources and required level of expertise to deal with the scope of problems that often confront them. This produces a high per-client delivery cost because of the "diseconomies of scale."

Many programs and initiatives are unable to afford trained and experienced providers. The officers and service providers already in place often work in rural jurisdictions spanning many square miles and travel long distances to provide services.

Rural, smaller agencies often lack computers, data bases, and enhanced technology normally found in larger, urban agencies. Because salaries in rural areas are dramatically lower than those in urban areas, rural law enforcement is often seen as the training ground for larger agencies. The high turnover rate in rural jurisdictions creates the constant need for training. Further exacerbating the problem, rural agencies are often less likely than their urban counterparts to have adequate training budgets. In addition, it is difficult to release officers for training because of the need to maintain patrols and because the officer must often travel long distances to attend training.

According to *Rural Drug Abuse: Prevalence, Relation to Crime and Programs*, a 1990 report published by the U.S. General Accounting Office (G.A.O.), the total arrest rates for substance abuse violations are as high in many rural states, rural counties, and smaller towns as they are in non-rural states, suburban counties, and larger cities, and there is little difference in the arrest rates for substance abuse violations between rural and non-rural areas. While Maine enjoys one of the lowest Uniform Crime Reporting rates in the country, this is not an absence of crime and its ancillary problems. While progress has been made in many areas to contain rates by both prevention activities and enforcement, the following statistics were obtained through a 1993 survey, the Youth Risk Behavior Study, conducted by the Edward Muskie Institute of Public Affairs: (1) 33% of high school students have tried marijuana with 12% indicating regular usage; (2) 8% reported cocaine usage; (3) 50% of youths drank alcohol on at least one occasion within the thirty days prior to the survey; (4) 21% of students and 31% of out-of-school youths reported having carried a weapon such as a knife, club, or gun during the month prior to the survey; and (8) 8% of students reported being threatened or injured by the use of a weapon on school property at least once during the past year.

The drug control and system improvement strategy's successes and accomplishments have created and enhanced the Maine criminal justice system's resources and capabilities to respond to the existing and emerging violent crime and drug abuse problems confronting Maine's communities.

MARYLAND

The Maryland Annual Report covers activities during fiscal year 1994, from July 1, 1993 through June 30, 1994. The Governor's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Commission is Maryland's substance abuse policy and coordinating body and is the State agency charged with administering the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program. The Commission produces an annual plan for reducing and preventing illegal drug-related activities and drug and alcohol abuse in Maryland. The plan outlines the nature and extent of the drug and alcohol abuse problem in the State and strategies to impact the problem. The Byrne Memorial Program is used to support these strategies in the State's criminal justice system.

There have been three major developments in drug abuse and trafficking patterns in Maryland. Trends over the past several years of declining drug and alcohol abuse were reversed in 1993. Young people, in particular, now consider drugs to be less harmful and more acceptable. There have also been fundamental changes in drug distribution in recent years. Large numbers of smaller, loosely organized groups of traffickers have rendered traditional law enforcement methods ineffective in controlling drug distribution. And finally, Maryland and the country may be facing a new heroin epidemic. For these and other reasons the State, with the support of the Federal government, must sustain the momentum of its anti-drug efforts. To this purpose a number of strategies have been developed using the Federal grant funds administered by the Commission. These strategies include:

- bringing law enforcement together with other criminal justice agencies as well as prevention, treatment, and education services so that collaborative approaches can be developed focusing on demand reduction through prevention.
- advocating that more resources be focused on the problems of underage drinking and drug impaired drivers.
- making police operations more efficient by improving and expanding the use of management and criminal intelligence information systems.
- providing law enforcement officers and prosecutors with resources to disrupt drug trafficking and immobilize criminals in innovative ways.
- furnishing judicial officers with the kind and quality of information needed to make the most appropriate pretrial release and sentencing decisions.

Valid data and information are the key to developing effective programs which can implement Maryland's drug control strategies. To this purpose the Commission has funded with formula grant funds the Center for Substance Abuse Research (C.E.S.A.R.) at the University of Maryland, College Park. The Center collects and relays accurate and valid data about statewide drug use to State and local government, policy makers, service providers, and other researchers throughout the State. Furthermore, C.E.S.A.R. staff participates annually with

the Criminal Intelligence Division of the Maryland State Police (M.S.P.) and Commission staff to collect and process data in order to report on the nature and extent of the drug problem in Maryland.

Funded with 1991 formula grants, the Bureau of Drug Enforcement was established to provide direction and focus to the State's drug control efforts. One of the units in the Bureau is the State Office of Strategic Drug Enforcement Coordination (S.O.S.D.E.C.), composed of representatives covering the range of agencies -- Federal, State, and local -- involved in drug control efforts. S.O.S.D.E.C. has unified and focused Maryland's drug law enforcement effort in a manner that truly exemplifies the concept of cooperation, coordination and the sharing of resources. The Bureau of Drug Enforcement is included in the M.S.P.'s State budget for fiscal year 1995.

With a statewide drug law enforcement mandate, M.S.P. had only one drug analyst, who was often occupied with providing operational support for a single investigation. Using formula grant funds from the Commission, the M.S.P. organized the Criminal Intelligence Division. The Division currently has nine full-time analysts and a number of programs designed to support the intelligence needs of Maryland's drug control community. Grant funds were provided for three years through June 30, 1993, when this Division was funded in the M.S.P.'s fiscal year 1994 State budget.

The Commission recently awarded formula grants to the Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services totaling \$2,300,000 including State matching funds to initiate a "drug court" program in Baltimore City. The projects supported by these grants are designed to provide a continuum of offender management services that include client identification soon after arrest, a procedure to provide in-depth assessments, recommendations for treatment needs, security/public safety requirements, and referral to comprehensive substance abuse treatment within the criminal justice system. The formula grants will specifically support an intensive diversion program for pretrial arrestees in Baltimore City who have a history of substance abuse and who meet the eligibility criteria for the program.

One successful partnership coordinated by the Commission is the continuing statewide anti-drug and education campaign, Partnership for a Drug-Free Maryland, a public-private alliance of advertising professionals. Launched in 1991, Maryland's campaign is the nation's largest and lauded by the Partnership for a Drug-Free America as the best organized and managed. Maryland's campaign is presented as a model for other states to emulate. Emphasis is placed on media messages that communicate the importance of strong families and family values; the importance of educational achievement and aspirations for children; and the importance of strong community anti-drug norms and community ownership for solutions to substance abuse problems. Studies conducted by independent researchers indicate that the Maryland campaign has increased public awareness of drug-related issues and has helped to foster increased anti-drug attitudes.

Another example of interagency cooperation and effective partnerships is the formation of the Maryland Fetal Alcohol Syndrome/Fetal Alcohol Effect Coalition. This coalition is working toward heightened awareness of fetal alcohol syndrome, establishing a clearinghouse of information and supporting legislation that requires a health message warning sign on the dangers of alcohol to the fetus at points-of-purchase.

The Commission's partnership and coalition building activities have also extended into the areas of crime and violence. A community collaboration summit called *What Works in Mobilizing Communities to Fight Crime and Drugs* was organized and sponsored by the Commission, the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration, and the Maryland Community Crime Prevention Institute. More than 120 representatives from State, county and local organizations came together to discuss ideas and plans for the future. Community groups highlighted major successes as well as the challenges they face continuously in their fight against alcohol and drug abuse and crime. Innovative strategies and effective tactics were shared. Needs, problems, solutions and ways government can assist citizens on the community level were discussed. Proceedings were published and serve as a resource for groups.

Finally, the Commission also administers the Governor's portion of the Federal funds available to the states under the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act (D.F.S.C.A.) of 1986. Grants provided by the Commission have funded a number of community-based programs focused on high-risk youth. One of the more unique collaborations using the D.F.S.C.A. money and the Byrne Memorial block grant program has been in the implementation of community policing initiatives. The Commission has funded in the same community, community policing projects with the Byrne Memorial formula grant funds complemented D.F.S.C.A.-funded projects aimed at high-risk youth.

As a result of the Commission's efforts, nearly all State departments and agencies have developed appropriate drug abuse prevention or control missions. In addition, the Commission has encouraged and supported over 33 multiagency partnerships which are designed to make more effective and efficient use of limited State and Federal resources.

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts made significant progress in dealing with drugs and violent crime in fiscal year 1994. Criminal justice programs funded by the Massachusetts Committee on Criminal Justice (MCCJ) supported law enforcement, prosecution, correction, and crime prevention. They also provided treatment for substance abusing offenders and expanded the criminal justice information system.

These ends addressed twelve of the BJA purpose areas: Demand Reduction, Multijurisdictional Task Forces, Community Policing/Crime Prevention, Correctional Improvement and Treatment, Improving the Courts and Prosecution, Treatment of Substance Abusing Offenders, Community Revitalization and Law Enforcement, Systems Improvement, Domestic Violence, Victim and Witness Assistance, Asset Forfeiture, and User Accountability/Drug Testing.

All of the projects for improving criminal justice information systems met their goals. Information became more complete, timely and accurate. Advances were made in fingerprint verification of offenders, sharing of information between criminal justice agencies, and automation of law enforcement agencies. Many offenders were arrested because of faster and more accurate criminal record information.

Crime prevention programs focused on neighborhood safety and youth involvement programs. Interviews with program participants suggest lower gang involvement and less violence in areas served by these programs.

Multijurisdictional task forces removed thousands of drug and violent offenders from the streets. These projects seized thousands of weapons. Task forces arrested more than 16,000 offenders for drug and violent crimes, seized more than 14,000 firearms used in crime, and obtained more than \$2,000,000 in currency and \$3,000,000 in forfeited assets from offenders.

Thirty cities and towns implemented community policing strategies. They developed foot patrols, neighborhood crime watch programs, and storefront service. They also identified neighborhood needs and involved community organizations in their programs. Community surveys report reduced fear of crime and fewer drug dealers in areas served by community policing.

The courts made significant improvements. They reduced the backlog of cases, shortened the time to disposition, prosecuted more violent and drug offenders, and made substance abuse treatment available for all offenders.

Corrections developed a comprehensive, integrated treatment model that is gender specific and culturally sensitive. A follow-up study will examine its effects on recidivism. One project also improved a prisoner tracking system that reduced the risk of escape or identity substitution.

Programs in restorative justice provided treatment for substance abusers. They helped victims and witnesses, revitalized neighborhoods, and opposed domestic violence. Substance abuse treatment was provided for incarcerated offenders, parolees, probationers, and youth at risk of involvement in crime. Projects demonstrated a variety of services. Preliminary research suggests that successful programs reduced recidivism, anti-social attitudes, and violent behavior in addition to reducing substance abuse. Domestic violence programs prosecuted offenders, encouraged protection orders, and developed safety plans for victims.

The majority of projects succeeded in their efforts while several achieved significant results:

- Community Research Associates provided community policing training that helped many cities and towns begin community policing efforts.
- An interagency task force between Massachusetts and New Hampshire broke a major drug supply system in New England.
- The Attorney General's elder abuse project has increased safety for seniors in the Commonwealth.
- The Attorney General's (S.C.O.R.E.) program has trained hundreds of youth in conflict resolution and violence prevention.
- At the University of Massachusetts Medical Center, an innovative stress reduction program has helped substance abusing offenders.
- Drug treatment is providing substance abuse treatment to more than 2,000 offenders per year.
- The Attorney General's Safe Neighborhood initiative is demonstrating a means for improving the quality of life in Massachusetts communities.

MICHIGAN

A strategy for addressing the State's drug and violent crime problems has been established based on an analysis of current efforts and resource needs as well as statewide public hearings. Each year the strategy is reviewed, refined and updated. Michigan's drug strategy focused on major components of the criminal justice system. Of the 21 purpose areas under the Byrne Formula grant program, Michigan selected seven for funding. They are Demand Reduction Education, Multijurisdictional Task Forces, Community Crime Prevention, Career Criminal Prosecution, Effectiveness of the Court Process, Treatment in Prisons and Jails, and Urban Street Enforcement. In addition, each state is required to set aside 5% of the funding for Criminal History Records Improvement. Of the \$42,572,312 combined Federal and matching funds awarded during State fiscal years 1993 and 1994, 1.04%

was directed to Drug Reduction Education; 43.41% to Multijurisdictional Task Forces; 5.28% to Community Crime Prevention; 8.79% to Prosecution; 11.58% to Courts; 11.68% to Treatment; 17.77% to Urban Street Enforcement; and 0.45% to Criminal History Records Improvement. Seventy percent of the total funds were distributed to local governmental jurisdictions. Michigan spent 3.2% of the funds on Administration, placing it among the states which spent the least for such costs.

When the results of the formula grant funds are reviewed, law enforcement in Michigan experienced excellent success in reaching the goals and objectives in the strategy. Through the multicounty grand jury system, multijurisdictional drug teams and prosecutors have produced outstanding results in targeting kingpin drug dealers, with arrests up 40%. Drug houses closed are up 51% demonstrating significant efforts by street teams and community officers. Drug enforcement efforts removed \$78.1 million in drugs from the streets.

The Office of Drug Control Policy has responsibility for policy, planning and oversight for law enforcement, treatment, education and prevention substance abuse programs. This has resulted in better coordination at the State and local level. The Office of Drug Control Policy is designated by executive order as the State agency to administer the formula grant program in the State of Michigan.

The Center for Substance Abuse Services established a Strategic Planning Committee in 1993. State and local treatment/law enforcement representatives, including the State administrator of the formula grant program funds, served on this Committee. One of the Center's purposes included better coordination of criminal justice/treatment planning and programs. The Committee's recommended strategies included implementing mechanisms to integrate State and local criminal justice and substance abuse networks, to focus on working together to provide quality programs, services and sanctions, and to ensure accountability of offenders and programs. The first Criminal Justice/Substance Abuse Services Roundtable, comprised of State and local criminal justice/substance abuse professionals, was held in July 1993. A second Roundtable is scheduled for November 1994. The purpose of the Roundtable is to establish and maintain an intrastate linkage to address problems in a comprehensive manner and implement the strategies of the Committee. A major conference for criminal justice and treatment professionals - Bridging the Gap - will also be held in November 1994.

As a result of the interaction between the Center for Substance Abuse Services and the Office of Drug Control Policy, local law enforcement and treatment professionals are now interacting and sharing information on drug trends and need for services. The two agencies hold joint public forums/hearings in several locations throughout the State each year.

Michigan has a Drug Education Advisory Committee representing State and local education/law enforcement officials. The Committee worked to implement their strategy to achieve National Education Goal Six by the year 2000, which is that every school will be free of drugs and violence and will offer a disciplined environment conducive to learning. Statewide drug education and prevention hearings were held during the year.

The Narcotic Team Advisory Board (N.A.T.A.B.), comprised of the Board Chair and Team Commander from each multijurisdictional drug team, met twice during the reporting period for a two-day session. The purpose of N.A.T.A.B. is to improve coordination and communication between Michigan's 22 drug teams. N.A.T.A.B. has established statewide forfeiture sharing guidelines, standardized drug team audits, and a drug clearinghouse for reverse-buy procedures. The sessions included crime legislation updates, alternative funding for drug teams, and undercover officer selection and training. The Drug Enforcement Administration is a participant with this group.

The Office of Drug Control Policy works with the Task Force comprised of the U.S. Attorney, DEA, and State and local law enforcement officers in their investigation and prosecution of offenders involved with the drug methcathinone in Michigan's Upper Peninsula.

Drug and violent crime remain top problems facing the State of Michigan. Dangerous trends have developed as drug dealers expanded their urban base to medium- and smaller-sized cities and towns along the State's interstate highway system, and to the rural areas. A number of these areas are experiencing unprecedented drug-related violence and murder rates and an increasing number of drug arrests of non-residents from urban areas. Michigan is unique in that it encompasses major metropolitan areas and significant stretches of rural lands. Federal formula grant funds provided to Michigan from BJA are critical to criminal justice efforts in reducing the impact of substance abuse.

With many projects, the Federal dollars are an addition to State and local funding already in the project. The Federal funds enhanced the accomplishments reported here. A number of projects are continuation programs from the previous year, so that performance statistics are cumulative in that activity which began in the previous grant year resulted in performance for this reporting period (e.g., investigations which resulted in arrests).

The following was accomplished with these funds:

- 8,943 arrests among multijurisdictional drug teams, urban street enforcement and crime prevention;
- 19,755 laboratory cases opened for evidence analysis;
- 109 officers trained in Basic Narcotics School;
- 131 officers trained in Advanced Narcotics School;
- 139 officers trained in Raid Entry School;
- 3,042 records on Statewide Information System (S.T.A.T.I.S.) (5,743 persons and 225 businesses/organizations);
- drug seizures with street values: 16,259 grams of cocaine (street value \$1,788,468); 5,240 grams of crack (\$576,367); 75,425 lbs of marijuana (\$75,425,000); and 1,113 grams of opiates (\$333,900) for a total value of drugs seized at \$78.1 million;
- 113 police officers attended D.A.R.E. officer training during reporting period, an increase of 5.6%;
- 660 total number of grant and nongrant trained D.A.R.E. officers, a 20.6% increase from last year;
- 107,106 children received D.A.R.E. instruction this reporting year, an 8.7% increase from last year for a total of 287,888 D.A.R.E. graduates in the past 3 years;
- D.A.R.E. taught in 81 of Michigan's 83 counties;
- 1,125 drug houses closed as a result of street level and community crime prevention projects;
- 80% of urban street enforcement projects reported positive effect on neighborhood improvement and quality of life;
- 168 State fiscal year 1993 grant projects: 25 multijurisdictional; 13 urban street enforcement; 15 crime prevention; 18 treatment; 12 prosecution; 11 adjudication; and 74 D.A.R.E., 1 funded under Formula Grant program and 73 by D.F.S.C.A. Governor's Discretionary Fund;
- 174 State fiscal year 1994 grant projects: 25 multijurisdictional; 15 urban street enforcement; 14 crime prevention; 19 treatment; 16 prosecution; 12 adjudication; and 74 D.A.R.E., 3 funded under the Formula Grant Program and 71 by the Governor's Discretionary Fund of D.F.S.C.A.;
- at least 8,000 project documents processed annually, including fiscal, program and contract-related documents;
- nearly 3,400 phone contacts annually with project personnel and others providing technical assistance and monitoring information;
- 4,541 offenders applied for treatment;
- 62,360 total units of treatment/educational service to offenders, a 22% increase;
- 17,234 adjudication cases filed;
- 8,776 offenders involved in court diversion program, a 29% increase;
- 5,233 offenders charged who met criteria for drug offense prosecution, a 43% increase; and
- 1,910 offenders convicted of the most serious charge filed against them, a 55% increase.

With the financial assistance from BJA, Michigan has been able to pursue effectively an integrated strategy which coordinates all components of the criminal justice system to reduce drugs and crime and assist in improving the quality of life for its citizens. Coordination is growing stronger, particularly at the local level. Groups are pooling their resources, expertise, and knowledge in Michigan communities to examine their problems and create solutions.

MINNESOTA

The Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention (O.D.P.V.P.) State Annual Report reflects a multifaceted approach to addressing the issues of drugs, crime, and violence. Minnesota continues to work toward a balanced approach of prevention, treatment, and criminal justice to address the issues of drugs, crime, and violence. The underlying principal of the approach is building and maintaining healthy communities. Coordination and collaboration continue to be priorities for funding. Although the Minnesota Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention has encouraged this, communities themselves have set the tone for funding efforts through their involvement in identifying funding priorities.

Minnesota continues to expand and enhance its integrated community-wide prevention programs so that every citizen gets a clear and consistent message from every source that drugs, crime, and violence are unacceptable. Minnesota currently spends approximately 35% of its BJA appropriation on prevention.

The Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention continues to work diligently with other State agencies that receive Federal and State funds for reducing drug use and preventing violence to establish innovative ways to get the funds distributed most effectively to impact the citizens of Minnesota. Many of these dollars are committed to community-based efforts. In order to maximize limited resources, promote coordination, and reduce fragmentation, Minnesota has centralized the funding streams and simplified access by creating a Community Prevention and Intervention Funding Process.

The process integrates funds from a variety of State and Federal grant programs, increasing access for communities and allowing for increased statewide coordination of funds. An informative evaluation effort will assist future policy decisions as well as improve the operational mechanism for meeting additional funding requests.

Providing training and technical assistance in cooperation with other State agencies to community groups, law enforcement agencies, and citizen organizations throughout Minnesota is a priority for O.D.P.V.P. staff. O.D.P.V.P. is working closely with other State agencies to identify funding for these efforts. One project in particular that illustrates the opportunities being created involves developing a training institute with a consortium of Minnesota police chiefs to advance the concept of community policing.

The Chemical Abuse and Violence Prevention Council (C.A.V.P.C.) working with O.D.P.V.P., which includes numerous community representatives, serves as an advisory body to the governor and legislature in the area of chemical abuse and violence prevention policy, programs, and services.

The interagency prevention work group meets twice a month. The group consists of representatives from Departments of Correction, Education, Health, Public Safety, Planning, Housing Finance, Jobs and Training, Human Services, Finance and the Attorney General's Office as well as representatives from the legislative

committee on Children, Youth and Families and Children's Cabinet. The group shares information on current and future funding requests for proposals, what is happening in each department in regard to prevention, and strategies for working with communities. The group also provides an opportunity for people working with communities and funded prevention programs to network.

Approximately 20% of Minnesota's BJA appropriation was spent on treatment during this period. This includes Model Child Protection/Probation Enhancement. The Department of Human Services contracts with Hennepin County and Ramsey County to provide family-based intensive services to offenders on probation, parolees, and supervised releasees who have committed an offense involving chemical abuse and who are primary caretakers of children under twelve. The contracted services aid parents to gain and maintain sobriety, to complete the conditions of probation or parole, and to eliminate or prevent the need for protective services for children at risk.

Minnesota has maintained a comprehensive approach to the criminal justice system and the intense pressures upon it through the increased enforcement of all laws regarding drugs, violence, and crime. The energetic enforcement of laws prohibiting the manufacture, distribution, and possession of drugs through prosecution and punishment is a necessary component of a strong and effective anti-drug program.

The stresses due to increased interdiction require additional attention to all other aspects of the correctional system. Interest lies in providing support for the most cost-effective projects that assist people working in programs that complement and supplement the traditional institutions of correction.

Approximately 40% of Minnesota's BJA appropriation is spent on criminal justice improvement:

- Sentencing to Service (S.T.S.) is a community service sanction which provides Minnesota judges with sentencing options for non-dangerous offenders. S.T.S. was created to respond to concerns about crowded jail populations and unproductive jail terms. The program's primary purpose is to provide supervised, non-paid, community improvement work activities either as an alternative or in combination with jail time, to free-up correctional space for the more dangerous offender. The project is operated jointly by the Department of Corrections and the Department of Natural Resources.
- Intensive Community Supervision is a program which operates to punish the offender, protect the safety of the public, facilitate employment of the offender during the intensive community supervision, and require payment of restitution ordered by the court to compensate victims. This program aids reentry into the community as it reduces prison crowding by diverting incoming low-risk offenders, often through Intensive Supervised Release (I.S.R.). The main function of I.S.R. is intensive surveillance of offenders who are on supervised release and identified as high risks to public safety. Offenders may be placed on electronic surveillance.
- Multijurisdictional Task Forces are composed of local, State, and Federal agencies which work together to utilize drug enforcement resources to improve coordination and intelligence in multijurisdictional investigations. This cooperation results in the increased ability to identify and arrest violators of narcotics laws. The exchange of information among participating agencies greatly enhances overall investigatory procedures.
- The Narcotics Enforcement Coordinating Committee (N.E.C.C.) was established in 1990 to review proposals of multijurisdictional task forces and Prosecutorial task forces for the Narcotics Control Program of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. The Committee reviews and advises on the expenditures of funds under the Narcotics Control Program, which is based on the State drug and violent crime strategy. This includes a review of competitive grant applications and the assessment of the effectiveness of programs funded through the strategy. The Committee is advisory to the Commissioner of Public Safety and comprises representatives of Police Chiefs, Sheriffs, County

Attorneys, Judges, Public Defenders, the Attorney General, the Supreme Court, and DEA. Committee members are appointed by the Commissioner of Public Safety and serve a three year term. The terms are staggered with one third expiring each year.

MISSISSIPPI

During the past year, Mississippi attempted to address comprehensively crime problems confronting the State's criminal justice system. Special emphasis was placed on programs designed to increase the capability of law enforcement and prosecution to deal with persons violating drug laws through the creation of the multijurisdictional task force units. Today, there are 19 narcotics units and two street sales enforcement units operating in the State. In 1987, there were only two. These units continue to be very effective in investigating illegal drug activity, especially with mobile drug traffickers. The increase in the number of such units can be traced directly to funds received under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act.

A Drug Prosecution Enforcement Unit was established within the Office of the Attorney General. The unit helped with asset forfeiture cases and prosecution of drug cases and provided technical and legal advice to local drug enforcement agencies. Assistance was also provided to State and local agencies in crime analysis, correctional drug treatment, information systems, crime prevention and victim witnesses. Criminal Justice personnel also received increased and improved training in their respective areas.

Evaluation efforts are ongoing. For the past four years, Mississippi State University's Social Science Research Center has been gathering data on the main focus of Mississippi's drug control strategy, multijurisdictional task force units. Of the 19 units operating in Mississippi, only eight of the task forces were included in the evaluation plan. Task forces representing rural and urban areas, different organizational structures, and different years of operation were selected for study.

State and local units of government in Mississippi continue to receive funding under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 for the purpose of developing and implementing State and local drug control programs. Major emphasis was placed on multijurisdictional drug investigation programs, where units of local government received priority funding.

Other programs implemented in fiscal year 1994 were community and neighborhood programs that assisted citizens in preventing and controlling crime; victim witness programs which provided services to victims of crime; treatment programs which met the needs of adult and juvenile drug-dependent offenders; criminal history records improvement (C.H.R.I.); urban enforcement programs targeted at street drug sales; drug prosecution programs which assisted with asset forfeiture cases and prosecution of drug cases; and drug evaluation programs designed to assess the implementation, effectiveness, and extent of drug and violent crime control activities throughout the State.

Efforts to coordinate and ensure an effective integrated program as identified in the State strategy continued. The Division of Public Safety Planning cooperated with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities staff to share information and ideas on criminal justice programs impacting the State. Also, the Division cooperates with the Department of Education and the Department of Mental Health in the funding of drug and alcohol treatment of offenders in the State's correctional system.

MISSOURI

The State of Missouri received \$8,408,000 in fiscal year 1993 under the Drug Control & System Improvement Grant Funds. From July 1, 1993 through June 30, 1994, 98 Narcotics Control Assistance Program (N.C.A.P.) projects were funded. They included 27 multijurisdictional drug task forces, 5 undercover operations, 3 crime laboratory upgrade programs, 45 D.A.R.E. projects, 7 statewide projects, 4 career criminal prosecution projects, 6 community oriented policing/crime prevention projects, and 1 case reporting system. Various meetings and surveys were conducted with State and local agencies to prepare the State strategy. The programs funded during this reporting period are based upon the needs expressed during these activities.

Through the N.C.A.P. program, State agencies are funded to implement a variety of programs such as the Department of Corrections Drug Treatment, Division of Youth Services Intensive Supervision of juveniles, and support to regional Crime Laboratories and Alternative Sentencing Court Delay Reduction programs. It is recognized that in order to impact the drug problem, there must be coordination of all resources used in the various programs throughout the State agencies. A working group made up of representatives from the Missouri Municipal League, Missouri Sheriff's Association, Missouri Police Chief's Association, Small Police Chief's Association, Missouri Office of Administration, Governor's Office, and Department of Public Safety assists in coordinating drug program funds throughout the State.

The Multijurisdictional Drug Task Force programs and Undercover Operations throughout the State continue to be an important component of drug enforcement efforts. During this reporting period there have been 32 task forces and undercover drug units funded. The N.C.A.P. program staff has assisted task force supervisors in developing contacts with other task forces throughout the State. This allows them to communicate and coordinate activities when possible. Many agencies provide training and assistance to officers of newly formed task forces and agencies continue to work closely with Federal agencies when necessary.

The D.A.R.E. program continues to be a successful demand reduction program throughout the State. Through the D.A.R.E. program, there has been a partnership developed between State agencies, local law enforcement and the public school systems. A D.A.R.E. evaluation of Missouri projects is being planned for this year and a copy of this study will be submitted to BJA.

The Jackson County Drug Abatement Response Team (D.A.R.T.) has gained recognition as a successful way to target and close drug houses. This program is designed to utilize the expertise and experience of various governmental agencies to close down drug houses in neighborhoods in Kansas City, Missouri.

The Department of Public Safety continues to evaluate the success of its programs through site visits, and project reports submitted by the agencies. Meetings, training workshops and conferences are held throughout the year to obtain ideas from law enforcement throughout the State, and periodically, surveys are mailed requesting ideas and input to work toward a better program.

Formal impact evaluations on specific programs are contracted through universities throughout the State to assist in determining the impact programs are having on drug control. The most recent evaluation conducted was the study of Community Oriented Policing projects funded under the N.C.A.P. program. Copies of this study have been submitted to BJA.

To incorporate input from representatives around the State in N.C.A.P. funding decisions, a Review/Advisory Committee was established consisting of thirteen law enforcement officers and four Department of Public Safety

staff. The following programs were approved for funding from a pool of 140 applicants: D.A.R.E., Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces, Community Oriented Policing, Undercover Operations, Prosecution Programs, Crime Laboratory Upgrade, Court Delay Reduction (Pilot Project), Department of Corrections/Mental Health C-STAR, Department of Corrections House Arrest, Missouri State Highway Patrol D.A.R.E., Division of Youth Services Intensive Supervision, Department of Corrections Treatment Program, Missouri State Highway Patrol Jefferson County Crime Lab, Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop D Crime Lab, Office of State Public Defender Mega Circuit, Office of State Public Defender Alternative Sentencing, Criminal History Reporting Program.

MONTANA

With respect to drug policy, much of the year was spent refining policies and moving forward with initiatives, the groundwork for which was laid over the previous three years. Within the law enforcement domain, multijurisdictional task forces have garnered substantial interest. The 1993 Annual Report and 1994 drug strategy described the five-year study of task force activity and the ad hoc Narcotics Enforcement Task Force, charged with perfecting the working definition of "multijurisdiction" and concomitant grant award protocols. Positive outcomes included increased cross-jurisdiction cooperation and maintenance of a skilled cadre of narcotics enforcement officers in even the most isolated sections of the State.

The Montana Board of Crime Control (M.B.C.C.) is committed to providing communities with training and education about community oriented policing to the degree that will allow local decision-making, irrespective of the current Federal initiatives and financial support. Over the past year a Community Oriented Policing Task Force, representative of local government, law enforcement and the training academy was appointed. Their work resulted in an introductory conference provided through BJA technical assistance to sheriffs and police chiefs from throughout the State. The next phase will be a workshop for the Board of Crime Control and State training academy personnel, followed by a series of five regional conferences throughout the State. The regional presentations are designed to provide specific information to local government officials, line officers and public citizens. One anticipated outcome is that at least three communities will implement the community policing philosophy in 1995.

The prevention/education component has seen substantial movement toward the stated goal of advocating for community collaboration and coordination of programs on the State and local level. Technical assistance and training has concentrated on firmly entrenching prevention programming in research-based program models, increasing community capacity to plan, implement, and sustain viable programs. The D.A.R.E. program continues to be a forerunner in supporting law enforcement, school, and parent commitment to develop healthy communities. This past year Montana was accepted as an accredited regional D.A.R.E. training site, one more step in validation of this partnership. The Inter-Agency Coordinating Council for Prevention, established by legislative and gubernatorial mandate, reflects administration support for cooperative planning. During 1992, 1993 and into the foreseeable future, block grant funds will be directed to initiate or enhance school-linked services whenever practical.

System improvement initiatives have looked to decrease the impact of crime on individuals and communities. Victim/Witness and Victim Assistance projects often housed within or close to local justice agencies assert the significance of system concern for innocent victims.

Montana is now past the implementation phase of the Criminal History Records Improvement and Automated Fingerprint Identification System. The benefits of increased automation and improved data are being experienced at the local level through previously elusive "matches" resulting in dramatic arrests that may otherwise have been impossible. The next phase of this System Improvement goal will involve developing the capacity to support a statewide intelligence system within the Department of Justice, a component of the 1995 drug strategy.

A challenge that is a continuous struggle is the general state of data compatibility between facets of the justice system. The local law enforcement agencies comply with MUCR/NIBR reporting requests with generally good intentions, but in such a variety of reporting formats that it is often difficult to merge the data with reliability. This is the result of varying degrees of automation (or lack of such). The court system suffers with limited automation capacity. The immediate result is reduced or absent ability to interface data. An objective to assess and improve data collection and usage will be incorporated into the 1995 strategy with the caveat that the task is multifaceted and cumbersome - a long-term goal.

Montana has enjoyed some notable successes in the areas of prevention awareness, the enhanced appreciation of the plight of victims, and the institutionalization of narcotics enforcement as an integral element of the justice system. Each of these is considered a "work in progress," not limited to the parameters of the calendar, but a part of the mission of criminal justice planning.

NEBRASKA

Prior to the availability of the Federal anti-drug abuse funds, drug and violent crime control efforts were focused in the metropolitan cities by local law enforcement and on a statewide basis by the Nebraska State Patrol. Many times those efforts were fragmented. The problem of "turf" and the lack of sufficient resources contributed greatly to such fragmented efforts. Without a coordinated drug and violent crime enforcement effort, there was a lack of knowledge about the drug and violent crime activities occurring in the State as well as some duplication of efforts by law enforcement in the investigation of such activities. In addition, there was no coordinated method or central repository for the intelligence on such activities. The Byrne Memorial Block Grant funds have been instrumental in addressing these law enforcement issues. During 1993, the Byrne dollars have been used to continue the funding of training for law enforcement and the operation of eight (seven local and one State) multijurisdictional law enforcement task forces which encompass 71% of Nebraska's 93 counties. The cooperation, coordination and sharing of information among law enforcement as a result of the task forces cannot be stressed enough. The results of task force efforts can be demonstrated by the fact that admissions to the State Penitentiary for drug-related crimes has increased 25% since 1987.

Other areas of the criminal justice system have experienced the impact of the task force efforts as well. Prosecutors and defense attorneys' offices, for instance, have experienced a significant increase in drug and violent crime cases. The Nebraska Attorney General's office received a grant to continue the operation of the Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution Unit, comprising four attorneys. The Unit provides any type of assistance needed by the local prosecutor's office to try drug and violent crime cases. Such assistance may include research, case development, assistance in trying the case, and training to law enforcement and prosecutors.

Many of the offenders detected and apprehended by the multijurisdictional task forces are indigent and cannot pay for their defense. The increase in arrests for drug and violent crimes by task forces has overburdened the

indigent defense attorneys who do not have the training and staff to handle such increases as well as the counties required to pay for indigent defense. Funding from the Byrne program was awarded to conduct a study of the Nebraska indigent defense system and to provide training. The study is complete and recommendations have been made for the improvement of the Nebraska defense system.

Another area of the criminal justice system experiencing the impact of the task forces is corrections. As of June 30, 1993, admissions for drug offenses were higher than for any other category of admissions. Of the 2,589 adult male and female admissions, 498 or 19.2% were for drug offenses. Admissions to the State Penitentiary for drug-related crimes has increased 25% since 1987. Assessments of all admissions also reflect that 95% of all adult inmates and up to 90% of all juvenile offenders have a substance abuse problem. To assist in addressing this problem, Federal dollars have been awarded to provide assessment and treatment for both adult and juvenile offenders.

Byrne dollars fund several programs which address prevention. The Nebraska State Patrol administers the statewide Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) program. Nebraska D.A.R.E. officers receive their training through this program and five Nebraska State Patrol officers are D.A.R.E. instructors and provide D.A.R.E. to those rural areas which cannot afford their own D.A.R.E. officer. Approximately 25,000 5th and 6th grade students receive D.A.R.E. training each year. D.A.R.E. has been expanded into several junior and senior high schools. Byrne dollars complement other efforts in the area of prevention. The Governor's discretionary Drug-Free Schools dollars are being utilized for programs such as the North Omaha Bears Basketball League, the Chicano Awareness Center, the Lincoln Action program, and the Alcohol and Drug Council of Nebraska's Program to Strengthen Families.

Realizing Nebraska was experiencing a significant increase in youth violence, Governor Nelson hosted the Governor's Conference on Youth and Violence in August 1993. The purpose of the conference was to create awareness of the problem and to bring communities together to begin to address the problem. Over 300 people attended the conference. Follow-up community workshops across the State were held to begin the planning process to address youth violence. The Nebraska Crime Commission developed a manual, "Partners In Planning," to assist communities in their planning efforts. Approximately 25 communities are using the manual. To assist communities in prevention efforts, the Crime Commission awarded four grants to local communities. A Youth Reporting Center in western Nebraska receives funding to provide a structured, comprehensive program for non-violent juvenile offenders. Other programs receiving funding include a school/community liaison officer program, a program involving inmate counselors working with high risk youth, and a program sponsored by Big Brothers/Big Sisters which recruits law enforcement officers as Big Brothers or Sisters for hard to match, high risk youth.

Nebraska has been chosen as a P.A.C.T. (Pulling American Communities Together) site. Governor Nelson, the U.S. Attorney, and the University of Nebraska, Omaha have been instrumental in developing a statewide strategy. The strategy has been completed and the action plan is now being developed.

The funds from the Edward Byrne Block Grant program have had a significant impact on the State of Nebraska. The funds have been the catalyst for the coordination and cooperation among various law enforcement agencies and other criminal justice agencies and have complemented other efforts of the State of Nebraska to address the problems of drug and violent crime.

NEVADA

Prior to the anti-drug abuse funds, drug control efforts in Nevada were limited, and funding sources available through the Federal Government have made a substantial impact. This Annual Report covers the Period July 1, 1992 through June 30, 1993, which summarizes the activities funded under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program.

The 1992 strategy identified a multidisciplinary approach involving enforcement, education, prevention and treatment to influence all segments of society, at all levels, to combat drug trafficking and use. The following Program Purpose Areas relate directly to the recommendation from the Commission on Substance Abuse Education, Prevention, Enforcement, and Treatment: Demand Reduction Education [1]; Multijurisdictional Task Forces [2]; Community and Neighborhood Programs [4]; Operational Effectiveness of Law Enforcement [7a]; Operational Effectiveness of the Court Process [10]; Identify and Meet Treatment Needs [13]; Improve Drug Control Technology [15a]; and Domestic and Family Violence [18].

In that grant year forty grants were funded for a total amount of \$2,794,000. Those grants are summarized as follows:

- The D.A.R.E. program continues to be a successful prevention program. During the report period, sixteen local agencies were funded through the Byrne Program. The local enforcement agencies presented the D.A.R.E. elementary program in the schools within their respective jurisdictions. The program funded through P.O.S.T. (Police Officers Standards and Training) was to support the D.A.R.E. training officer. Twenty-six percent of the grant monies were dedicated to D.A.R.E.
- The multijurisdictional task forces accounted for 45% of the obligations for this funding year. The eleven task force programs integrated Federal, State and/or local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing twelve multijurisdictional task force programs.
- The Donna Street Substation, a successful program administered by the North Las Vegas Police Department, is receiving funding for the third year. The substation is located in an apartment complex infested with gang and drug activity. The presence of law enforcement continues to turn the Crip and Blood gangs' war zone into a safe neighborhood.
- The Reno Repeat Offender Program (R.O.P.) has completed its second year of funding. The R.O.P. team is aggressive in setting up their "client" files and works well with the prosecutors and courts. In the evaluation of the two completed years, it is expected the program will continue to meet or exceed their stated goals and objectives.
- In the area of treatment the Nevada State Prison has completed its second year of a substance abuse program provided in the medium and minimum security facilities. It is also the second year of funding for the Clark County Juvenile Court Services. This program is continually expanding. The counselors work with the delinquent juveniles and provide parenting skills in an effort to reunite families. The City of Las Vegas Municipal Court has concluded the third year of its alcohol/drug offender assessment program. The Churchill County Juvenile Probation Department has utilized funding for a substance abuse detection project.
- A multidisciplinary Drug Abuse Reduction Program, administered by the Boulder City Police Department, has finalized its third year of funding. This project is defined best as community policing.

The broad approach to the drug problem in this quaint Southern Nevada community involves many parts of the community.

- The Substance Abuse Coordinator and the Commission on Substance Abuse Education, Prevention, Enforcement and Treatment are supported with the assistance of the Byrne Formula Grant funds. The Commission on Substance Abuse serves as Nevada's Drug Policy Board. They are an appointed committee eager to work with the appropriate governmental entities and the legislature to impact substance abuse within Nevada. The Substance Abuse Coordinator is appointed by the governor and is legislatively instructed to facilitate the administrative functions of the Commission.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The year ending June 30, 1994 saw several new and continuing events in the process of effectively providing Federal money for the prevention and elimination of drugs and violent crime. First, the State has enhanced the institutionalization of the Statewide Multijurisdictional Drug Task Force. This program has been in existence since 1986 and has proven to be the single most effective tool in the enforcement of drug-related statutes. Its success has resulted in the virtual elimination of one man or part-time drug enforcement operations in individual police departments. No individual grants are given to police agencies for separate drug units. Grants are only given for the support of the drug task force which saw the development of three regionalized operations in 1992/93. The importance of a multijurisdictional unit cannot be underscored and may well be one major accomplishment of this program.

Important as well has been the introduction of D.A.R.E. to New Hampshire. In an effort to coordinate its expansion, a Governor's Advisory Commission on D.A.R.E. was established in 1992. Rather than fund a variety of D.A.R.E. programs across the State, the decision was made last year to centralize funding for D.A.R.E. in the Commission, thereby creating a more efficient and economical approach to the several funding sources supporting this program. Another important project implemented partially by Byrne funding has been the creation of an Interbranch Substance Abuse Council (I.S.A.C.). I.S.A.C. has representation of all three branches of government. While its main focus has been to examine the impact of substance abuse on the courts, a beneficial outcome has been the de facto creation of a criminal justice planning commission which will continue to act in the future regardless of Federal funding.

Two new programs were started this past year with the New Hampshire Department of Corrections. The first is a court referral program dealing with alternatives to incarceration. The second is a comprehensive approach to substance abuse, "counseling within the walls." The residential drug treatment program "Summit House" continues to operate effectively despite the lack of formula funding due to the four-year limitation rule. The discretionary corrections options grant continues to fund the accelerated programming and training program. None of these four concepts would have been possible without the Byrne funding. That money provided the vehicle not only for a new type of drug enforcement and demand reduction for the State, but also for a new planning process and creative treatment program for the drug dependent offender.

NEW JERSEY

The Byrne Formula Grant Program provides substantial assistance to New Jersey's law enforcement community to carry out a coordinated, comprehensive, and multidisciplinary strategy against crime and drugs. These crucial funds support State, county, and local criminal justice initiatives. The New Jersey Attorney General's 1993 *Statewide Narcotics Action Plan (SNAP II)* defines explicit directives and guidelines for all state, county, and local law enforcement agencies. The *Action Plan* calls for the mobilization of New Jersey's law enforcement resources to identify, investigate, prosecute, convict, and incarcerate all narcotics criminals and, of equal importance, the *Action Plan* directs all law enforcement to cooperate with public and private organizations for the purpose of developing and implementing education, prevention, and public awareness programs to reduce the demand for illicit substances, especially among New Jersey's youth.

Disbursement of grant funds is based on a statewide needs assessment that is conducted prior to completion of New Jersey's application for funding. During the current report period, formula grant funds supported programs in eight authorized purpose areas that included multijurisdictional task forces, drug diversion, crime prevention and control, financial investigations, court process improvement initiatives, correctional treatment programs, innovative programs, and a public housing drug control program.

The Statewide Narcotics Task Force provides overall coordination of narcotics enforcement initiatives. Federal assistance for Statewide Narcotics Task Force initiatives over the past year included funding the SNAP Coordination Squad that oversees the statewide implementation of the *Action Plan*; a drug diversion initiative that targets the illicit manufacturing and handling of pharmaceutical drugs; a financial investigation project that encourages the use of asset forfeiture as an additional strategy in narcotics investigations; and a Weed and Seed Support project that has been successful in removing violent criminals and gang members from the city of Trenton's Weed and Seed target areas.

Since 1987, Federal grant funds have assisted New Jersey in maintaining a well-coordinated county narcotics task force network. The 21 county task forces, each under the operational control of the county prosecutor, comprise the county prosecutor's office, county sheriff's office, and local law enforcement personnel. The task forces work joint investigations with State and Federal enforcement agencies and target the diverse narcotics crimes found within the unique geographical areas of the State. The task forces have become increasingly involved in efforts to reduce violent crime and play a critical role in New Jersey's Weed and Seed and Police/Community Partnership Programs by participating in Violent Offender Removal Programs (V.O.R.P.). Through county task forces, prosecutors' offices also conduct law enforcement demand reduction programs. Over the past year, the county task forces made 5,018 arrests and seized \$7,296,929, 485 vehicles, 257 weapons, and 61 personal property items. Over 15,000 pounds of controlled dangerous substances were removed as a result of task force activity.

New Jersey augments the task force program with a targeted community policing initiative. Seven cities were awarded grant funds to implement Police/Community Partnership Programs. These programs involve a multiagency, multidisciplinary approach to urban crime, violence and deteriorating social conditions. While local programs are tailored to impact specific problems that plague the target neighborhood, each of the programs is comprised of four major components: (1) a Violent Offender Removal Program, (2) a Community Policing Program, (3) the establishment of Safe Haven/Community Centers and (4) Neighborhood Revitalization.

The programs are having a positive impact in the selected target areas. Neighborhoods once considered hopeless are seeing dramatic changes as community police officers and area residents work together to identify and solve problems. V.O.R.P. Task Force activities have resulted in a marked decrease in crime in the target areas, and community residents are participating in the many programs offered at the Safe Haven sites. Physical improvements in the target neighborhoods have created a sense of pride, and the quality of life for area residents is steadily improving.

Many of the concepts of the Police/Community Partnership program are contained in the model drug-free housing initiative at the Seth Boyden Housing Complex in Newark, New Jersey. Many different departments in State government - Law and Public Safety, Education, Health, Community Affairs, and Human Services - have worked with the Tenants' Association, the Housing Authority and HUD to reduce crime and improve the quality of life for the residents of the complex.

As part of New Jersey's bias crime initiative, the Positive Impact Ensemble (P.I.E.) conducted 55 performances during the past school year. Over 45,000 high school students learned of the harmful effects of biased acts and attitudes. The program is now being expanded to include grammar school audiences.

New Jersey balances its enforcement efforts by dedicating a portion of its grant funds to assist the courts in addressing the volume of drug cases that has accumulated over recent years. As part of a statewide plan of action, civil judges were transferred to the criminal courts, and Federal funds were utilized to provide the necessary staffing for "judicial units" which handle designated caseloads. Grant funds were also awarded for a Public Defender initiative to address the needs of indigent defense services and to complete the judicial units.

Five Treatment Assessment Service Center (T.A.S.C.) Programs within the court system are also federally supported. T.A.S.C. programs have resulted in rapid evaluations for drug abusing offenders and have enabled the courts to make sentencing decisions that relate to the specific problems of the defendant. Significant numbers of inmates and parolees are receiving necessary treatment services through four adult substance abuse programs within New Jersey's correctional facilities. In addition, Federal funds support two model juvenile initiatives--the Juvenile Campus Program and Project C.O.R.E.--which target male youths with a history of substance abuse and related problems.

New Jersey utilizes its grant funds to carry out a broad-based, coordinated drug enforcement and violent crime strategy. Federal funds support programs and extend necessary resources within all areas of the criminal justice system, enabling the enhancement of existing programs and development and implementation of new and creative programs in areas of critical need.

NEW MEXICO

The Department of Public Safety (D.P.S.) is New Mexico's State Administrative Agency (SAA) for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program. Its first priority was the establishment of the Drug Policy Board comprising representatives from various fields whose clients are directly and indirectly affected by the illegal use of drugs.

The Office of Special Projects staff was directed by the D.P.S. cabinet secretary (appointed by the governor as the coordinator for anti-drug efforts in New Mexico) to evaluate existing federally-funded projects and determine their success in addressing breaches in the criminal justice system; recommend new and innovative projects for implementation; and reassess these projects as alternative solutions to a national problem.

In 1989, New Mexico funded an individual project in each of the 21 purpose areas. As the drug control program in New Mexico developed, gaps in the system were identified which could be closed with the funding of projects in "specific" purpose areas. These areas were recognized as those which received no other funding source (State or Federal), yet were perceived by the State's residents as necessary for confronting drug-related and violent crimes. Among these are: drug abuse resistance education (D.A.R.E.), multijurisdictional task forces, court system improvement, integrated criminal apprehension programs (I.C.A.P.), and criminal justice information systems. Additionally, within the past year, the funding of domestic violence reduction projects increased to curb

incidence of a latent violent crime. Prevention, enforcement, prosecution, and treatment efforts in this purpose area have shown immediate results in New Mexico.

The analogous and continuous funding of multijurisdictional task forces' integrated criminal apprehension programs for the past five years has enhanced cooperative, non-duplicative investigative efforts and increased the sharing of information and intelligence among law enforcement agencies. The funding of these two areas is considered a high priority, year-after-year, by New Mexico's Drug Enforcement Advisory Council (D.E.A.C.), D.P.S. and Children, Youth, and Families Department cabinet secretaries, and the governor. The other area of high priority in New Mexico is the D.A.R.E. program.

The 1994 New Mexico Drug Control and System Improvement Program Annual Report is a summation of past objectives and achievements by individually-funded projects with the common goal of formulating and fully implementing a strategic plan by the turn of the century.

NEW YORK

Drugs and violence are no longer a "city" problem in New York State. Upstate New York now suffers the same tyranny exercised by drug criminals as do the residents of any large inner-city neighborhood. Relatively young criminals, driven to drug distribution by the profit motive, eliminate anything that threatens their ability to make money. The resulting random, senseless violence has caused fear in the hearts and minds of law-abiding citizens.

These dangerous criminals must not be underestimated. In fact, stopping them requires a collaborative effort by all levels of government. New York spent over \$1.57 billion in State fiscal year 1993/94 for drug enforcement, prevention, and treatment in State funds alone. This does not include costs incurred by counties and localities for police, prosecution, probation, and incarceration services. Federal funding is an important additional revenue source. It allows for the demonstration of new ideas, the expansion of viable programs, and the provision of direct services to both individuals and communities.

Overall, New York's strategy is comprehensive and balanced. It considers the need to intensify resources for critical law enforcement, prosecution, adjudication, and correctional programs. Over time, the strategy has been expanded to include drug prevention through education efforts, increased availability of offender treatment, and treatment diversion. In 1993, the strategy was modified to include youth anti-violence measures, enhance community mobilization to fight crime, and intensify efforts to fight violence within the home.

Multijurisdictional enforcement efforts are at the heart of the State's strategy. Task force operations have been developed to confront large trafficking organizations and disrupt their street-level distribution affiliates. New York has used Edward Byrne Memorial Funds for better coordination of various law enforcement and prosecution agencies to effectively fight illegal drugs. Conservative estimates indicate that between July 1993 and June 1994, drugs valued at nearly \$30 million were seized.

The Byrne-supported Community Narcotics Enforcement Teams Program (C.N.E.T.), operated by the Division of State Police, provides undercover assistance to law enforcement and prosecution agencies statewide. More than 100 State Police investigators have been assigned to help local agencies in four regional areas of the State. In many communities, they have shut down entire street-level operations. During one raid, in Schenectady, New York, more than 100 drug dealers were arrested.

Another success in cooperation is the Anti-Drug Abuse Council (A.D.A.C.), which coordinates Federal and State aid for law enforcement, treatment, and drug education programs. Territorial, communication, and

administrative barriers that previously limited the effectiveness of drug and crime control initiatives have been removed.

The Council helped to develop New York's Drug Treatment Alternative to Prison (D.T.A.P.) Program, which provides an 18-to-24-month residential drug treatment program for select non-violent felons as an alternative to mandatory State prison sentences. Operating in New York City, the program has been successful in cutting both the financial and human costs associated with drug use, crime, and criminal recidivism. D.T.A.P. uses law enforcement and treatment formula grant funds, coupled with three times as much State and local funding, to increase the number of treatment beds available in the dozen-plus community-based treatment agencies that accept participants. In a continuing Vera Institute evaluation, preliminary analysis shows that the aggregate retention rate is 72% in the four participating programs as compared to roughly 30% nationwide. This high retention rate can be attributed to the coercive nature of the program.

The Byrne Formula Grant Program continued to achieve success in New York's effort to reduce drug use and drug crime. In Freeport, New York, Federal funds support overtime police patrols in the Moxey Rigby Housing Complex. During the 1993 reporting period, the calls for service dropped to zero and police claim that the incidence of drug use and sales is at the lowest level, ever. In Newburgh, New York, landlords and police worked together to reduce drug trafficking within apartment buildings. The landlords gave building keys to the police, thus enabling police to surprise and arrest drug trafficking criminals conducting business in hallways and stairwells.

Federal fiscal year 1993 funds continued the Nursery Program at the Taconic Correctional Facility. Women receive drug treatment, medical services, and training in parenting skills, and babies receive medical services. In 1993, the Division of Parole surveyed women who participated in the nursery program and found the majority to be actively caring for their young children at home.

The Byrne Formula Grant Program has made a tremendous difference in New York's struggle to affect drug and violent crime control. Formula funds support 510 staff positions statewide. These positions include 225 police officers, 125 assistant district attorneys, 66 public defenders, 20 community organizers, 12 drug counselors, and 62 support personnel. The program has succeeded in creating a statewide coalition hard at work to help make America drug-free.

NORTH CAROLINA

During Federal fiscal year 1993, North Carolina funded programs in 18 of the 21 authorized program areas. This represents a total of 120 grants awarded to North Carolina's counties, cities, and State agencies. While the State is required to pass through approximately 40% of the formula grant total, it actually passed through approximately 65% to local jurisdictions. North Carolina has contributed to the goals of the Formula Grant Program by funding projects which address drug control and violent crimes. The following is an overview of the program priorities in relation to the strategy areas and grants funded during the reporting period.

Demand Reduction projects statewide have contributed to drug education programs by adding more officers to further expand the D.A.R.E. program, by adding a student handbook, and by developing one demand reduction program to serve as a model for future projects. The next strategy focuses on multijurisdictional task forces. Projects funded under this strategy have provided criminal justice agencies with the necessary resources to collaborate on drug enforcement activities by providing training, computerized tracking systems, and ways to establish grand juries in order to prosecute drug dealers. As a result of funding in this program area, several multijurisdictional task forces have been continued through local support in the areas they serve.

Community Policing was a priority strategy during this reporting period. Projects range from target specific to comprehensive. These projects increased police presence in communities across the State, offered non-English speaking communities information in order to reduce fear and build trust between citizens and officers, coordinated service delivery with public agencies within communities, and provided education and training to community groups involved in community policing efforts.

Programs to disrupt illicit commerce or STING operations have contributed to the recovery of stolen property and reduced the incidence of property crime in the four areas served by grant funds during the reporting period.

Operational Effectiveness grants to law enforcement agencies have allowed better service to the communities involved by removing the drug problem and planning projects to revitalize the neighborhoods/areas served. Such projects include evictions from public housing, neighborhood clean-up sessions, and community awareness campaigns.

Career Criminal Prosecution Programs designed to disrupt criminal activity of repeat offenders have been implemented in court systems statewide. Such programs have provided training to District Attorneys, provided computer technology to improve administrative court duties, and enhanced cooperative efforts between law enforcement and court personnel. Effective results from these projects include longer mandatory sentences and sizable assets from forfeitures and seizures.

Programs to improve operational effectiveness within the court system have allowed court personnel to provide better service delivery between jails and the court, automation of systems capable of serving entire counties, and by reducing the time frame for dispositions in court cases.

Public correctional resources have improved with the coordinated service delivery approach which allows for clients to be more successfully served. These programs have enabled public correctional facilities to reach clients who would otherwise have no viable treatment options.

Treatment Alternatives help reduce drug use when clients served recover from their addiction. The programs funded have achieved their objectives by targeting clients that would benefit from treatment and through the development of an aftercare component to allow for long-term success rates which would ultimately reduce the rate of recidivism.

Criminal justice information systems grants funded during the reporting period are consistent with the major objective of this strategy, which is to help develop and improve automated systems in order to track and identify criminals more effectively. These projects have provided systems for agencies at the State and local levels and enhanced cooperation between both.

Under the strategy that encourages innovative programs, North Carolina has focused on school violence. The Center for the Prevention of School Violence was created to address this problem. It serves the State's public school systems by providing technical assistance, solutions to school violence, and works with the School Resource Officer Initiative across the State. Individual projects are also funded under this strategy. Local school systems have received grants to fund school resource officers and violence reduction training in an effort to reduce the level of school violence in the State's public school systems.

Domestic violence programs have been successful in coordinating their efforts to provide comprehensive services to clients involved in abusive situations. These programs have enabled service providers to respond in a more timely and effective way when faced with domestic violence cases.

Programs offering alternatives to detention have helped reduce the overcrowding problem in the jails by providing resources to better coordinate efforts between criminal justice personnel and defendants. The most important contributions to this program area have been jail advisory groups and a written jail population management plan.

Drug interdiction programs to disrupt street level sales of drugs have been successful by establishing non-loitering laws and using grant funds for equipment that will enhance enforcement efforts. Cooperation between law enforcement at the local and State level also contributed to the effectiveness of drug interdiction efforts to reduce drugs.

NORTH DAKOTA

The Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance funds in North Dakota are administered and monitored by the Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board. This Board develops funding criteria and awards subgrants on a yearly basis. The funding cycle set by the Board for North Dakota runs from January 1 through December 31 of each year. The overall management and monitoring of these funds is handled by the Grants Management Section of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation (B.C.I.). The B.C.I. is the investigative arm of the North Dakota Office of Attorney General.

The Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board has developed a mix of programming for the use of the Edward Byrne Memorial Funds. These programs include enforcement, treatment, alternatives to detention, victim assistance, domestic violence programs, crime prevention programs and justice information system improvements. The statewide strategy has been developed to utilize a holistic approach to the prevention and reduction of drug use within the State.

Education programs are the building block of the statewide strategy. Funds are used to provide a D.A.R.E. program in the highest populated county in the State. COUNTERACT, a program similar in scope to D.A.R.E. is used on a statewide basis. These education programs are complemented with crime prevention projects that include youth awareness, neighborhood crime watch, Adopt-a-Cop, and other programs aimed at youth and senior citizens.

The statewide strategy focuses on enforcement of controlled substances. This enforcement is handled by eleven local multijurisdictional task forces. The efforts of these task forces are often coordinated and assisted by B.C.I. agents. These agents provide technical assistance, equipment, and manpower to the local operations. Funds are also provided to the State forensic laboratory to aid in reduction of analysis turnaround times.

Programs to provide treatment and corrections options are another primary focus of the statewide strategy. The program to provide treatment to drug offenders is located within the North Dakota State Penitentiary. This program provides day treatment and aftercare for those individuals wishing to receive assistance.

An alternative to detention is provided by the Division of Parole and Probation. This program allows non-violent offenders the opportunity to return to the community 120 days before release. The program is designed to aid in the transition from incarceration to community life. The offenders are supervised through drug testing and home arrest.

Funding for services to victims of violent crime and domestic violence has also been established as a primary funding area. These programs provide services such as court assistance, victim reparation filing assistance, support, shelter, protection order preparation, and advocacy. In addition, these programs focus on providing resource materials, training, as well as assistance to law enforcement personnel.

The development of a statewide, computerized justice information system has taken great strides under the Edward Memorial Program. Assistance has been provided to local agencies to acquire computers for use in managing criminal justice information.

The Edward Byrne Memorial funds are coordinated with other agencies receiving Federal assistance through the Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board. Members of this board include law enforcement personnel, prosecutors, corrections, treatment, and a Native American tribal representative. This coordination allows for the establishment of programming that complements ongoing efforts.

The overall goal of the North Dakota statewide strategy is met through this comprehensive and holistic approach to reducing and preventing violence and drug abuse. The Edward Byrne Memorial program greatly increases the resources available to North Dakota to meet this goal. Further success and development of these programs depend upon the assistance provided under the grant program.

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

The criminal justice system within the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) has been funded by the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program since its implementation in fiscal year 1987. In fiscal year 1994, the program funded three projects under the 23 authorized purpose areas.

The Interagency Financial Crimes and Drug Enforcement Task Force program is designed to support the enhancement of integrated interdiction, investigation, and prosecution activities, focusing on drug offenses, drug-related violent crimes, organized crime, and other related offenses. The program is a joint effort by the Department of Public Safety, Criminal Investigation Section; Department of Finance, Division of Customs Service-Enforcement Branch; and the Office of the Attorney General, Criminal Division. The task force, functioning through a Memorandum of Understanding, has an oversight committee comprised of the department heads of the three participating agencies and integrates the resources of the departments.

The CNMI's Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) was established to perform the activities for the Criminal History Records Improvement (CHRI) program. The program is designed to automate the CNMI's criminal records and link the different parts of the criminal justice system: Commonwealth Superior Court, Department of Public Safety, Criminal Prosecution Division, Immigration Office, and the Criminal Justice Planning Agency via a computer network system. Furthermore, the program is designed to identify, track, and report convicted felons as well as to create a fingerprint-based criminal history record. The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Law Enforcement Management Information System (CNMI-LEMIS), a public domain software developed by SEARCH Group, Inc., is being used for this project. This program is funded in part by the 5% set-aside mandated by BJA for the CHRI program.

The operational effectiveness of the court process is being improved by a program designed to provide specialized training for the Office of the Public Defender. The program enables the staff to attend special training in the defense of drug cases. Following the training, the Office of the Public Defender will create a special Drug Defense Unit for the purpose of improving the operational effectiveness of the court process by implementing court delay reduction programs.

OHIO

The Byrne Memorial Formula Grant program is essential to Ohio's policy makers and Ohio's criminal justice system. It allows them to create innovative programs that they could not create otherwise. The Byrne Formula Grant Program supports the Ohio criminal justice strategy in three ways. The program funds multijurisdictional law enforcement and prosecution projects that target the most serious offenders. The Multijurisdictional Narcotics Trafficking Task Forces are clearly meeting their role. For example, during the reporting year, the task forces seized over 7 million dollars in criminal assets from mid- to upper-level traffickers. More drug traffickers, an average of 8.7 prisoners per project, were sentenced to Ohio prisons this year as a result of the task forces' success in targeting mid- to upper-level drug traffickers.

The Formula Grant Program also funds innovative community corrections and crime prevention projects. This has allowed State and local officials to "test" innovative ideas before investing substantial amounts of local revenue. Community initiatives are an integral part of preventing crime. During the reporting year 37 Crime Prevention projects received funding, with Block Watches comprising 75% of these projects. However, the largest group of citizens (78%) were reached through public education efforts. Half of the projects funded were designed to involve youth. When provided in a community-based setting, community efforts with law enforcement officers allows for the criminal justice system to work more efficiently.

Another funding area of significance in Ohio is community corrections. Community correction programs allow judges to impose alternative sentences on violent and non-violent convicted offenders. Community Correction programs reduce crowding in State prisons and local jails, reduce recidivism among probationers, provide substance abuse treatment, counseling, case management, and other treatments that are not available otherwise. OCJS funded 3 Community Correction categories: 22 Adult and Juvenile Institutional Programming; 49 Adult and Juvenile Community Sanctions and Improvement; and 6 T.A.S.C. (Treatment Alternatives to Street Crimes). These three categories comprised 77 (35.32%) of the total number of projects funded through the Byrne Memorial Grant Program during the report period.

In addition, Ohio undertook a new pilot program in five counties. Five (5) Day Reporting Center projects were funded. Day Reporting Centers are community sanctions under which offenders are placed somewhere between confinement in a correctional institution or a residential facility. There are few data on their impact. It is plausible that these areas will get an even higher priority in the coming year.

Ohio also serves as the model for a system of project evaluation that fosters project accountability while generating information on what works. Having reliable and accurate criminal history data plays a critical role in sentencing offenders. Three new projects in this area currently receive funds for the reporting year. The Buckeye State Sheriffs' Association received Byrne funding in this effort. In addition, nine Training for Criminal Justice Personnel projects and five Research Program Assessment projects were funded.

The OCJS uses a quarterly system for evaluating projects funded through the agency's performance program and through grants given to outside evaluators. Outside evaluators are used for outcome evaluations of projects that show merit or which are responsive to Ohio's criminal justice priorities. Five such evaluations took place during the reporting year.

The quarterly performance reports comprise the cornerstone of the top priority of OCJS during the coming year. The Uniform Measures Initiative is an effort to develop comparable data for all projects funded through formula grants or by State criminal justice subsidies. State and local policy makers will develop definitions of key indicators and procedures for data collection.

A priority for Ohio's implementation is the support of victim services. During the reporting year OCJS funded a total of 35 Victim Assistance projects. These projects provide victims with services such as counseling for victims and offenders, case management, shelters, and other community services. These projects provided services to 13,020 victims in areas with the greatest needs, with 60% of the clients being female. The number of Victim Assistance projects was less than the previous year due to the successful completion of previously-funded projects. In addition, there was a decrease in the Byrne funds received this reporting year.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma funded 110 projects from July 1, 1993 through June 30, 1994. These projects were spread over ten program areas totaling a Federal dollar amount of \$5,582,000. Local units of government received 67% of these monies. The areas that were prioritized for funding this period were demand reduction education, multijurisdictional task forces, pharmaceutical diversion, community crime prevention, integrated criminal apprehension, intensive supervision probation and parole, programs to improve drug control technology (including prosecution management support), innovative and domestic violence programs. The awards for these programs ranged from \$238,000 to \$1.6 million.

The Oklahoma State legislature is attempting to increase the collection of criminal history data and the collaboration of the local law enforcement agencies with the passage of Senate Bill (SB) 61 in the 1994 legislative session. This bill calls for each law enforcement agency, including district attorneys, to report specific criminal history information within 72 hours to the State repository agency, the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigations.

D.A.R.E. and multijurisdictional task forces are the two highest prioritized areas by the Drug Board. The majority of funding goes to these areas. Although an informal evaluation has been done by one local law enforcement agency, no formal evaluations have been completed. A formal evaluation of the D.A.R.E. program is expected in the coming year. A formal evaluation of the State task forces is still in the discussion stage.

In Oklahoma, the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services is responsible for treatment services. The Department of Education and the Governor's office administer discretionary money for at-risk youth and prevention for the education program. The District Attorneys Council has consulted with these departments in an effort to coordinate the resources of all three facets of the anti-drug abuse program. Both the Department of Education and the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services are represented on the Drug Control and Violent Crime Grant Board (D.C.V.C.G.B.).

Efforts for administration of the State's drug enforcement program includes initiating contact with other State agencies in Oklahoma which would be responsible for anti-drug abuse funds, assembly of the D.C.V.C.G.B., scheduling of a public hearing to invite testimony from State and local officials for drug and violent crime problems facing the criminal justice community, and collection of data to provide another perspective on drug trafficking and violent crime in Oklahoma.

OREGON

The State of Oregon allocated over \$6 million of Byrne Federal Formula Grant funds between July 1, 1993 and June 30, 1994 to State agencies, local governments, and non-profit corporations for 50 projects designed to reduce drug use and violent crime. These funds were received from BJA. The Criminal Justice Services Section (C.J.S.S.) of the Department of Administrative Services manages these funds for the State.

The 1993 Annual Report describes Byrne Program expenditures and performance during this period. The Report covers three key areas addressed in the 1993 strategy: law enforcement enhancement, risk reduction and offender treatment, and information improvements.

Law Enforcement Enhancements -- \$1.7 million

- Seven multijurisdictional narcotics task forces received \$871,600 to continue coordinated investigations of drug offenders.
- Twelve community crime prevention projects received \$484,372. Projects funded include community policing in rural areas, police/youth programs, community policing training, and support to local crime prevention programs.
- The Department of State Police Forensic Laboratory received \$175,000 to continue its DNA profiling of sex offenders and murderers and \$141,654 to pass through to local police departments for cooperative gang enforcement.

Risk Reduction and Offender Treatment -- \$3.5 million

- Twelve projects designed to reduce risk factors for criminal behavior received \$1,762,840.
- Seven projects that provided alcohol and drug treatment for offenders received \$1,546,400.
- Two projects designed to reduce domestic violence received \$278,875.

Criminal Justice Information Improvements -- \$.8 million

- Eight projects designed to improve information systems and increase knowledge about the criminal justice system and offenders received \$794,597.

Projects funded had specific measurable objectives. Each grantee reported periodically to C.J.S.S. on its progress in meeting its objectives. C.J.S.S. also evaluated nine projects. Highlights include:

- Multijurisdictional task forces are effective in investigating and apprehending drug offenders.
- Community crime prevention projects can increase a sense of safety and divert youth from criminal activity.
- Timely and effective services can reduce recidivism among juvenile offenders.
- Drug dependent offenders can be treated successfully and deterred from committing further criminal acts.

- Risk factors (gang involvement, unemployment, drug and alcohol abuse, and domestic violence) for criminal behavior can be reduced.
- The cycle of family abuse can be broken.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Federal Drug Control and System Improvement (D.C.S.I.) grant funds administered by the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (P.C.C.D.) provide vital seed money to State and local governmental agencies to assist them in implementing projects that offer a high probability of improving the Commonwealth's criminal justice system. Throughout the past eight years, P.C.C.D. has employed a planning process that relies heavily upon the input received from its Commission members, representatives of State and local government, and representatives of professional associations.

In December 1993, the P.C.C.D. reaffirmed the priority program areas designated in the fiscal year 1993 strategy. Also shown is the 1993 adopted budget which provides a basis for comparison and shows the impact of the reduction in the fiscal year 1994 Congressional appropriation.

PRIORITY PROGRAM AREAS FOR LOCAL PROJECTS: THE 1993 AND 1994 BUDGETS.

Program Areas	1993 Adopted Budget	1994 Adopted Budget
Juvenile Justice Initiatives	\$1,800,000	\$ 950,000
Community Policing	\$ 755,000	\$ -0-
Community-Based Criminal Justice Efforts	\$ 200,000	\$ 700,000
New and Expanded Automation Efforts	\$ 250,000	\$ 200,000
Child Abuse Prosecution	\$ 250,000	\$ 200,000
Comprehensive Victim Services	\$ 250,000	\$ 200,000
Intermediate Punishment	\$1,850,000	\$ -0-
Pretrial Services	\$ -0-	\$ 500,000

It is significant to note that the P.C.C.D. maintains its commitment to the areas of community policing and intermediate punishment. As described in Section II, the community policing effort has been incorporated into community-based criminal justice efforts, and State funds were appropriated for 1994 only to assist the counties in developing and expanding intermediate punishment activities.

In compliance with the mandatory pass-through requirement, once administrative costs and costs for second- and third-year continuation grants have been deducted, the remaining funds support either new State agency or new local agency initiatives. The following new State agency projects were developed during this reporting period by the Governor's Office, in consultation with P.C.C.D.

- One Department of Corrections Project. A "Security Information Tracking System" (\$282,000) that will provide the Department with the capability to store and utilize information about inmate behavior within the institutions.

- **Three Board of Probation and Parole Projects.** The first, "Distance Learning Program" (\$50,000), will establish two pilot sites and a base studio that will utilize desktop video tele-conferencing technology to conduct distance learning; the second, "Special Programs Electronic Monitoring" (\$171,000) will expand the agency's existing parole violation sanctioning program by providing the capability to electronically monitor offenders in special client programs; and third, the "Safety Enhancement for Intensive Supervision Personnel" project (\$718,000) will enhance the safety of parole officers supervising offenders assigned to the agency's intensive supervision units.
- **One Department of Public Welfare Project.** "Providing for Secure Care Youth" (\$736,000) will improve the Department's capability to provide for secure care youth.
- **One Juvenile Court Judges' Commission Project.** "JCJC Dispositions: Jail Detention Data Collection and Monitoring" project (\$206,000) will provide both the dispositional data and log report information that are critical elements in Pennsylvania's system to monitor compliance with the mandates of the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (J.J.D.P.A.) and Pennsylvania's Juvenile Act.
- **One Pennsylvania State Police Project.** A "Communications Processor" (\$783,000) will provide the State Police with the capability to accommodate the increased number of requests for data in conjunction with the Commonwealth Law Enforcement Assistance Network.

Past and present emphasis by Pennsylvania upon juvenile justice initiatives, community policing, community-based criminal justice efforts, and anti-violence initiatives are consistent with elements of both the National drug control strategy and program areas that have been identified by the U.S. Attorney General for emphasis by BJA. Furthermore, in 1994, extensive efforts will continue to encourage and support community mobilization efforts. It is believed that a cooperative and coordinated approach involving governmental agencies, community service providers, and citizens of the community is essential if the streets of a community are to be free of drugs and violence.

The P.C.C.D. realizes the importance of evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of programs in order to ensure that Federal funds are achieving the impact desired and citizens are receiving a fair return on their investment of State and local dollars. The P.C.C.D. is taking actions to accomplish these objectives. The D.C.S.I. program will continue to encourage experimentation and innovation by Pennsylvania's State and local agencies, which have produced many significant and lasting criminal justice initiatives.

PUERTO RICO

The Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant is an important source of funds to support the Government of Puerto Rico's strategy against crime. The strategy comprises four major areas: prevention, treatment, interdiction, and eradication of drugs and neighborhood revitalization.

In the prevention and treatment areas, programs for diversion of youth, character formation, prosecution of child abuse, center for child protection, family support, and improvement services for juvenile inmates have been developed or reinforced, and employment and training opportunities for inmates have been improved with formula funds. In addition, treatment and drug detection programs for inmates have been implemented.

With regard to interdiction and eradication of drugs, the fight against organized crime has been the priority focus of the use of formula funds. Investigation, prosecution, and forfeiture of assets programs have been implemented

or reinforced, a center for gathering of information about organized crime and narcotics trafficking has been enhanced, drug courts have been established, and forensic laboratories have been improved.

Other initiatives have been supported with formula funds due to their important effect on the whole criminal justice system. Programs such as those aimed to improve the Criminal Justice Information System and the prosecution management of cases have been implemented.

In the area of neighborhood revitalization, even though formula funds are not yet allocated, two projects have been submitted for approval to BJA and the Office of National Drug Control Policy. If approved, support will be provided to the Puerto Rico National Guard for their participation in public housing intervention projects and a drug demand reduction and prevention program will be implemented in public housing projects that have already been intervened in by the National Guard.

The accomplishments of the initiatives developed under the Edward Byrne Memorial Program during 1993-94 are described below:

- In the area of investigation and prosecution of white collar crime, organized crime and public corruption, it was possible to strengthen organizational and operational levels through the acquisition and training of personnel and specialized equipment. It allowed the improvement of the operation of various programs. The investigation of 526 cases related to organized crime, drugs and corruption were successfully concluded. As a result, more than 1,000 charges were filed against more than 200 people.
- Under the financial investigative programs, a series of activities were in the area of investigation and confiscation of assets acquired through illegal activities and drug trafficking. These types of activities were conducted in coordination with State and Federal agencies, such as the Puerto Rico Police, the Department of Justice, the Bureau of Special Investigations, U.S. Customs, and the Drug Enforcement Administration. During fiscal year 1993-94 a large amount of properties was confiscated, including vehicles, vessels and other items for an approximate value of \$1,267,500, while the money collected during the same year amounted to \$2,548,656.
- In the correctional programs area, more than 500 adult inmates felt the impact of different initiatives, such as rehabilitation and treatment programs and other services that allowed the inmate to develop new skills and improve self-esteem. More than 27,000 samples were tested for drug detection purposes. The result of the samples allowed inmates who tested positive for use of the same type of drug to be referred to rehabilitation programs.
- Through the juvenile treatment and rehabilitation programs, during 1993-94 over 500 minors attended, 396 of which came from a diversion program. Through this Program, minors with addiction or drug use problems were prevented from getting into the main stream of formal court prosecution, and placed in treatment or rehabilitation programs.
- Under programs to improve drug control technology and Criminal Justice Information Systems, various projects have been developed to facilitate the work of the prosecutorial personnel, judges, police, and other personnel within the system. In the area of drug control technology, forensic laboratories have been strengthened with specialized personnel and equipment. The acquisition of this personnel allowed greater effectiveness in terms of the analysis conducted and a greater availability of technicians to appear in court.
- In the Criminal and Juvenile System's response to domestic and family violence area, the investigation and prosecution of matters related to child abuse were strengthened. This allowed for the filing of

more than 300 cases of child abuse, including felony sex crimes, while 39 child victims were located in shelters.

- Under the program to improve the operational effectiveness of the court process in drug-related cases, a significant contribution was obtained during fiscal year 1993-94. Even though more cases were filed during that year (an increase of 1,002 cases or 38%), the resolution of cases was greater than in the previous year. In fiscal year 1992-93 a total of 2,142 cases were resolved, increasing to 3,045 in 1993-94. This represents an increase of 903 cases or 42% in relation to the previous year. Likewise, the resolution index of these courts increased from 80.7 to 82.8%.
- Through a Puerto Rico Police Department and Federal Bureau of Investigation Task Force, several investigations regarding drug trafficking, money laundering and carjacking were performed. Through these investigations, forty motor vehicles were confiscated. This Task Force operated during a period of only three months in fiscal year 1993-94.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Despite valiant efforts by local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies in partnership with education and treatment agencies, drugs and violence remain significant problems in South Carolina. The State ranked fifth among the fifty States in the rate of violent crimes reported in 1992. In an effort to impact directly the growing drug and violent crime problems in South Carolina, the State has taken a comprehensive and balanced approach to its use of Federal drug-grant funds. The State has addressed both the demand and supply aspects by subsidizing prevention and treatment programs as well as supporting law enforcement and the court system. The South Carolina Department of Public Safety, through the U.S. Department of Justice's Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program, provided 118 grants to State and local units of government in South Carolina from July 1, 1993 to June 30, 1994. A total of \$8,807,636 (combined Federal and match) funded these grants. Of the 21 Federal Authorized Purpose Areas, South Carolina funded grants in 13 of them with Federal Fiscal Year (Federal fiscal year) 1990, 1991, 1992, and 1993 dollars.

In this State Annual Report, the 21 purpose areas are divided into five categories: Prevention and Education, Rehabilitation and Treatment, Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement, Jail Management, and Management Information Systems. Of the \$8,807,636 combined Federal and matching funds, 15.40% was awarded to Prevention and Education; 14.16% to Rehabilitation and Treatment; 46.74% to Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement; 1.99% to Jail Management; and 21.71% to Management Information Systems.

With these funds the following was accomplished:

- 172 positions were funded;
- 75 statewide monitoring visits were conducted;
- 21,008 students received the Drug Abuse Reduction Education (D.A.R.E.) elementary or middle school curriculum;
- 1,455 incarcerated offenders received substance abuse treatment;
- 2,266 multijurisdictional narcotics investigations were conducted;
- 2,393 narcotics arrests were made, resulting in the conviction of 1,306 individuals;

- 1,166 street drug sales investigations were conducted, resulting in 1,196 arrests and the conviction of 641 individuals;
- eight local automated National Incident-Based Reporting Systems (N.I.B.R.S.) were set up; and
- three Automated Fingerprint Identification System (A.F.I.S.) stations were set up.

The State's pass-through requirement for the Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program in 1993 was 42.53%. South Carolina far exceeded that requirement by passing through 72.75% of the funds to local jurisdictions.

SOUTH DAKOTA

It has been emphasized repeatedly that an all-out effort to reduce only the supply of drugs is insufficient. More must be accomplished to reduce the demand for drugs. The drug problem is too big to be handled by law enforcement alone. Addressing the drug problem requires coordination not only of local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies, but also schools, treatment agencies, and the entire community. In fiscal year 1994, due to the smaller award received by the State, South Dakota implemented a 17% cut in Federal funds to all funded projects. The need to contribute greater than 25% match funds created a burden on most of the projects. However, none terminated. There were, however, new project applications that were put on hold until the funding situation improves. The impact of the decrease in funds will continue to be felt in the next reporting period.

The purpose of the entire Multijurisdictional Drug Task Force Program is to provide support to State and local law enforcement and prosecution agencies in developing multiagency projects to investigate and prosecute narcotics traffickers and conspirators. The program develops successful cases that require unique, time-consuming investigative techniques and coordination among law enforcement agencies. For fiscal year 1994 there were a total of 4,839 drug-related charges filed across South Dakota including areas covered by Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces. This number represents a 50% increase over the number of charges filed during fiscal year 1993.

The goal of the Multijurisdictional Drug Task Force Program is to enhance, through jointly managed operations, the ability of city, county, State and Federal criminal justice agencies to remove targeted drug traffickers and conspirators through investigation, arrest and prosecution. The South Dakota Attorney General's Task Force on Drugs is presently funding twelve (12) Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces, covering 46 counties (over two-thirds of the State). For fiscal year 1994 there were a total of 3,849 drug-related charges filed from within the boundaries of the Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces. This number represents a 26% increase over the number of charges filed during fiscal year 1993. Cash seizures made within Task Force boundaries totaled nearly \$120,000. In addition to currency seizures, 45 vehicles, five firearms, 14 motorcycles, one real property, and one cellular phone were seized.

The State Drug Prosecution Program is designed to enhance the ability of State and local criminal justice agencies to investigate and prosecute successfully multijurisdictional narcotic traffickers. The goal of the program is to fill gaps in prosecutions at the local level and develop new strategies and guidelines to increase the deterrent value of criminal prosecutions. For fiscal year 1994, the State Drug Prosecution Team prosecuted 164 cases. Of these cases, 99.4% resulted in a conviction. Assets amounting to \$123,037 were forfeited to the State, \$139,180 in conveyances were forfeited, and nearly \$66,000 was added to the State Drug Control Fund through the Federal Sharing process.

The Canine Drug Detection and Apprehension Program, implemented by the State Highway Patrol, uses narcotic detection canines in roadside interdiction efforts to apprehend couriers or importers moving illegal drugs and substances into or through South Dakota. During fiscal year 1994, canines were involved in 199 searches of items/facilities other than a vehicle. Canine searches have resulted in 130 seizures of drugs and 75 seizures of property/currency. The canines were also involved in 44 demonstrations at fairs, schools, etc., and in roughly 500 training sessions.

The overall goal of the Statewide Corrections Comprehensive Substance Abuse Treatment Program is to expand and enhance current programming to provide a continuum of services which will more adequately match each juvenile and adult client with appropriate supervision, control, and chemical dependency services. The program is an accredited program of assessment, treatment, therapy, and aftercare. For the time period beginning July 1, 1993 and ending June 30, 1994, 860 inmates were provided detailed substance abuse assessments.

Problems with substance abuse seldom end at the prison walls. Drugs and alcohol are a problem for most parolees. Because of this, the Intensive Supervision Parole Program was developed to provide a much higher level of supervision and programming for parolees than regular parole offers. During fiscal year 1994, a total of 103 inmates were paroled under this program. Thirty-one parolees were supervised under the Intensive Supervision Parole Program Substance Abuse Educational and Treatment Program.

The goal of the Chemical Diversion Parole Program is to provide alternatives to returning parolees to the correctional facility from which they were paroled. By improving coordination between local treatment facilities, social, health and other available agencies, Parole Services can better assist those drug dependent persons who need such services. During fiscal year 1994, approximately 64 individuals utilized this program. Thirty-five individuals completed the program. Twelve clients were returned to the correctional facility to serve the balance of their sentence.

The demand for inpatient drug treatment by juveniles unable to pay for such treatment has historically exceeded the available resources. The Short-Term Juvenile Intensive Treatment Program is designed to provide adjudicated female and male juveniles the opportunity to obtain primary and secondary chemical dependency treatment during their stay at the State Training School at Plankinton. This program allows juveniles in need of treatment but unable to obtain these services in the private or public sector to receive structured treatment prior to release. Unless such treatment is provided, a return to active drug use by the dependent juvenile is inevitable. During fiscal year 1994, 164 DSM III-R assessments were completed on juveniles through this program. During this reporting period, 104 adolescents entered and 88 completed this program. (Ten additional individuals were scheduled to complete this program in July 1994.)

The goal of the Custer Youth Forestry Camp Chemical Dependency Treatment Project is to enhance chemical dependency services to guarantee the availability of primary treatment services for those juveniles with a diagnosis of dependency. This is accomplished by increasing the networking capabilities of the Chemical Dependency Program and by developing and operating a primary treatment component for those individuals who are ineligible to access primary treatment within existing community-based programs. During fiscal year 1994, 69 assessments were completed on juveniles admitted to this program. Thirty percent of the original 69 juveniles also received a secondary diagnosis. All participants in this program were tested for drug usage. None tested positive.

The goal of the Lamont Youth Development Center Substance Abuse Treatment Program is to expand the chemical dependency services at the Lamont Youth Development Center in order to guarantee the availability of primary and secondary treatment options for adolescent females diagnosed as chemically dependent. One of the project's foremost treatment goals is to assist delinquent juvenile females to develop into healthy, functioning, young women. During fiscal year 1994, 44 adjudicated juveniles were provided detailed substance abuse assessments. All program participants were tested for drug usage. None tested positive.

New projects were initiated during fiscal year 1991 within the two largest county jails in the State. The overall goal of the projects is to enhance the rehabilitative potential of chemically-impacted individuals incarcerated, through the provision of services designed to develop chemical-free lifestyles. The Minnehaha County In-Jail Chemical Dependency Treatment Program performed 304 DSM III-R assessments on inmates during fiscal year 1994. Three hundred and four inmates completed prevention education programs, 204 inmates completed primary outpatient treatment, and 204 inmates were referred for aftercare services. The Pennington County In-Jail Chemical Dependency Treatment Program performed 729 DSM III-R assessments on inmates during fiscal year 1994. Two hundred and sixty-eight inmates completed prevention education programs, 80 inmates completed primary out patient treatment, and 194 inmates were placed on work release through this program.

In 1987, the Office of Attorney General instituted the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) Project in South Dakota as a means to educate school age children to recognize the dangers of drug use and to resist both the subtle and the direct pressures on them to experiment with and use drugs. Project D.A.R.E. is a substance use prevention education program designed to equip elementary school children with skills for resisting peer pressure to experiment with tobacco, drugs, and alcohol. This unique program uses uniformed law enforcement officers to teach formal curriculum to students in a classroom setting. During the 1993-1994 school year, D.A.R.E. reached approximately 11,230 students. The program was implemented in 225 elementary, junior high, and senior high schools. Since its inception in South Dakota, D.A.R.E. has reached nearly 50,000 students statewide.

Through the Youth-At-Risk Program, the Office of the Governor has increased awareness in South Dakota of its youth at risk, coordinated State government programs serving young people, and will be able to effect long-term changes by investing in programs for youth-at-risk. The purpose of the program is to provide leadership and management to empower State agencies, local agencies, communities, families, and individuals to meet their unique needs in many areas including: 1) prevention and early intervention; 2) alcohol and substance abuse prevention and treatment; 3) transitional services which support and maintain gains achieved during treatment; and 4) community-based alternatives to detention and incarceration. Twenty-six grants were awarded totaling just over \$500,000. Approximately 6,300 children will be served by these funded projects. The average cost per child is \$88.

The Domestic Violence Project provides a combination of State and Federal funds to non-profit agencies across the State to: (1) establish or maintain regularly publicized crisis telephone services, referral services, and shelters that are immediately available to victims of domestic or sexual abuse and (2) establish or maintain prevention and education programs in the community to educate the community and to reduce discriminatory attitudes and practices toward victims of domestic and sexual abuse. Agencies provide services to victims such as: 1) advocacy concerning criminal justice proceedings, social services, housing, medical services, jobs and safety issues; 2) support groups; 3) individual counseling or support; 4) children's programs; 5) transitional housing; 6) prevention and education; and 7) referrals. For fiscal year 1994 a total of 15,305 victims were served.

The Law-Related Education Program for Adjudicated Youth seeks to decrease significantly the recidivism rate of adjudicated youth in a county-wide school district. Additionally, the program seeks to supplement the drug prevention program by incorporating law-related drug prevention curriculum and training into the K-12 curriculum. The model to decrease recidivism is developed with strong attention to programming for low ability readers, integration into the community, and active hands-on materials designed to involve high-risk youth. Strategies within the model are aimed toward students, staff, parents, local agencies and juvenile court services. During school year 1993-1994, 35 students entered this project, and 83% of those completed the project. The recidivism rate for students involved was 3.13%.

The Juvenile Transitional Care Program was the first program of this nature to exist in South Dakota. While there existed within the State limited resources for inpatient treatment for juvenile substance abuse, there were far too few options available for transitional care and aftercare follow-up service for youth. This program

provides young people with the professional guidance, counseling and therapy needed to continue in the recovery process while developing a responsible lifestyle. Twenty-eight individuals were enrolled in the project, 14 of whom completed the program. Four individuals were arrested while in the program, and six were arrested within one year of release from the program.

TENNESSEE

Under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program, Tennessee provided assistance to State and local government agencies in 20 program purpose areas through 106 grants. Tennessee utilized a total of \$8,735,986 Federal dollars in the State fiscal year 1994. The exact breakdown of the allocation was as follows: .77% was directed to educational programs; 52.25% to criminal justice and law enforcement; 1.1% to new and innovative programs; 20.11% to information management and technological improvement programs; and 25.77% to rehabilitation and treatment programs. The Criminal Justice Administration, Tennessee's administrative agency for the Edward Byrne Formula Grant Program, has concentrated on increased community involvement, cooperation, and assistance. This has resulted in an increase of the local agencies' direct input to the strategy. This increase in cooperation will allow both the Federal drug control strategy and the State strategy to be aligned at the Federal, State, and local levels.

Multijurisdictional drug task forces continue to make progress in their efforts to develop quality drug cases and reduce their efforts on street level drug trafficking. The objective of this strategy was to reduce the overall availability of drugs on the street and reduce the log jam of drug offenders entering the correctional system. The results of this strategy have been a continual growth in asset forfeitures and fines by these units and a 50% reduction in drug offenders entering the correction system over the last three years. Multijurisdictional task forces in Tennessee made 4,293 felony cocaine drug arrests, which resulted in 408 vehicle forfeitures. Local multijurisdictional drug forces seized \$3,523,595 in currency during this reporting period. This resulted in \$866,790 in currency being awarded to local drug task forces. Local multijurisdictional drug task force revenues from fines and forfeitures exceeded \$2,620,000 in fiscal year 1994. This was an increase of 9.81% over fiscal year 1993. Through the Alcoholic Beverage Commission, the Governor's Marijuana Eradication Task Force destroyed 511,508 sensimilla plants.

The Knoxville Police Department's STING operation conducted a total of 155 undercover buys. Two masterminds of a check forgery ring operating across the southeast now face a combined 282 years of imprisonment. Indictments were drawn for twelve other people in the case (White Collar Crime Program in Knoxville). A Detecting Drugged Drivers Program was established in Memphis utilizing both Edward Byrne funds and the Department of Defense Surplus Property Program. This program detects drivers on cocaine, marijuana, or both. Through asset forfeiture program area, a total of \$2,801,617 in currency, real property, personal property, and vehicles were seized from illegal drug operations. The total number of clients served in juvenile and adult treatment facilities in fiscal year 1993 was 3,529, and the total served for fiscal year 1994 was 5,189, a 47% increase. This is an increase of 1,660 clients served.

Community-based programs have been primarily initiated through community oriented policing and Weed and Seed programs. Components of these programs include: job training through local/private industry council for family public housing; adult basic education and college classes taught in neighborhoods that are considered disadvantaged; and local businesses providing on-the-job training for residents of public housing which gives them work experience from production through management. The Chattanooga Police Department reported a 55%

reduction in violent crimes in 1992 in the two targeted Weed and Seed areas. Local school systems are opening school facilities during after school hours to provide tutoring for students in targeted community oriented policing areas. In addition, three metropolitan areas have established midnight basketball programs. Precincts located in public housing are serving as a point of contact for social service programs. In addition to the 2,751 K-4 students who received an abbreviated program, there were over 5,120 students graduated from the D.A.R.E. program at over 157 different schools.

State and local correction administrators have merged treatment and correctional industry programs to provide inmates with an opportunity to become drug-free and also a chance to learn job skills and participate in job placement when they are released from custody. These programs have been highly successful in the cities of Memphis and Chattanooga and on the State level. These funds were used to run a nursery growing program that taught inmates the nursery industry and helped them develop job skills, providing the opportunity for rehabilitation.

Both the Family Violence Trouble Center and Operation Saturation with the Memphis Police Department received national recognition, a first for Tennessee's Byrne Grant Program. The Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (T.B.I.) established three regional mobile crime labs that provide law enforcement agencies with a full-service crime lab and assistance from a forensic scientist in processing crime scenes. The installation or upgrade of six fingerprint systems, the installation of six systems for local criminal history records improvement, the automation of three juvenile courts, and the installation of a National Incident Based Reporting System with a local law enforcement agency were accomplished in this grant period. In addition, 30 mobile data terminals and associated software were purchased by the City of Chattanooga to be placed in patrol vehicles. With this purchase, police officers have the ability to run wanted checks on subjects, run vehicle registrations, check for stolen cars and other property, and access report information which is already on file without the assistance of a police dispatcher and without having to wait in line for their request to be run.

Administrative staff provided coordination and technical assistance services to subrecipients of the Byrne Grant Program. The Office of Criminal Justice Administration convened a task group made up of State and local officials, which began work on the automation of criminal history records in Tennessee. All subgrantees were monitored and technical assistance was provided to many agencies in areas of community policing, domestic violence, school violence and other law enforcement and substance abuse reduction efforts.

TEXAS

The Multijurisdictional Task Force program provides a broad-based strategy to combat the rise in violent crime and the proliferation of illegal drugs in Texas communities. In 1993, the Texas Narcotics Control Program funded 49 task forces in 220 of 254 counties. The program was funded with \$20,599,877 of 1993 Federal funds. The impact of these task forces has been dramatic. From June 1, 1993 to May 31, 1994 the task forces seized \$727,679,794 in illegal drugs, \$20,967,418 in assets, 18 clandestine labs, and arrested 15,135 individuals. Since the inception of the Texas Narcotics Control Program, the task forces have seized over \$2.6 billion in drugs, \$1.1 billion in assets, and arrested over 73,000 individuals. During 1993, there was continued cooperation between local, State, and Federal agencies involved in task force operations. Because of the information shared by these agencies, seizures have increased significantly. This has reduced the duplication of efforts and decreased the amount of time spent on cases.

Rural counties serve as the front line in the "war on drugs." By pooling the resources of many counties into one comprehensive effort, rural regions of Texas can receive specialized narcotics enforcement. Many of these counties would have no narcotics enforcement if not for the task forces. These counties have a tax base insufficient to fund even mandated public safety services. Community involvement has become a priority of these projects. One task force renovated forfeited homes for use by needy families in the community. The El Paso Metro County Narcotics Task Force has provided funds for sheriff's deputies to monitor playgrounds for students to play in after school. These programs have reduced the amount of illegal narcotics in the State, shut down clandestine labs in rural areas, and seized significant financial holdings of narcotics organizations. The task forces provide increased cooperation between law enforcement agencies and share information.

The Community/Neighborhood Crime Prevention program provides education and prevention specialists to work with at-risk youth to prevent involvement in gang-related activities and drug use. Other projects provide direct community involvement with officers to change neighborhoods. The most important facet of this project is the cooperation of citizens committed to helping rid their neighborhood of open-air drug markets. This project has focused on open-air crack cocaine drug markets through a partnership with local neighborhood associations. At the beginning of the program, 48 locations were identified as open-air drug markets. As of this date, 30 or 63% of these locations have no illegal drug activity. Two neighborhood associations have offered to purchase additional surveillance equipment. The project established a drug hot-line that allowed citizens to call anonymously. The city passed an ordinance based on similar laws in Florida and Alabama that prohibit "loitering for the purpose of engaging in illegal drug activity." The project coordinated efforts with other sections of the police department and other divisions in the city such as Housing, Fire Inspections, and Code Enforcement.

The goal of the Impact Courts is to reduce the disposition time for individuals arrested for drug and violent crime offenses. The courts are set up with personnel and visiting judges. The courts work in tandem with the task forces. In 1993, there were nine projects funded in the State. These projects established a total of 12 courts. This program was granted \$2,988,312 in Federal funds. The drug impact courts in the State have greatly reduced the backlog of narcotics court cases. In Bexar County, adjudications were up 20% over last year and 30% over two years ago. The disposition rate was 77.1%. The system assigns a hearing date to each defendant at the time of booking. Cases are set 30 days away. Full discovery of the facts is engaged in, plea offers are made, and the defendant is given a chance to plead on a waiver of indictment. A hearing an additional month away provides another chance at a plea before indictment. The use of this system raised conviction statistics for the quarter from 3% to 16%. In Harris County, of the 266 drug trials conducted from June 1993 through May 1994 in all of the criminal district courts, 157 were held in two impact courts. These courts have had a tremendous impact on the adjudication of drug cases set for trial in Houston, increasing adjudication of trial-ready drug cases by 66%.

The Drug Control Technology and Criminal Case History (C.C.H.) program is set up for the Criminal Justice Information Systems (C.J.I.S.). C.J.I.S. is composed of the enhanced C.C.H. system, managed by the Texas Department of Public Safety (D.P.S.), and the new Corrections Tracking System, managed by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (T.D.C.J.). The plan provides funds to counties to convert their existing data systems, to implement electronic reporting of case processing data, and to transmit these data to the State's C.J.I.S. in a standardized format. In addition the establishment of the C.J.I.S. program, the D.P.S. Latent Print Section has established an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (A.F.I.S.) to "cold search" latent crime scene fingerprints against a data base of 1.5 million of the 3.6 million arrest fingerprint cards being placed into the A.F.I.S. An additional 31 remote latent fingerprint terminals will be placed in local law enforcement agencies throughout the state for electronic access to the central site data bases. Further, it will provide an integrated environment for the total processing of the arrest card, including the fingerprint identification process, criminal history data entry, and the document control process.

In 1993, the Texas Narcotics Control Program funded 14 C.J.I.S. projects to satisfy the mandated 5% set-aside requirement. These projects were funded \$1,118,867. The A.F.I.S. project was funded \$941,700 in 1993. The

projects have had remarkable success in upgrading their respective departments to comply with the State legislature's requirements. The upgrades will enhance the departments' ability to provide information across the State. Additionally, this project will reduce the amount of paperwork previously required by the D.P.S. and the Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

The goal of the Drug Control Evaluation program is to provide the Texas Narcotics Control Program with detailed analysis of quarterly task force production reports. The Criminal Justice Policy Council is the recipient of this grant. The Criminal Justice Policy Council has developed a program to provide the necessary analysis. The reports help to assess the effectiveness of the projects and to determine future funding decisions. This project also provides technical assistance to local governments incorporated in the 5% set aside. This agency, the Department of Public Safety, and the Department of Criminal Justice have designed guidelines to bring counties into compliance with the State's Chapter 60, Code of Criminal Procedure. This agency also assisted in the development of the required Immigration and Naturalization Service certification for the State.

The goal of the Prosecution Programs is to reduce the disposition time from arrest to conviction and to prosecute violators of Substance Control Acts. These projects also work to seize assets in a timely manner. These projects cooperate with law enforcement agencies and task forces in their areas. There are four projects funded in Harris, Chambers, Midland, and Travis Counties. The total amount funded is \$622,400. These projects have made a significant impact on the prosecution of drug offenders. In Midland County alone the disposition rate is three times higher than that of the regular district attorneys handling other felony cases. This project has placed first-time dealers in alternate programs and drug abusers in programs that make training, education, and counseling available. All project prosecutors utilize the vertical prosecution method, handling narcotics cases from their inception until their final disposition. Many of the prosecutors are available 24 hours a day. These project prosecutors are in addition to the many prosecutors funded in the task forces.

The year 1993 marked the beginning of an exciting new cooperative effort against drug abuse in Texas. For the second time the Governor's Drug Policy Advisory Board invited the treatment and education communities to participate in public hearings and offer input. The response was overwhelming, and the involvement offered many members of law enforcement an opportunity to meet their counterparts in education and treatment.

Three State agencies administer Federal drug abuse funds in Texas. The Governor's Criminal Justice Division uses funds for the Texas Narcotics Control Program, which provides grants for projects such as task forces to apprehend drug offenders. The Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse administers the treatment initiative in Texas, including the most comprehensive prison treatment program in Texas history. The Texas Education Agency oversees Drug-Free Schools and Communities (D.F.S.C.) Act funds from the U.S. Department of Education. Law enforcement officers serve on advisory councils for D.F.S.C. program planning; provide D.A.R.E. programs in numerous schools; and serve as important resources for local and regional prevention efforts by providing programs, materials, and expertise to local schools and communities. Many projects have coordinated with schools to provide officers for public speaking on the dangers of narcotics use. The recently-funded D.A.R.E. projects are providing a role model so that today's youth will understand the need to say no to drugs.

UTAH

Federal funding provided by the Byrne grant program has enabled Utah to enhance greatly its criminal justice system. The program purposes were diverse, including D.A.R.E. coordination, treatment of adult offenders, intensive supervision programs for adults and youth, youth work restitution programs, enhancement of forensic laboratories, and criminal history upgrade programs. Without exception, these State programs have been continued, either with funding appropriated by the 1994 Utah Legislature or through budgetary decisions transferring existing State monies to maintain the programs established with Byrne funds. Thirty-five individual projects were funded during the reporting period from July 1, 1993 through June 30, 1994 with Byrne monies in Utah. Twelve of the 23 Authorized Program Purposes were selected in order to target Utah's most critical criminal justice problems. The programs receiving funding and their corresponding purpose areas include the D.A.R.E. Project [1], Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces [2], Drug Prosecution/Training [2], Clandestine Lab Unit [3], Gang Units [7], Financial Crimes Investigation Unit [9], Adult and Juvenile Intensive Supervision Programs (I.S.P.) [11], Drug Treatment for Offenders [11], Juvenile Work Restitution Program [13], Enhancement of Forensic Laboratories [15], Criminal History Upgrade Programs [15], Summit on Gang Violence/Program Assessment and Planning [16], and Child Abuse Prosecution Unit [18].

In response to the need for greater coordination of Utah's drug control programs, the 1990 Legislature created the Utah Substance Abuse Coordinating Council. The original Council consisted of an executive body and three subcommittees: Criminal Justice, Prevention, and Treatment. In 1993, the Legislature added a Judiciary Subcommittee to involve more meaningfully and appropriately the judicial system in the Council's process to develop a comprehensive strategy. With the escalation of the youth gang problem in the State, the 1994 Utah Legislature expanded the Council's duties to include issues of community violence, added a new subcommittee on Anti-Violence, and expanded the size of the executive body to 20 members. The name of the Council was also changed to the Utah Substance Abuse and Anti-Violence Coordinating Council (U.S.A.A.V.). The purpose of the Council is to coordinate Utah's efforts to reduce the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, and to curtail illegal drug activity and community violence.

Criminal Justice System accomplishments include the formation of multijurisdictional drug law enforcement task forces, which cover 95% of the State's population; establishment of a Clandestine Drug Lab Unit in the Department of Public Safety, Division of Investigations to ensure an organized response capability for the State's growing number of clandestine drug labs; creation of a pharmaceutical diversion unit to detect unusual prescribing and prescription drug use practices; organization of a Utah Narcotic Officers Association (U.N.O.A.); development and institutionalization of the Utah Law Enforcement Intelligence Network (U.L.E.I.N.) to promote information sharing and cooperation among all law enforcement agencies in the State; the designation of a State Gang Intelligence Officer in the Department of Public Safety, Division of Investigations to coordinate gang intelligence statewide; the formation of the Utah Gang Investigators Association (U.G.I.A.); the formation of Gang Units in Utah County, Salt Lake County, Ogden City, and Logan City; and the Attorney General's Office AGREE Team program to promote community involvement in such issues as child abuse, domestic violence, elder fraud and abuse, and youth violence.

Fundamental to Utah's success is the vision for how citizens can work together to prevent violence and substance abuse. Utah's focus is not limited to merely reacting to these issues, but rather includes a focus on changing the social, behavioral and environmental factors that cause violence and substance abuse. Long-term success will be achieved only through a comprehensive strategy involving collaboration both within and across the criminal justice, judicial, prevention, and treatment systems, and an effective balancing of services to meet the needs of each system.

VERMONT

Formula grant funds are used primarily for law enforcement functions in Vermont. While education and treatment have received support in past years, it was not until the advent of formula grants that Vermont was able to develop a focused drug and violent crime program. The 1994 Vermont Annual Report details how the State has expended Byrne Grant funds during fiscal year 1993 from July 1, 1993 through June 30, 1994 as required by BJA.

The Vermont Multijurisdictional Drug Task Force includes officers from State, county, and local agencies supported by attorneys from both the State's Attorney's Association and the Attorney General's Office. Major drug traffickers who had operated without fear of law enforcement are now routinely targeted and investigated. Major violators are usually prosecuted in Federal court where a 100% conviction rate has been maintained on all task force cases. Prior to grant funding availability, there were only three State Troopers assigned to drug investigations statewide. The City of Burlington had one officer dedicated to drugs and no other city or town had a full-time investigator assigned. This lack of enforcement made Vermont an extremely desirable location for major traffickers. Vermont currently has eleven full-time officers assigned to the Task Force, which provides a statewide response to drug trafficking.

Prosecution of drug cases were handled by the State's Attorney's Office in the county where the offense occurred prior to grant fund availability. While some counties routinely prosecuted drug cases, some saw relatively few cases brought for prosecution. The grant funding has allowed the assignment of drug prosecutors to the Task Force. These attorneys have developed an expertise in the area of drug law prosecution. This system of prosecution reduces the time required to prosecute a case and also has increased the quality of cases presented due to a prosecutor's early involvement in an investigation.

The overcrowding of jails and the resulting inability to hold offenders accountable has required the Department of Corrections to seek new and innovative ways to handle the offending population. A 100-bed Corrections Work Camp was established as an alternative to traditional incarceration for a suitable segment of the inmate population. The Camp provides a more intense but shorter sentence, is work focused, and stresses attitude adjustment, social skills, and the treatment of harmful addictions. Inmates from the Camp work on supervised projects in various communities throughout the State. The Work Camp, only one of a series of new Correction's programs, is meeting its goal of freeing up much needed bed space for violent offenders.

Two officers were assigned to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (A.T.F.) to concentrate on quick response to armed felon complaints that were referred to A.T.F. by State and local agencies. These officers target armed felons who have a history of domestic violence, armed career criminals, and armed drug traffickers. Stiff Federal penalties were brought to bear on these violators, effectively removing them from Vermont's communities. Grant funding for these positions will run out in July 1994, and the four year cap on funding will require elimination of this program. Steps are being taken through Vermont's Congressional delegation to remove the four-year funding criteria on this valuable program.

Vermont has completely automated the 13 State police stations and a number of local agencies through the installation of computer-aided dispatching and records management systems. This statewide system replaces its outmoded predecessor that was "paper driven" and non-responsive to law enforcement needs. The CAD system was funded entirely through formula grant and asset seizure funds.

The public defense system is overburdened in Vermont due to the increasing amount of domestic violence and drug violations being prosecuted. The Defender General's Office has received grant funding for two half-time Special Defenders. One defender handles drug defense of indigent defendants, and the other concentrates on the defense of domestic violence offenders. These two positions relieve pressure on the Public Defender system.

The Vermont State Police Crime Laboratory found itself understaffed when the drug scourge hit Vermont. An additional chemist was funded through the grant to decrease turn-around time on drug evidence. Additional funds were used to purchase state-of-the-art forensic equipment to expand the laboratory's in-house capabilities, specifically in the area of violent crime evidence collection and processing.

The Vermont Chiefs of Police Association was able to fund a number of D.A.R.E. instructor schools with grant funds. The expense of training officers, mostly out of State, was prohibiting many agencies from establishing D.A.R.E. programs. The grant has allowed Vermont D.A.R.E. to establish a pool of trained D.A.R.E. instructors to provide this training statewide. The individual departments are now incorporating D.A.R.E. into their operations planning as a recurring program, thereby ensuring a continuation of this important prevention program in the school systems.

Vermont consistently ranks in the lowest five percentile of states as to percentage of grant award spent on administrative costs. This is accomplished by placing grant management with the Vermont State Police, who provide most administrative functions as part of their regular duties. This system obviously frees up additional monies to be used in program areas.

As noted throughout the summary, the formula grant award has allowed Vermont to establish a cohesive program focusing on drug and violent offenders statewide. The common goals established by the State strategy have brought all areas of the criminal justice system together in a directed effort. Communications between all State, local, and Federal agencies have increased dramatically with very few "turf" issues interfering with the investigation of crime. The grant program has been the key element in bringing law enforcement together in Vermont. All programs receiving funding have proven to be very successful in meeting their established goals and objectives with the exception of the Interdiction Unit, which has been dissolved. Even though the programs routinely prove their worth, it is extremely unlikely that any will be institutionalized due to budget shortfalls.

VIRGINIA

During the reporting period, formula grant funds were used to support a total of 127 projects in virtually all functional areas of the criminal justice system, from enhancements to State and local drug enforcement and prosecution, to improved drug screening and treatment for adult and juvenile offenders, to comprehensive community crime prevention, community oriented policing, victims' services, information systems improvements, and violence prevention. These projects have produced impressive results:

- over 2,600 arrests for drug offenses;
- drugs seized with a "street" value of over \$11.6 million;
- more than \$1,900,000 in assets seized;
- court-ordered asset forfeitures totalling over \$660,000;
- drug treatment and related services for over 3,250 adult and juvenile offenders, in institutional and community-based programs;

- intensive probation/parole supervision in lieu of incarceration for more than 1,600 offenders;
- pre-trial interviews/investigations allowed over 1,250 offenders to be released to supervision programs in lieu of incarceration while awaiting trial;
- drug enforcement training of over 4,750 law enforcement officers;
- establishment of 86 new Neighborhood Watch groups and technical assistance and/or literature to 540 existing groups;
- over 1,800 housing code inspections in target neighborhoods with over 400 violations corrected, 40 buildings boarded-up, and six buildings demolished;
- direct services provided to 2,540 crime victims and over 9,000 hours of training provided to victims services providers, prosecutors and law enforcement personnel.

Cooperation and coordination have improved among State and local criminal justice agencies and officials. Examples include the multijurisdictional enforcement and regional drug prosecution efforts supported with formula funds. Also noteworthy is the Department of State Police program, which makes fully equipped surveillance vans, and expertise in using them, available to local enforcement agencies. The State Police also established a computer network among all multijurisdictional task forces operating within the Commonwealth. And, through crime victim services and community oriented policing projects, formula funds have promoted the development of multidisciplinary programming at the local level. Additionally, the training and technical assistance supported with formula funds have improved the capabilities of personnel in a wide range of criminal justice functions, from drug treatment providers, to law enforcement officers and prosecutors, to crime prevention practitioners, correctional planners, and administrators.

WASHINGTON

During the period July 1, 1993 to June 30, 1994, six programs comprising 87 subgrants, and six additional projects each comprising one subgrant were funded in Washington. The primary programs reported are: (1) Regional Narcotics Task Forces - 22 subgrants (Supported by two separate projects - Washington State Patrol Task Force Participation and Data Management); (2) Drug Prosecution Assistance Program - 13 subgrants (Also partially supports the regional task forces); (3) Criminal History Records Improvement Program - 1 subgrant; (4) Domestic Violence Legal Advocacy - 40 subgrants; (5) Youth Violence - 6 subgrants; and (6) Urban Demonstration Projects - 5 subgrants (each project is distinct and reported individually). Separate programs/projects include: (1) Correctional Industries Enhancement - 1 subgrant; (2) Washington State Patrol Task Force Participation - 1 subgrant (Supports the Regional Narcotics Task Force Program); (3) Data Management - 1 subgrant (Supports the Regional Narcotics Task Force Program); (4) Treatment in Jails - 1 subgrant; (5) Defenders Assistance - 1 subgrant; and (6) High Impact Offender Program - 1 subgrant.

These programs represent portions of several essential elements of Washington's State drug and violent crime control strategy. These elements are: (1) providing alternatives to substance abuse and violence for at-risk youth; (2) intervening in domestic violence and youth involved in both violence and substance abuse; (3) maintaining a balance of programs, including law enforcement, prosecution and defense; (4) providing support to make law enforcement, the courts, and several prevention programs more effective through improving the completeness, timeliness, and access to criminal history records; (5) providing intervention and treatment for individuals at the earliest contact with the criminal justice system; and (6) providing alternatives for offenders as they seek productive lives after release.

The success of these programs is in part evidenced by the accomplishments noted below:

- Fifty percent of the drug dedicated law enforcement officers are part of the regional task force program and are virtually 100% of the drug-dedicated law enforcement in the rural portions of the State.
- No drug case since 1990 has had to be dismissed because of the inability of the legal system to handle the case in a timely manner due to lack of resources.
- Live Scan finger-print identification and on-line access to the State repository is being field tested.
- Three new businesses were established within correctional facilities to provide training and work experience for convicted felons.
- Despite funding cutbacks another county has entered a regional narcotics task force, off-setting the loss of one task force due to lack of funds/availability of personnel.
- 11,668 adults and 8,528 children have been provided legal services to alleviate the impacts of domestic violence.
- Criminal incidents around neighborhood youth program sites (after-hour school programs, etc.) have decreased by 81%.
- Community-based initiatives, taking into account local conditions and existing programs, are highly effective in utilizing Federal funds to leverage the impact of local funds.

WEST VIRGINIA

Prior to the development of the fiscal year 1993 strategy, the Drug and Violent Crime Control Policy Board and its staff participated in a two-day strategic planning retreat to reflect on the overall goals and objectives of the program. The goals of the fiscal year 1993 strategy reflect the work of that meeting. Due to the nature of long-range planning, each goal will not reflect programs funded this year.

The State's programs include:

- Project D.A.R.E.: Forty-five (45) projects were funded utilizing \$463,671 reaching approximately 16,560 children in 40 of the 55 counties in West Virginia.
- Prison Industry: \$20,000 was awarded to the Division of Corrections to support their Prison Industry project.
- I.C.A.P.: Three projects were awarded for four sites totaling \$53,812. These funds purchased computer hardware, software, communication links, and training in order to improve law enforcement's operations through the increased use of information.

- **Computer Lab Project:** The West Virginia State Police Academy received a computer educational facility to be utilized by the entire criminal justice community. \$12,356 of Drug Control funds were combined with funding from the Governor's Highway Safety Program, as well as funds from the West Virginia Statistical Analysis Center.
- **Forensic Laboratory:** Two projects were funded utilizing \$225,000 in order to enhance the State's laboratories. Approximately 6,500 cases were handled throughout the year.
- **Statewide Prosecution Coordination:** Approximately twelve training and/or educational seminars were conducted through this project utilizing \$108,097. Topics included: DUI Trial Advocacy, Child Abuse Seminars, TOPGUN, Law Enforcement Training, Prosecutorial Duties, and Responsibilities of Prosecuting Attorneys in West Virginia.
- **Drug Enforcement Training:** \$27,627 was utilized in four hands-on training seminars held at the West Virginia State Police Academy for undercover drug task force officers. Approximately 60 officers received training in either Basic Narcotic Courses or Advanced Tactical Courses.
- **Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces:** Sixteen multijurisdictional drug task forces were funded (\$1,456,100). These task forces included 35 cities and counties, as well as the State Police Bureau of Criminal Investigations and various Federal agencies. Approximately 1,373 arrests were made and over 1,000 illegal weapons removed.
- **Individual Drug Control:** Four Individual Drug Control projects utilized \$132,521 to fund four full-time undercover drug officers working in areas of the State where a multijurisdictional task force was not feasible.
- **Assistant Drug Prosecutors:** Six assistant drug prosecutors were hired in six counties working directly with BJA-funded drug task forces. These prosecutors convicted approximately 322 persons this year and of those cases, 50 involved asset forfeitures.
- **State Treatment:** \$300,000 enabled the Division of Corrections and the Regional Jail and Correctional Facility Authority to provide effective treatment to offenders so that they may overcome their substance abuse and cease involvement in criminal activities.
- **Local Treatment:** One project was funded through the Wood County Probation Department for \$21,600. This project provides drug and alcohol abuse services to probationers in Wood County. The programs components are mandatory drug and alcohol education, individual assessment, individual therapy, and group counseling. A total of 161 individuals participated in some aspect of the program.

Interagency coordination efforts continue to be stressed. Two forums exist for the coordination of resources in the fight against drugs and violence. The first, the Coordination of Rehabilitation, Education, Awareness, Treatment, and Enforcement (C.R.E.A.T.E.) meets on a monthly basis to coordinate Federal funding as outlined in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. A second effort is the West Virginia Intelligence Exchange (W.V.I.X.). W.V.I.X. is a pointer-name index intelligence system developed for use by drug task forces. Although originally developed for task force use only, W.V.I.X. has quickly developed into a system utilized by all law enforcement agencies. It allows member agencies to coordinate intelligence and investigative status with each other and to arrive at a mutually-agreed-upon course of action with regard to the violator.

WISCONSIN

Although in 1993-1994 the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Act Formula Grant Program constituted only a small fraction of the funds expended in Wisconsin to address the problems of drug and alcohol abuse (an estimated \$141 million), approximately \$8.1 million were critical in mounting an effective response to those who traffic in illegal drugs. These dollars were distributed to projects under eight of the 21 allowable program areas, covering local and State projects from direct law enforcement to strategic intelligence support services and treatment programs. Administrative support and oversight for these programs was provided by the Office of Justice Assistance and the Governor's Law Enforcement and Crime Commission.

Law enforcement programs funded in 1993-1994 included:

- **Division of Narcotics Enforcement.** The importance of a State-level drug enforcement agency is two-fold: it investigates and compiles intelligence on complex cases involving offenders or distribution networks in a large number of counties, and it can provide expert knowledge and specialized investigative equipment to local agencies.
- **Multijurisdictional Task Forces.** These specialized drug enforcement agencies were established in 1987 with the goal of more effectively investigating complex drug distribution cases, within or between jurisdictions. Many are also actively involved in prevention, treatment, and education initiatives in their local communities. In 1993-1994, 27 of these units were funded throughout the State.
- **Milwaukee Drug Abatement.** This program is the major effort funded under the grant program to combat street-level drug sales. The unit identifies and closes down houses where drug sales occur over a period of time, using the provisions of the Nuisance Abatement statutes.
- **Support services.** A variety of projects have been funded by these monies to bolster the accuracy and efficiency of the investigative process. Local and State Drug Tip Lines foster local involvement in drug offense reporting and provide leads for enforcement activity which generally has to rely on time intensive, pro-active techniques. Crime laboratories, which provide fingerprint identification, DNA identification, and drug analysis are an essential support service to enforcement efforts, to ensure the accuracy of criminal evidence before the criminal process begins.

A smaller proportion of the Edward Byrne funds in Wisconsin are dedicated to improving the criminal justice response to drug offending. Programs include:

- **State Level Drug Prosecution and Training.** This specialist attorney provides direct prosecution services throughout the State to help ensure that complex drug cases are prosecuted successfully. He also provides more general training and consultation services to law enforcement and local prosecutors dealing with a variety of legal requirements attached to the investigation and prosecution of drug cases.
- **Local Special Prosecutors.** This program also supports three specialist local A.D.A.s who prosecute drug offenses in Wisconsin's two largest urban areas. This has allowed these departments to process more effectively the mounting number of drug charges being issued as a result of intensified enforcement efforts.

- **Milwaukee Speedy Drug Trial Court.** This represents an innovative method of processing individuals accused of drug offenses in the State's busiest county court more efficiently, by reducing delays in the court process.

Finally, during 1993-1994 the grant was used for a small number of other drug- and criminal justice-related projects: one prison-based treatment program, local victim witness programs, and a criminal history records improvement project.

WYOMING

The Edward Byrne Formula Grant Program has provided a source of funding to the State of Wyoming for law enforcement and criminal justice since 1988. The program is administered through the Office of the Attorney General, Division of Criminal Investigation. The recent fiscal year completed over six years of operations through the Edward Byrne Formula Grant Program.

The enforcement effort in Wyoming continues to focus on those involved in the trafficking and sale of controlled substances. In the past fiscal year, greater emphasis was placed on cross training of Special Agents in drug investigations and investigations of violent crimes such as sexual assault and homicide. Efforts are ongoing in trying to provide full services through the multijurisdictional task forces, not only in the area of drug investigations but in crimes involving habitual and violent offenders. Multijurisdictional task forces and the Major Investigation Team were involved in the apprehension of homicide and sexual assault suspects, kidnapping suspects, and fugitives from justice in the past fiscal year.

In the area of forensics, a full range of modern services continue to be provided by the Crime Laboratory to local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies and the criminal justice system. Planning is under way to implement DNA testing capability in Wyoming in the next fiscal year. Funding from State and Federal sources was obtained to enhance existing response to local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies in Wyoming through a crime scene response vehicle. This project will be completed in the coming fiscal year.

Continued improvements were made in the criminal records area involving quality control and enhanced criminal records capability, utilization of automated fingerprint identification systems, and disposition reporting. The State of Wyoming continues to coordinate its efforts involving enforcement, forensic services, and criminal records and systems support services through the Formula Grant Program.

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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